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LESLIE'S HISTORY

OF THE

GREATER NEW YORK

V. 3, p. 2

VOLUME III

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEW YORK BIOGRAPHY
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1893. She was descended from Captain Miles Standish and Governor William Bradford. Mr. Parsons was born on Staten Island, July 7, 1831, and was educated in a private school at Rye, N. Y. He was the son of the late Edward Lamb Parsons, merchant, of this city, and is a brother of John Edward Parsons, the eminent New York lawyer. His country-seat at Rye, N. Y., was long his father's home.

DEXTER, HENRY, founder of the American News Company in 1864, has been its President since that date. He was born in West Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1813; was educated in the public schools; was early employed in publishing houses in Boston and Cambridge, and, coming to New York City when twenty-three years of age, was for some time employed in the hardware establishment of the Whittemores, inventors of the cotton card making machine. In 1842 he joined an elder brother who had established himself as a publisher in this city. Very early Mr. Dexter conceived the project which was carried out in the organization of the American News Company, but it was not until 1864 that he was in a position to launch the enterprise. He owns a large tract of land in the Adirondacks, where he has his summer residence. He married, in 1853, Lucretia Marquand, daughter of Orrando Perry, of Boston, and has a daughter and a son, Orrando Perry Dexter, engaged in the practice of law. Henry Dexter is the son of Jonathan Marsh Dexter and Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Balch and Abigail Audebert, and a descendant of the Cushing and Palfrey families; is grandson of David Dexter and Lydia, daughter of Jonathan Marsh and Elizabeth Merrill; is great-grandson of Richard Dexter and Rebecca, daughter of David Peabody and Sarah Pope, and is lineally descended from Richard Dexter, who emigrated to Boston from Ireland, where he was born in 1606, being, as it is supposed, a descendant of Richard de Exeter, Chief Justice of Ireland in 1307.

FLOWER, ROSWELL PETTIBONE, Governor of the State of New York from January 1, 1893, to January 1, 1895, has long been a prominent financier of this city. He was born in Jefferson County, New York, August 7, 1835; was educated in the public schools; taught school; engaged in business; was Assistant Postmaster of Watertown, and established himself as a jeweler. Becoming, in 1869, executor of the estate of his brother-in-law, the late Henry Keep, of this city, he removed to New York. The value of the Keep estate quadrupled in his hands. In 1871 he joined the banking and brokerage firm of Benedict & Company, of which Elias Cornelius Benedict was head, the style becoming Benedict, Flower & Company. In 1875 he severed this connection, establishing the firm of R. P. Flower & Company, the style of which, since 1890, has been Flower & Com-

pany. At the present time he is a trustee and Honorary Vice-President of the Colonial Trust Company, a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and a director of the Corn Exchange Bank, the National Surety Company, the United States Casualty Company, the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, the Chicago gas companies, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. A life-long Democrat, he defeated William Waldorf Astor for Congress in the Eleventh New York District in 1881. The following year he declined to become Democratic candidate for Governor in favor of Grover Cleveland. He declined a renomination for Congress in 1883, and refused to accept his nomination as Lieutenant-Governor in 1885. In 1888, however, he was again elected to Congress, the same year having been Delegate-at-Large to the Democratic National Convention. In the fall of 1892 he was elected Governor of the State. The same year he was prominently mentioned for the Democratic Presidential nomination. For many years he has set aside one-tenth of his income for benevolence. He built the Flower Surgical Hospital in this city, as well as the St. Thomas House for work among the poor. As a memorial to his parents he erected the Presbyterian church at Theresa, N. Y. In conjunction with his brother, Anson R. Flower, of this city, he erected Trinity Episcopal Church at Watertown, N. Y. The Republican Legislature, in 1893, reimbursed him in the sum of \$210,000 for his purchase of Fire Island as a State quarantine station, in an emergency when there were no public funds available for the purpose. He married, in 1859, Sarah M., daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, of New Hartford, Conn., and has living a daughter, Mrs. John B. Taylor, of Watertown, N. Y., a son and a daughter having died. He is the son of Nathan M. Flower, for fourteen years a Justice of the Peace, and Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Boyle, builder of the first waterworks in New York City, and is descended from Lamrock Flower, who was born in Ireland in 1660, and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1685.



ROSSELL P. FLOWER.

DEMING, HENRY CHAMPION, is Vice-President of the Mercantile Trust Company, having for several years been its Secretary prior to his election to his present position, and is also a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company. He is a member of the Union, University, Lawyers', Manhattan, and Players' clubs, and the Yale Alumni. He was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1850, was graduated from Yale in 1872, and is the son of Hon. Henry Champion Deming and Sarah, daughter of Laurent Clerc and Eliza C. Boardman; is

grandson of General David Deming, member of the Connecticut Assembly from 1811 to 1823, and Brigadier-General of the State Artillery, and his wife, Abigail Champion; is great-grandson of Jonathan Deming, who served throughout the Revolutionary War, and his wife, Alice, daughter of Rev. Thomas Skinner and Mary Thompson; is fourth in descent from David Deming and Mehitable Champion; fifth from Rev. David Deming, who graduated from Harvard in 1700, was minister at Medway, Mass., and Middletown, Conn., and married Martha Brigham, of Boston; is sixth from David Deming, and is seventh from John Deming, an early settler of Wethersfield, Conn., and its representative in General Court from 1649 to 1661. Although Mr. Deming's father resided at Hartford the greater part of his life, he practiced law in New York City from 1839 to 1847, and during that time was associated with Park Benjamin in founding the *New York World*. He was graduated from Yale in 1836 and from Harvard Law School in 1839; was a member of the Connecticut Assembly and Senate; Mayor of Hartford; Colonel during the Civil War, and three times elected to Congress. Other of his sons, Charles Clerc Deming, a lawyer, and Laurent Clerc, Secretary of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé Railway Company, are residents of New York.

COOK, HENRY HARVEY, now a Trustee of the American Surety Company, and a Director of the National Bank of North America, and the State Trust Company, has been a resident of New York City since 1875, and has been actively interested in railroad enterprises. He has been a director and active in the control and management of such important roads as the Union Pacific, the New York, Lake Erie and Western, and the Buffalo, New York and Erie. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Union League clubs, the New York Historical Society, and other organizations. Born in Cohocton, N. Y., May 13, 1822, he attended the public schools and an academy at Canandaigua, and for two years was engaged with business firms of Auburn and Bath, N. Y. During the ten years from 1844 to 1854, he was a successful merchant at Bath. Subsequently he became cashier and later President of the Bank of Bath. He married Mary, daughter of William McCay, of Bath, and has four daughters, all of whom are married. He is the son of the late Judge Constant Cook, who at one time owned several passenger and mail routes in Western New York; built part of the Erie Railroad; built the Buffalo, New York, and Corning Railroad, and established at Bath a private banking house, which subsequently became the First National. The first ancestor in this country, Captain Thomas Cook, of Earle's Colne, Essex, England, settled in Boston in 1635, later becoming a proprietor of Taunton, Mass., a founder of Portsmouth, R. I., and a member of the Rhode Island Assembly.

DICK, WILLIAM, head of the firm of Dick & Meyer, extensive sugar refiners, is an officer of many important corporations. He is Vice-President of the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, Vice-President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn, Vice-President of the Malcolm Brewing Company, a trustee of the German Savings Bank, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a director of the American Sugar Refining Company, the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, and the Taylor & Fox Realty Company, of Brooklyn. He was formerly President of the German Savings Bank, and placed its affairs upon a solid foundation. He is Treasurer of the German Lutheran Hospital, of East New York, and a trustee of the Charitable Hospital and the Third Street Dispensary, both of Brooklyn. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1823, and there educated. He came to this country in 1845, and entered the grocery business, subsequently establishing a flour and feed store. He began as a sugar refiner in 1858, locating in New York City. The business was removed to Brooklyn in 1863.

BOAS, EMIL LEOPOLD, in 1872, became connected with the firm of C. B. Richard & Boas, bankers, of Bremen, Germany, and agents of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and in 1873 came to America in connection with the allied New York firm of C. B. Richard & Boas, becoming, in 1881, a member of the firm. This firm suffered various changes in personnel, and in 1891 ceased to be agents for the Hamburg-American Line, Mr. Boas alone being its representative in this city and General Manager of the line since 1892. He is a Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, the Order of the Black Eagle, given to princes, being the only German decoration exceeding it in importance; is a Knight of the First Class of the Order of St. Olaf of Norway; is a Knight of the Order of St. Mauritius and St. Lazarus of Italy, and is a Commander of the Order of Bolivar of Venezuela. He is a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the New York Produce Exchange, and the Maritime Exchange, and the Maritime Association; is a trustee of Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, and is a member of the New York Yacht, New York Athletic, St. Andrew's Golf, Reform, Unitarian, and Sullivan County clubs, the Liederkrantz, the Deutscher Verein, the German Society, the German Social Scientific Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association, the New York Zoölogical Society, and the American Geographical Society. He was born in Germany, November 15, 1854, his father, Louis Boas, and his grandfather, Louis Boas, both being merchants. He was educated at the Royal Frederick William Gymnasium in Breslau, and the Sophien Gymnasium in Berlin. His wife, Harriet Sagasta Sternfeld, is a niece of the German poet, S. von Mosenthal.

SPENCER, SAMUEL, since 1888 a member of the famous New York banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company, and its successor, J. P. Morgan & Company, is President of the Southern Railway Company, President of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, President of the Georgia Midland Railway, President of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company, and President of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company. He is also a director of the Erie Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, the Central of Georgia Railway Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway, the Alabama Great Southern Railway Company, the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad, the Lawyers' Surety Company, and the West End



SAMUEL SPENCER.

Street Railway Company. He occupies the position of arbitrator between the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric companies, and is a trustee of the Street Railway and Illuminating Trust, created to take over from the General Electric Company several millions of miscellaneous securities, as a means of financing that company during the panic of 1893. In 1890 Mayor Grant appointed him a member of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. Mayor Strong appointed him Chairman of the Transportation Committee in connection with the Grant Monument celebration. He was head of the commission which designed and formulated the plans for the recent-

ly completed terminals of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Tuxedo, Riding and Lawyers' clubs of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Chicago Club of that city, and the Capital City Club of Atlanta. He married, in 1872, Louise Vivian, daughter of General Henry L. Benning, at one time a justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and has two daughters and a son—Henry Benning Spencer. Mr. Spencer was himself born in Columbus, Ga., March 2, 1847, the son of Lambert Spencer, merchant, and Verona Mitchell. He descends from James Spencer, who settled on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1640. He attended the Georgia Military Institute; at the age of sixteen entered the Confederate Army, and served two years, until the close of the Civil War; was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1867,

at the age of twenty, at the head of his class, and in 1869 was graduated as a civil engineer from the University of Virginia. He worked as rodman on the survey of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad, and successively became leveler, transit-man, resident engineer, and first assistant engineer. The latter position he resigned in 1872 to become Clerk to the Superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railroad. In December of the same year he became Assistant Supervisor of Trains on the First Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From 1873 to 1877 he was Supervisor of Trains, in charge of transportation on the branch lines of that division. For a few months he then became Superintendent of Transportation for the Virginia Midland Railway, in 1878 becoming General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad. In 1879 he accepted the position of assistant to President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1880 he became Acting General Manager of the Trans-Ohio divisions. The following year he was elected Third Vice-President of the company, in charge of the physical operations of the entire system. In 1882 he was elected Second Vice-President. In 1884 he was elected First Vice-President, in charge of both physical and traffic departments. After the reorganization of the finances of the company by Drexel, Morgan & Company, in 1887, he was elected President. He inaugurated a sound business administration, but the Garrett interests regained control in December, 1888, when he resigned. The return to obscure business methods led to the collapse of 1895. Mr. Spencer became President of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway in 1889. He is now chiefly engaged in managing the immense system of the Southern Railway Company.

CORBIN. AUSTIN, the founder and until his death in 1896 the head of the Corbin Banking Company, which he organized in this city in 1873, was also one of the most skillful and prominent railroad financiers in the United States. He reorganized the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad. In 1880 he became Receiver of the Long Island Railroad, very successfully reorganized it, and in 1881 became its President. The value of the property was also greatly enhanced by his enterprise in developing the summer resorts on Long Island. He was active in connection with the Philadelphia and Reading, being at one time its Receiver and President. He was President of the New York and New England Railroad Company, the Elmira, Cortland, and Northern Railroad Company, the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company, and the Manhattan Beach Company, and was a director of the American Exchange National Bank, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was a member of the Manhattan, Lawyers', Players', Meadowbrook Hunt, Southside Sportsmen's and Seawanbaca-Corinthian clubs; the Somerset Club of Boston, and the New England Society. His father was a man

of means, and his grandfather a large landholder and member of the New Hampshire Senate. He was himself born in Newport, N. H., July 11, 1827, attended Harvard College, was graduated from the Harvard Law School, and for two years practiced law in New Hampshire in partnership with Ralph Metcalf, subsequently Governor of that State. For some years following 1851 he was very successfully engaged in law practice at Davenport, Iowa; but eventually established a private banking firm in that city, which he reorganized in 1863 as the First National Bank of Davenport. He removed to New York City in 1865.

CORBIN, AUSTIN, son of the late Austin Corbin, and the present head of the family, has succeeded to the care of the family estate, and is an officer of a number of corporations. He is President of the Real Estate Mortgage Company, President of the Rockaway Park Improvement Company, Vice-President of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, and a Director of the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company, the Marginal Railroad Company, and the Manhattan Beach Company. He is also Vice-President, Treasurer, and Manager of the Columbia and Red Mountain Railway Company; Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, and Manager and director of the Red Mountain Railway Company. He was born in Brooklyn in 1873, was graduated from Harvard in 1896, and is a member of the New York Athletic and Fencers' clubs of this city, and the Somerset Club of Boston.

COOPER, EDWARD, son of the late Peter Cooper, and Mayor of New York City from 1879 to 1881, succeeded his father as head of the well-known mercantile firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Company, and at the present time is President of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, President of the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, President of Peter Cooper's Glue Factory, a trustee of the United States Trust Company, and a director of the Chrysolite Silver Mining Company. A prominent Democrat, he was a Delegate to the National Conventions of his party in 1860 and 1876. He was an active member of the Committee of Seventy, whose efforts secured the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He is one of the citizens who rebuilt the Metropolitan Opera House after its destruction by fire in 1892. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Century, Tuxedo, and other clubs. Born in this city, October 26, 1824, he was educated in the public schools and at Columbia College, leaving before completing his course at the latter, but in 1845 receiving the degree of A. M. After traveling in Europe, in 1847 the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Company was established, both himself and his brother-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt, being taken into part-

nership in the business enterprises which Peter Cooper had begun as early as 1815. The active management of these interests rapidly devolved upon Edward Cooper, and he particularly displayed his abilities in mastering all the details of the iron business in a scientific manner, so as to greatly enlarge and develop the extensive works in New Jersey, and keep them to the front among the chief competitors in this line in the country.

GRACE, WILLIAM RUSSELL. Mayor of New York City for two terms, from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1883, and again from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1887, is also prominent in mercantile circles. He was in business at Callao, Peru, from 1852 to 1865 as a member of the firms of Bryce, Grace & Company and Grace Brothers & Company. In 1865 he removed to New York City, intending to retire, but, recovering his health, resumed business. He is President of the corporation of W. R. Grace & Company, organized in 1894, and extensively engaged in the South American trade, with branches in London, San Francisco, Peru, and Chile. He is also President of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, and President of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Lincoln National Bank, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, the Terminal Warehouse Company, the Terminal Improvement Company, the Eastern Insurance Company,



WILLIAM RUSSELL GRACE.

the Central and South American Telegraph Company, and the Evergreens. He is a trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was one of the notable contributors to relieve the victims of the famine in Ireland in 1879. In 1897 he made preliminary arrangements to establish in this city a large institution for the manual training of girls, to be known as the Grace Institute. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Reform, Democratic, Lawyers', Catholic, Country, and Press clubs, the Liederkrantz, and the Downtown Association. He married in 1859, Lillias, daughter of George W. Gilchrist, of St. George, Me., and has three daughters and two sons—Joseph P. and William R. Grace, Jr. Born in Rivertown, County Cork, Ireland, May 10, 1832, he is himself the eldest son of the late James

Grace and Ellen Mary Russell. His father, of Sheffield House, Queen's County, Ireland, was of a distinguished and titled family of great antiquity, and inherited a fortune, which he largely dissipated in assisting Venezuela to throw off the yoke of Spain. William Russell Grace worked his passage to New York City in a sailing vessel at the age of fourteen, but after two years returned to Ireland. In 1850 he entered the employ of Bryce & Company, of Callao, Peru, and two years later became a partner of his employers. Subsequently his brother, Michael P. Grace, was associated with him in the firm of Grace Brothers & Company.

GRACE, JOSEPH P., eldest son of ex-Mayor William Russell Grace and Lillias, daughter of George W. Gilchrist, is Secretary and a director of the W. R. Grace Company, Secretary and a director of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, and Secretary, Treasurer, and a trustee of the Evergreens. He was graduated from Columbia University, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Catholic clubs, and the Columbia Alumni Association.

SCHROEDER, FREDERICK A., in 1867 founded the Germania Savings Bank of Kings County, and has been its president continuously since. He is also a director of the People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn. He has been one of the most prominent figures in the public life of Brooklyn. An influential member of the Republican party, he was elected Comptroller of the city of Brooklyn in the fall of 1871, and served from 1872 to 1874, introducing better business methods in the administration of the office than had previously prevailed. He was Mayor of the city in 1877 and 1878, and was active in promoting municipal reform and in opposing ring domination of Brooklyn. His continued activity in this direction led to his election to the State Senate, where he served in 1880 and 1881, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the reform charter for Brooklyn which placed the municipal departments under single executives in place of the many-headed commissions and divided responsibility under the old charter. Born in Treves, Prussia, March 9, 1833, through his mother Mr. Schroeder is great-grandson of William von Heimsoeth, an eminent jurist, who was employed to negotiate the treaty of peace between Frederick the Great of Prussia and Maria Theresa of Austria. He was himself educated at the Gymnasium at Treves, and emigrated to this country with his father, a surveyor of taxes in the service of the Prussian Government, whose connection with the Revolution of 1848 made it expedient for him to expatriate himself. Learning the cigarmaker's trade, Mr. Schroeder began manufacturing in Brooklyn on his own account at the age of nineteen. Since 1869 he has been head of the New York City firm of Schroeder & Bon, leaf-tobacco merchants.

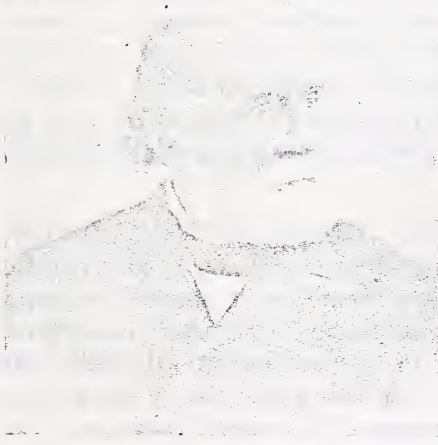
CRIMMINS, JOHN D., is perhaps the most prominent contractor in New York City; is one of the largest operators in real estate, and is very largely interested in the Metropolitan Traction system of surface railways. He was formerly President of these lines, and is a director of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company and the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad. He is President of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry, and a director of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad and the Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey. Along other lines he is a director of the National Union Bank, the Fifth Avenue Bank, the City and Suburban Home Company, and the Upper East Side Association. He is trustee of the Provident Loan Society, President of the Hudson and Essex Land Improvement Company, and a director of the Municipal Gas Light Company of Yonkers. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a governor of Manhattan Club, and succeeded the late Eugene Kelly as Treasurer both of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Irish National Federation. Appointed Park Commissioner in 1883, and again in 1888, he has served as Treasurer and President of the Board. He has been a Presidential Elector, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1894 a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. He is the son of the late Thomas Crimmins, also a well-known contractor, and was born in this city, May 18, 1844. Educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, where he excelled in mathematics and engineering, he engaged with his father at sixteen years of age, and became his partner on reaching his majority. He introduced labor-saving mechanical devices in construction, and was the first to use steam-drills in this city. Upon the retirement of his father in 1872, he managed the business alone for several years, subsequently forming the partnership with his brother, Thomas E. Crimmins, which still continues. This firm has erected more than four hundred buildings, and built the Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue cable roads, and the Fourth Avenue and Second Avenue underground trolley roads. He was married in 1868, but for many years has been a widower. He has eleven children.

CRIMMINS, THOMAS E., has, for nearly a quarter of a century, been partner with his brother, John D. Crimmins, in the well-known firm of contractors of which his father, the late Thomas Crimmins, was the founder. He is also President of the Westchester Electric Railroad, and trustee or director of the United States Savings Bank, the Yorkville Bank, the Traders' and Travelers' Accident Company, and the Martin B. Brown Company. He was born in this city, educated in the public schools and at St. Francis Xavier's College, and is a member of the Manhattan, Lawyers', Players', Democratic, Catholic, Riding, and New York Yacht clubs, and the Uptown Association.

CRIMMINS, JOHN D., JR., a member of the well-known firm of contractors, of which his father, John D. Crimmins, and his uncle, Thomas E. Crimmins, are the senior partners; he is also President of the California Asphalt Company, President of the German-American Tile Company, and Director of the National Surety Company and the Central Crosstown Railroad.

HUNTINGTON, COLLIS POTTER, having completed the first great trans-continental railroad across the United States, perceiving that there was room for another and parallel line farther south, at once undertook and successfully completed a second great trans-continental railway. He next carried into execution the scheme of the unification of the railroads west of the Mississippi River, in which he

had become interested, into one great system, embracing 8,059 miles of track, and known as the Southern Pacific system. This combines no less than twenty-three transportation corporations, bisecting the continent and ramifying throughout the Southwestern States, with termini at seaports on the Atlantic coast, the Pacific coast, and various points on the Gulf of Mexico. He also controls the Mexican International Railroad, which runs from the border of the United States at Eagle Pass to Durango, in the State of that name, embracing 670 miles in the Republic of Mexico. He has also developed about 20,000 miles of steamship lines, including a mail service across the Pacific



COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON.

Ocean, plying between San Francisco and China and Japan. He has been prominently identified with railroad building and the development of coal mines at Vancouver, British Columbia. He is President of the Guatemala Central Railroad. He is President of the Southern Pacific Company, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, while he is a director of a formidable array of corporations embraced in the systems controlled by him. He has also established at Newport News, Va., the best appointed drydock and shipbuilding yards in the United States. Born at Harwinton, Litchfield County, Conn., October 22, 1821, he attended school until fourteen years of age, and then obtained his freedom from his father and became a clerk. At the end of two years he came to New York City, bought goods on credit, and sold

them at a good profit. During the next ten years he also did a good business throughout the South and West. He opened a store at Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y., in partnership with his brother. Upon the discovery of gold in California in 1848, they promptly shipped goods to the gold fields, Mr. C. P. Huntington following and establishing himself in business in Sacramento. In 1854 the late Mark Hopkins became his partner under the style of Huntington & Hopkins. They had amassed large fortunes by 1860, when Mr. Huntington conceived the project of the Central Pacific Railroad, and enlisted six others with himself, with a capitalization of \$8,500,000. At Washington he secured the Congressional acts of 1862 and 1864 which afforded Government aid in lands and bonds. He was successful in interesting capitalists at New York and Boston. Then came the rival enterprise, the Union Pacific, pushing the construction of its lines westward as those of the Central Pacific were pushed eastward. The latter won the race, completing its lines May 10, 1869. He next projected the Southern Pacific, rapidly laying its tracks across Arizona and New Mexico, meeting Colonel Tom Scott's western extension of his lines, and pushing on to San Antonio, where, in anticipation, he had already acquired control of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, the Texas and New Orleans, the Louisiana Western, and Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company.

FAY, SIGOURNEY WEBSTER, trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and director of the Hanover National Bank and the Exchange Fire Insurance Company, has been prominently engaged in the dry-goods commission and woolen commission business in New York City since 1860. Born in Boston in 1837, and there educated, for a number of years prior to reaching the age of twenty-four he was in the employ of Lawrence, Stone & Company, of that city. In 1860 he accompanied one of his former employers, Mr. Stone, to New York, and with him organized the drygoods commission firm of Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen. At the end of ten years his firm was reorganized as Perry, Wendell, Fay & Company, and gradually devoted itself to the woolen commission business exclusively. Since the death of Mr. Perry, in 1878, the present style of Wendell, Fay & Company has been maintained. The house has branches in Boston and Philadelphia, and acts as agent for some of the leading woolen manufacturers of the United States. Mr. Fay has delivered successful public lectures.

GRANT, FREDERIC DENT, eldest son of the late Ulysses S. Grant and his wife, Julia T. Dent, has for many years been a resident of New York City, and by appointment of Mayor Strong, was a member of the Reform Board of Police Commissioners of this city from 1894 until his resignation in 1897. He was born in St. Louis, May

30, 1850, and was with his father in many of the campaigns of the Civil War. He had been present in six battles before reaching the age of thirteen. Having been graduated from West Point in 1871, for ten years he served on the Western frontier, and for some time was Aid on the staff of General Sheridan, with the rank of Lieuten-

Ulysses Grant

ant-Colonel. He resigned from the army in 1881 to engage in business in New York City. In 1892 he was appointed United

States Minister to Austria. He offered his services to the Government at the beginning of the war with Spain. One of the Brooklyn regiments which had volunteered for the war and been accepted by Governor Black in response to President McKinley's first call for volunteers, the 14th New York, elected him as their colonel, and he was with them at Camp Black until they were mustered into service. He then received the commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, which he still holds. He is a member of the Union League and Republican Clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Founders and Patriots, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He married Ida Honore, of an old Kentucky family, and sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, and has a daughter, Julia, and a son, Ulysses S. Grant. He is ninth in descent from Matthew Grant, one of the founders of Windsor, Conn., in 1635.

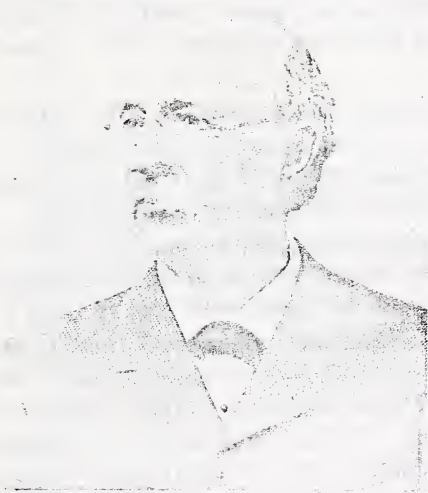
LOW, SETH, founder of the well-known Brooklyn merchant family of this name, was born at Gloucester, Mass., March 29, 1782. Designing to enter the ministry he was prepared for college by Dr. Abiel Abbott and entered Harvard in 1800, but a severe attack of ophthalmia forced him to leave during his junior year. He established himself as a retail druggist at Salem, Mass., but at the end of twenty years suffered financial misfortune, and failed. Removing to Brooklyn in 1828, he established himself in the wholesale drug trade in New York City, in which he acquired a fortune. He was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, served several terms as Alderman of that city from the Fourth Ward, and was Supervisor of Kings County. He was a prominent founder, in 1843, of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and was its first President. He married, in 1807, Mary, daughter of Thomas Porter, of Topsfield, Mass., and had twelve children. He died in Brooklyn in June, 1853.

LOW, ABIEL ABBOTT, founder and long the head of the firm of A. A. Low & Brothers, which became pre-eminent in the China trade, was the eldest son of the late Seth Low and Mary Porter, and was born in Salem, Mass., February 7, 1811. He became a member of

the Chamber of Commerce in 1846, and was elected its President in 1863, and re-elected in 1866. During the Civil War he was frequently a member of its committees for consultation with the Government. He was also a member of the "War Fund" Committee of Brooklyn, organized in 1862, and was President of the General Committee of Citizens who co-operated with the Woman's Relief Association and realized \$400,000 for patriotic purposes from the Brooklyn and Long Island Sanitary Fair of February, 1864. He was an officer of a number of the foremost financial institutions. Early in life he was a clerk with Joseph Howard & Company, of Salem, Mass., engaged in the South American trade. Following his father to Brooklyn in 1829 he was for three years engaged with him. His uncle, the late William H. Low, was a partner in Russell & Company, the largest American house in Canton, China, and in 1833 he accepted a clerkship with this establishment, becoming a partner in 1837. Returning to New York in 1840, he established himself in the same line, rapidly building up an immense trade, and acquiring a large fleet of merchantmen. Under the firm style of A. A. Low & Company, his brother, Josiah O. Low, was taken into partnership in 1845, while in 1852 his brother-in-law, Edward H. R. Lyman, entered the firm, the style changing to A. A. Low & Brothers. Subsequently his two sons, Abiel Augustus and Seth Low, became his partners. His death occurred in January, 1893. He married, in March, 1841, Ellen Almira, daughter of the late Josiah Dow. She died January 25, 1850. His second wife, whom he married February 25, 1851, was the widow of his brother, William H. Low, and a daughter of the late Mott Bedell, of Brooklyn. His four children, the two sons mentioned and two daughters, were by his first wife.

LOW, ABIEL AUGUSTUS, prominent tea importer, is the eldest son of the late Abiel Abbott Low, Seth Low, President of Columbia College, being his younger brother. He was first a clerk and then a partner in the famous firm of which his father was the founder and head, and upon the retirement of his father and his uncles in 1879, he became the head of the house, the firm style once more becoming A. A. Low & Company. In 1888 this partnership was wound up, since which time Mr. Low has continued the business under his own name at 31 Burling Slip, where the house has been located since 1850. He is a trustee of the Central Trust Company, a director of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, and a Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Through his mother he is lineally descended from Richard Dow, who settled in Salisbury, N. H., in 1646. His maternal grandfather, the late Josiah Dow, of Brooklyn, was successively a merchant of Salem, Mass., Boston, and New York City. He was an officer in the War of 1812.

BOND, FRANK STUART, Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company since 1886, and a Director of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company, was born at Sturbridge, Mass., February 1, 1830, and has been a resident of New York since 1856. Having been graduated from an academy and a high school, he was employed in the treasurers' office of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company in 1849-50, and from 1850 to 1856 was connected with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company at Cincinnati, becoming its Secretary. Removing to New York, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Auburn and Allentown Railroad Company, and of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company from 1857 to 1861. Commissioned First Lieutenant of Con-



FRANK STUART BOND.

necticut troops in 1862, and subsequently commissioned Major, he served with the Union forces until his resignation, November 18, 1864, being Aid-de-camp on the staffs of General Daniel Tyler and General Rosecrans. He participated in operations in Mississippi, the battle of Farmington, and capture of Corinth; battle of Stone River, battles of Tullahoma and Chickamauga, and capture of Chattanooga, and the campaign in Missouri against General Price. In 1868 he became connected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, and was subsequently its Vice-President until he resigned in 1873. From 1873 to 1881 he was First Vice-President of the Texas and

Pacific Railroad Company. In 1881-82 he was President of the Philadelphia and Reading. From 1884 to 1886 he was President of the five associated lines, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific; Alabama and Great Southern, New Orleans and Northeastern, Vicksburg and Meridian, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, and Century clubs; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The son of Dr. Alvan Bond, a well-known Congregational clergyman, he is seventh in lineal descent from William Bond, who, born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1630, and was Speaker of the Massachusetts General Court from 1691 to 1694.

PARK, JOSEPH, has remained at the head of Park & Tilford, the most notable firm of grocers and importers in the world, for more than half a century. This house having been incorporated in recent years, he is its President. He is likewise a director of the New York County National Bank, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Sixth National Bank, the Plaza Bank, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad. His seat, "Whitly," is part of a great estate of 1,400 acres, extending from Rye to Harrison, a large part of which is under cultivation. He was born in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., May 24, 1823, his ancestors being among the early Huguenot settlers of that place. He left his father's farm at thirteen years of age, to accept a clerkship with the late Benjamin Albro, grocer, of this city. When sixteen he bought the store, in conjunction with his employer's brother, continuing for a year as Albro & Park. A year later Mr. Albro was succeeded by the late John M. Tilford, under the style of Park & Tilford, which is still continued. The company has four large stores in this city.

CROMWELL, FREDERIC, bred to the law and for a year engaged in practice, while for three years he was a cloth-importing merchant, has long been prominent in Brooklyn and New York as a financier and capitalist. He has been Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1884, and one of its Trustees since 1880, and at the present time is a trustee of the Guaranty Trust Company, and a director of the National Union Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company, and the Gill Engraving Company. He was one of the founders of the People's Gas Light Company, of Brooklyn, in 1870, and was elected its President. He also became largely interested in Baltimore gas companies, while from 1871 to 1874 he was a resident of St. Louis, and organized the business and constructed the works of the Laclede Gas Light Company. After a year spent in European travel he returned to Brooklyn, and, with his brother-in-law, Colonel William H. Husted, was in control of one of the street railways. He was a founder and the first President of the Civil-service Reform Association of Brooklyn, and a member of the first Civil-service Commission of that city. He was President of the Brooklyn Art Association, and was Vice-President of the Philharmonic Society. He has been a director of the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, the Brooklyn Trust Company, and the New York and East River Gas Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, University, and Harvard clubs, and the Century and Downtown associations of New York City, and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. He married, in 1868, Esther Whitmore, daughter of Seymour L. Husted and Mary J. Kendall, her father being a prominent Brooklyn business man and street railroad

president. They have three daughters and a son—Seymour Le Grand Cromwell. Born at Cornwall-on-Hudson, February 16, 1843. Mr. Cromwell is the son of the late David Cromwell, a business man of New York City, and Rebecca Bowman, a descendant of John Bowman, who came from England in 1661. He is lineally descended from John Cromwell, of Cromwell's Neck, Westchester County, whose father, Colonel John Cromwell, was a cousin of Oliver Cromwell, the famous Lord Protector, and, like him, a cadet of the ancient house of Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, England.

BANTA, THEODORE MELVIN, Cashier of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in New York City, November 23, 1834, the son of the late Albert Zabriskie Banta and Sarah Ann, daughter of Calvin Sayre. He is lineally descended from Epke Jacobse Banta, who came to New Amsterdam from Harlingen, Friesland, in 1659; from Thomas Sayre, who, in 1836, emigrated from Bedfordshire, England, to Lynn, Mass., subsequently becoming a founder of Southampton, L. I., in 1641; and from Philemon Dickerson, a founder of Southold, L. I., in 1641. He was educated in the public schools of this city and the College of the City of New York; from 1849 to 1858 was an accountant; had charge of the actuary work of the New York Life Insurance Company from 1858 to 1863, and in the latter year became its Cashier. A few years ago he rendered an invaluable service to this corporation, his integrity and fearlessness leading him to expose the mismanagement under a former president through the *New York Times*, thus bringing about the election of John A. McCall as President and the reorganization under him. He has been President of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan, and was Treasurer of the Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn. Since 1891 he has been Secretary of the Holland Society. He is a member of the Reform and Twilight clubs, the St. Nicholas, Huguenot, and Colonial Wars societies, and several historical and scientific organizations. He is author of a volume on the Banta family. He married, in 1862, Cornelia Crane, and has two daughters, graduates of Wellesley College.

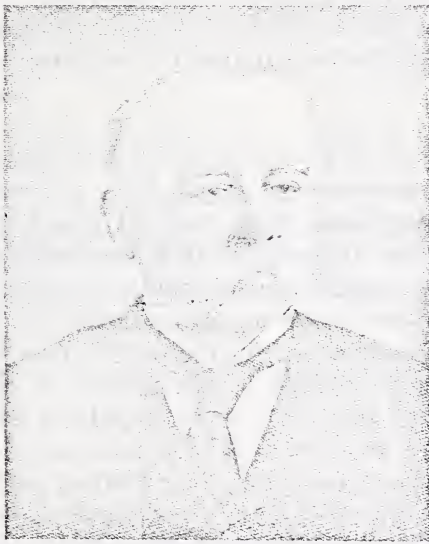
BELDING, MILO MERRICK, extensive manufacturer of sewing silk, is President of Belding Brothers & Company, President of the American Union Life Insurance Company, Vice-President of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, of which he was one of the founders and the first President; a director of the Livonia and Lake Conesus Railroad Company, and a director of the Retsof Mining Company. He was formerly President of the Livonia Salt and Mining Company, as he was also of the St. Lawrence Marble Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Silk Association, the Colonial and Merchants' Central clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. In 1858 he married

Emily C., daughter of William Leonard, of Ashfield, Mass., and a descendant of Captain Noadiah Leonard, of the Revolution, and has one son—Milo Merrick, Jr. Mr. Belding was born in Ashfield, Mass., April 3, 1833, and is the son of Hiram Belding, grandson of John Belding, a Revolutionary soldier, and lineally descended from William Belding, of Wethersfield, Conn., about 1640. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of a mercantile firm of Pittsfield, Mass. Later he established a business of his own in Western Massachusetts. His father and brothers established themselves in Michigan in 1858, and he began to send them invoices of silk. Their success in handling these led to the opening of a silk house in Chicago in 1863, and one in New York in 1865. The next year a silk mill was established in Rockville, Vt., followed by one in Northampton, Mass. A mill was subsequently erected in Belding, Mich., a village founded by them, and now containing 5,000 inhabitants. They now have five silk mills and maintain offices in nine principal cities of the United States.

BELDING, MILO MERRICK, JR., is Treasurer of Belding Brothers & Company, the notable silk manufacturing corporation of which his father is President; is Treasurer of the American Union Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, the Retsof Mining Company, the Park National Bank of Holyoke, Mass., and the Livonia and Lake Conesus Railroad. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League, Colonial, New York Athletic, Montauk, Marine and Field, Merchants' Central, and West Side Republican clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1865; attended the Adelphi Academy of that city, and was prepared for college by a private tutor. On his father's side, tracing his line to William Belding, who arrived in this country between 1633 and 1635; through his mother, he descends from John Leonard, who came in 1635.

LANGDON, WOODBURY, head of the firm of Joy, Langdon & Company, one of the largest drygoods commission houses in the United States, is in other respects also one of the most prominent citizens of New York City. He is President of the Cannelton Coal Company, a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Central National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the German-American Insurance Company, and the German Alliance Insurance Company. For many years a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he has been a member of its Executive Committee since 1888, and at present is Vice-President. By the Mayor of New York City he was appointed in 1890 a Rapid Transit Commissioner of the City and County of New York, and on November 19, 1896, was appointed to succeed Seth Low on the present Board of

Rapid Transit Commissioners, organized under the laws of 1894. Following the exposure of corruption in city affairs made by the Lexow Investigating Committee, he was one of the signers of the original call for the mass-meeting at Madison Square Garden, September 6, 1894, to consider "the wisdom and practicability of taking advantage of the present state of public feeling to organize a citizens' movement for the government of the City of New York entirely outside of party politics and solely in the interests of efficiency, economy, and the public health, comfort, and safety." He was one of the Committee of Seventy appointed by this meeting which nominated Colonel William L. Strong for Mayor, and directed the reform campaign of 1894, which resulted in the complete overthrow of Tammany Hall. He has been Vice-President of the Union League Club by annual re-



WOODBURY LANGDON.

elections since 1889, and has served upon its most important committees. He was one of the founders of the Merchants' Club, was its President in 1888 and 1889, the constitutional limit, and is now a member of its Board of Directors. He is also a director of the New England Society, of which he has been a member since 1865. He is also a member of the City, Riding, Lawyers', and New York Athletic clubs. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., October 22, 1836. His father, the late Woodbury Langdon, was a leading merchant and shipbuilder of Portsmouth, while his mother was Frances, daughter of Jacob Cutter, another Portsmouth merchant. His grandfather, Henry

Sherburne Langdon, was offered the post of Private Secretary by Washington, but declined in deference to his father, who thought him too young to assume the responsibility. The latter, Hon. Woodbury Langdon, Mr. Langdon's great-grandfather, was a distinguished merchant of Portsmouth, member of the Continental Congress of 1779-80, member of the Executive Council of New Hampshire from 1781 to 1790, Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court in 1782, and again from 1786 to 1790. His brother, Hon. John Langdon, was a member of the Continental Congress of 1775, Speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly in 1777, a Revolutionary patriot, who gave a large part of his private fortune to equip the soldiers under General John Stark, who opposed Burgoyne; a member of Congress in 1783, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which framed the Constitution

of the United States, Governor of New Hampshire in 1788, United States Senator in 1789, and President of the United States Senate from 1789 to 1792, and, with the exception of two years, Governor of New Hampshire from 1805 to 1812. He declined the portfolio of the Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of Jefferson in 1801, and in 1812 declined the nomination as Vice-President of the United States offered him by the Republican Congressional caucus. The late Hon. Francis E. Langdon, M.D., State Senator of New Hampshire, was the brother of Mr. Woodbury Langdon, of New York City. The latter, after acquiring a good education, entered the employ of Frothingham & Company, a well-known drygoods commission house of Boston, and so rapidly made his way in the confidence of his employers that in 1863 he came to New York to take charge of the branch house of the firm. In 1868 he became a partner in the firm of Frothingham & Company. Upon the death of the senior partner, in 1870, the style of Joy, Langdon & Company was adopted. Mr. Langdon is head of this house.

GREENE, FRANCIS VINTON, Colonel of the 71st New York from February, 1892, until he volunteered with his regiment in the war with Spain in May, 1898, and was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to service in the Philippine Islands, has long been prominent in business circles in New York City. At the time of volunteering he was President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, President of the National Contracting Company, Vice-President of the Trinidad Asphalt Company, and a director of the Seaboard National Bank. He was graduated from West Point in 1870, at the head of his class, for two years was assigned to the artillery service, in 1872 was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and for four years as Assistant Astronomer and Surveyor, was detailed for service with the Commission engaged in determining the British boundary from Lake-of-the-Woods to the Rocky Mountains. In 1876 he was in the office of the Secretary of War. In 1877 he was appointed Military Attaché to the United States legation at St. Petersburg, with instructions to study the military operations between Russia and Turkey. He accompanied the Russian army until the close of the war. Returning to the United States in January, 1879, that year the Government published, in two volumes, his report, under the title "The Russian Army and Its Campaigns in Turkey." This work is accepted as the most authoritative on the subject. From the Czar he received the decorations of St. Vladimir and St. Anne, and the campaign medal. The star of Roumania and the Roumania cross he received from the Prince of Roumania. For six years, beginning with 1879, he had charge of the engineering work on streets and bridges in the District of Columbia. In July, 1885, he was appointed Instructor of Practical Military Engineering at West Point. In January, 1886, he

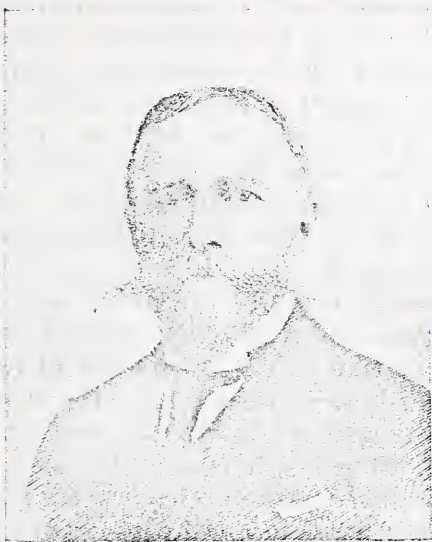
resigned from the army and became Vice-President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. In 1889 he joined the National Guard of New York. He was commissioned Major and Engineer of the First Brigade. In 1892 he was elected Colonel of the 71st New York. He married Belle Chevallié. He has contributed to current periodicals, and published "Army Life in Russia," "The Mississippi," and "Nathaniel Greene" ("Great Commander" series). He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, University, United Service, Lawyers', and New York Yacht clubs, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Born in Providence, R. I., June 25, 1850, he is the son of the late General George Sears Greene, distinguished soldier and civil engineer, and Martha Barrett Dana. On the paternal side he descends from Dr. John Greene, an English surgeon from Salisbury, Dorsetshire, where his ancestors were landed proprietors, who accompanied Roger Williams to New England in 1635, settled at Salem, Mass., and subsequently accompanied Williams to Rhode Island. From him also descended General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution. On the maternal side he descends from Richard Dana, who emigrated from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. General Greene's father, General George Sears Greene, was a resident of New York City from 1856 until called into service by the Civil War, and had charge of the construction of the new reservoir in Central Park.

DAYTON, CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, Postmaster of New York from his appointment by President Cleveland in June, 1893, until the appointment of his successor by President McKinley in the spring of 1897, is a successful lawyer, and at the present time is a trustee of the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank, and a director of the Twelfth Ward Bank, the Seventh National Bank, and the Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry Company. In 1881 he was elected to the Assembly, and made a member of its Judiciary Committee. In 1882 he organized the Harlem Democratic Club, and the same year was Secretary of the Citizens' Reform movement, which secured to Allen Campbell 78,000 votes for Mayor after a campaign of but ten days. He was a member of the Democratic State Conventions of 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1892, and was a member of the Platform Committee of that of 1882, and Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization in 1892. Active in the Presidential Campaign of 1884, he was a Cleveland Elector, and Secretary of the Electoral College. He was again an active worker and speaker in the campaigns of 1888 and 1892. The speech delivered by him in Burlington, Ia., in 1888 was circulated as a campaign document by the Democratic National Committee. He was a member of the Centennial Committee of the Washington inauguration in 1889, and one of its Committee on Transportation. He was a member of

the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He is one of the incorporators of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, is a trustee of the Harlem Library and the Harlem Law Library, and was appointed on the Board of Improvement of Park Avenue above 106th Street, and elected its President. the authorization of the work by the Legislature in 1892 being largely through his instrumentality. In the Mayoralty Campaign of 1897 he appeared on the platform with the late Henry George, refusing to bow to the absolute dictatorship which Richard Croker had established in Tammany Hall. He was born in Brooklyn, October 3, 1846, the son of Abraham Child Dayton and Maria A., daughter of Hon. David Tomlinson, M.D. His father was educated in Europe, contributed to periodical literature, and was the author of "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York." His grandfather, Charles Willoughby Dayton, was a prominent merchant of this city. Mr. Dayton attended the College of the City of New York, and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1868. In 1874 he was married to Laura A., daughter of John B. Newman, M.D., and has three children.

CHANDLER, CHARLES FREDERICK, founder of the School of Mines of Columbia College in 1864, from that date until 1897 was both Dean of its faculty and Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Geology. He still occupies this chair, but in order to give more attention to it resigned as Dean in 1897. Born in Lancaster, Mass., December 6, 1836, he was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College, and subsequently studied in the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter. From 1856 to 1864 he was Instructor and Lecturer on Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in Union College. He succeeded the late Professor St. John in the Chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. For about thirty years he was also Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy. He was appointed President of the Board of Health of this city in 1873, and again for a term of six years in 1877. One of the founders of the American Chemical Society, he has been its Vice-President and its President. In conjunction with Professor Chandler, of Lehigh University, his brother, he founded the *American Chemist*. He is now editor of the *Photographic Bulletin*. He holds the degrees of Ph.D., M.D., and LL.D., is a member of the Metropolitan and many other clubs, and a member of a large number of learned societies of America and Europe. In 1861, he married Anna Maria, daughter of James R. Craig and Margaret Walton, and has a daughter. He is himself the son of Charles Chandler, of Peterham, Mass., and Sarah Whitney, of Boston, and descended from William Chandler, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1637.

KEENE, JAMES ROBERT, broker and banker, and prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, is also well known for his efforts to elevate the American turf. He is a director of the Westchester Racing Association, and was one of the founders of the New York Jockey Club, having been a member of its Board of Stewards from its organization. He is also a member of the Rockaway Hunt Club. Two of his horses—"Domino" and "Foxhall"—are famous among racehorses. With the latter, in England, he won the Cambridgeshire Handicap, and on the continent the Grand Prix, Ascot Gold Cup, and the Cesarewitch Handicap. Mr. Keene was himself born in England in 1838, the son of James Keene, a successful London merchant, who in 1852 removed with his family to Shasta County, California. From having been educated under a private tutor, for



JAMES ROBERT KEENE.

three years at a private school in Lincolnshire, and under a master of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Keene accepted the position of a cowboy, herding cattle for the United States Government at Fort Reading, in the Indian country. He next prospected for gold, without success, and then engaged in freighting, cattle-raising, and the operation of a flouring-mill erected by himself. For two years he edited a newspaper. He also studied law, and practiced among the miners. He went to Virginia, Nev., during the excitement over the Comstock lode, secured valuable mining property, sold it advantageously, and, going to San Francisco, engaged in speculation in mining

stocks which netted him \$125,000 in two months. This capital was soon wiped out, however, but he continued to operate, transacted business for Senator C. N. Felton, and upon the appointment of the latter as Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco, bought the Senator's seat in the San Francisco Stock Exchange on credit. He achieved rapid success, realizing a fortune of about \$6,000,000, and becoming President of the Stock Exchange. Upon the failure of the Bank of California he was one of the four contributors of a million dollars to the guarantee fund of \$8,000,000 necessary to secure the depositors, continue the bank in business, and prevent a widespread panic. In addition to his personal contribution, he carried a resolution in the Stock Exchange for a contribution of \$500,000 from that institution, and influenced leading brokers to make up nearly as much

more. Coming to New York City on his way to Europe in the spring of 1877, and finding the stock market here at a low ebb, he at once began to employ the large capital at his command in the bold purchase of nearly all the leading stocks, and so steadily and persistently advanced the market that in the fall of 1879 he sold out with a profit of about \$9,000,000. He has since continued to be a resident of New York City. While in San Francisco he married Sarah Jay, daughter of Colonel Leroy Daingerfield, of Virginia, her mother being the daughter of Judge Parker, the first Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Keene are Foxhall Parker Keene and Jessie Harwar, wife of Talbot I. Taylor, of Baltimore, Md.

PIERSON, JOHN FRED, attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General in the service of the Union during the Civil War, and since that conflict has been head of the well-known iron house of Pierson & Company, proprietors of the Ramapo Iron Works. General Pierson's granduncle, Josiah G. Pierson, established these works at Ramapo, N. Y., in 1795, and took into partnership his younger brother, Hon. Jeremiah Halsey Pierson, under the style of J. G. Pierson & Brother. Jeremiah Halsey Pierson, grandfather of General Pierson, retained his connection with the firm until his death, was active in the organization of the Erie Railroad Company, and was a Member of Congress in 1821. Henry L. Pierson, his son, and the father of General Pierson, suggested the construction of the Erie Railroad, assisted in the survey of its line, and served as a director and its treasurer. He was a member of the firm of J. G. Pierson & Brothers under various changes of the firm style from 1828 until his death in 1869. General Pierson was born in this city, February 25, 1839; upon reaching his majority became a member of the Engineer Corps of the Seventh Regiment; was appointed Aid on the staff of General William Hall, and recruiting a company at the beginning of the Civil War, in May, 1861, was commissioned a Captain in the First New York Volunteers. He was commissioned Major in July, 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel in September of the same year, Colonel in October, 1862, and Brevet Brigadier-General in March, 1865. The youngest officer of his rank in the Union army, he was frequently mentioned for gallantry. He was wounded at Chancellorsville and at Glendale, and was captured at Chantilly in 1862, and confined in Libby Prison. He also participated in the battles of Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and Fredericksburg. While but twenty-three years of age he several times commanded a brigade. In 1869 he married S. Augusta Rhodes. He is a member of the Union, Tuxedo, Racquet, New York Yacht, and Army and Navy clubs, the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the New England Society. He has country-seats at Ramapo, N. Y., and New-

port, R. I. He descends from Rev. Abraham Pierson, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1608; in 1632 was graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge; emigrated to Boston in 1639; the next year led the settlers who founded Southampton, L. I.; founded Branford, Conn., and for a quarter of a century was pastor of its church, and subsequently founded Newark, N. J., and was the first pastor of its church. He was chaplain of the Connecticut forces raised against the Dutch in 1662.

BLOSS, JAMES ORVILLE, head of the firm of J. O. Bloss & Company, cotton merchants, was elected President of the New York Cotton Exchange in 1892, and again in 1893, having previously, in 1890, been elected its Vice-President, and almost continuously since 1866, having been a member of its Board of Managers. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a trustee of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company, and a director of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company, and has been a director of the Third National Bank. He was active in opposing the anti-option bill in Congress and chiefly instrumental in establishing the plan of deliveries of cotton on contract by means of warehouse receipts and certificates of grade. Born in Rochester, N. Y., September 30, 1847, he is the son of the late James Orville Bloss and Eliza Ann, daughter of Roswell Lockwood and Thalia Oviatt, and is descended from Edmund Bloss, of an old family of Suffolk, England, who became one of the prominent men of Watertown, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman in 1639. Coming to New York City at eighteen years of age, Mr. Bloss for six years was with Norton, Slaughter & Company, banking and commission; then with Woodward & Stillman until 1875; with John Chester Inches as partner became then head of the cotton firm of Bloss & Inches; from 1881 to 1891 was a member of Gwathmey & Bloss, and since the latter date has been head of his present firm. He is a member of the Union and Metropolitan clubs.

BOURNE, FREDERICK GILBERT, President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, is also an executive officer of a number of other important corporations. He is a director of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Long Island Railroad Company, the Babcock and Wilcox Company, and the Diche Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Racquet, Lawyers', Riding, New York Athletic, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, South Side Sportsmen's, and several other clubs. He married, in 1875, Emma, daughter of James Rufus Keeler and Mary Louisa Davidson, of an old New York family, and has surviving four daughters and five sons—Arthur Keeler, Alfred Severin, George Galt, Kenneth, and Howard Bourne. Mr.

Bourne was born in Boston, Mass., in 1851, the son of the late Rev. George Washington Bourne and Harriet Gilbert, the father of the latter being a prominent iron and steel importer of Portland, Me. His paternal grandparents were Benjamin Bourne and Mary Hatch. Educated in the public schools of New York City, in 1865 he took a position with the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, subsequently became Secretary to the late Edward Clark; became Manager of his estate in 1882; in 1885 was elected Secretary of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and eventually became its president.

QUINTARD, GEORGE WILLIAM, head and principal owner of the Quintard Iron Works, is well known in the business and financial world. In 1868 he founded the New York and Charleston Steamship Company, and successfully conducted its affairs until 1888, when he disposed of his interest to the South Carolina Railroad Company. He is Vice-President of the Eleventh Ward Bank of New York City, is Vice-President of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn and New York, is First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, is Vice-President of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, is a trustee of the Colonial Trust Company, and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and is a director of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, the State Trust Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the International State Casualty Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Batopilas Mining Company. He served a term as State Commissioner of Emigration under appointment by Governor Dix. He also served four years as Park Commissioner of New York City, during which time the extensive "new parks" were acquired by the city. He is a member of the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, American Yacht, and Lawyers' clubs, and the New England Society, and prior to his retirement from active club life a few years ago, was also a member of the Union League, New York, Century, and Manhattan clubs. He married, in 1844, Frances E., daughter of the late Charles Morgan, and has living a son—James Wood Quintard, of Portchester, N. Y., and a daughter—Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer, Jr. He was himself born in Stamford,



GEORGE WILLIAM QUINTARD.

Conn., April 22, 1822, the son of Isaac Quintard and Clarissa Hoyt. The Quintards came originally from Nancy, France, in 1642, and settled in England, where, in the city of Bristol, Isaac Quintard was born. He was a merchant of York, England, prior to his emigration to Stamford, Conn., in 1708. His descendant of the same name, father of Mr. Quintard, was a merchant of Stamford. Through his mother Mr. Quintard also descends from Simon Hoyt, who died at Stamford, Conn., in 1657. At fourteen years of age Mr. Quintard became a clerk with MacManus, Gould & Company, of New York City. He was subsequently with E. L. Bushnell, ship-chandler, and eventually established himself in the same line. With his father-in-law, the late Charles Morgan, he became interested in 1847 in the large iron works of T. F. Secor & Company. The plant was wholly acquired by them in 1850, becoming known as the Morgan Iron Works. As managing partner, from 1850 to 1866, Mr. Quintard made it one of the most notable shipbuilding establishments. Much work was done for the Federal Government during the Civil War. In 1866 the works were sold to the late John Roach. The following year Mr. Quintard established the Quintard Iron works, in conjunction with James Murphy. The latter subsequently retired. Mr. Quintard took his son-in-law, Nicholas F. Palmer, Jr., into partnership.

DURYEA, HIRAM, is President of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, a business established more than a half century ago by his father, the late Hendrick Vanderbilt Duryea, and at the close of the Civil War was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers "for distinguished conduct at the battle of Gaines Mills, Va." Born at Manhasset, L. I., April 12, 1834, and educated in private schools, upon reaching his majority he became a partner in his father's starch manufacturing business at Glen Cove, L. I. Upon the incorporation of the business he became Vice-President of the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, and subsequently succeeded his father as its President. The company of which he is now President is simply the successor of the other. In 1855 Governor Myron Clark commissioned him First Lieutenant of Artillery in the Forty-eighth New York. Offering his services at the beginning of the Civil War he was commissioned Captain in the Fifth New York (the "Duryea Zouaves"), and within a few months was promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. He participated at the siege of Yorktown and commanded the regiment in the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns, the command receiving special mention for gallantry during the seven days' battles and the operations before Richmond. He was appointed Colonel of the regiment, October 29, 1862, but received permanent injuries, which compelled him to retire from the service in December following. May 26, 1866, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, as already stated. He is a member of the United Service Club, the

Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, and the Veteran Association of the Fifth New York. He married, in 1868, Laura D., daughter of Leander Burnell and Anna Noble Dewey, and has two daughters and two sons, Harry H. and Chester B. Duryea. He is himself descended on the paternal side from Joost Durie, a French Huguenot, who settled at Manheim, Rhenish Palatinate, married Magdalena LeFevre, and emigrated to Long Island some time prior to 1675. He is also descended from Rev. Johannes Polhemus, and the founders of the Bogart, Hoagland, Woertman, and Van Nostrand families. Through his mother he descends from Peter Wright, who came from Norfolk, England, to Massachusetts Bay, in 1635, and in 1653 settled at Oyster Bay, L. I.; from Edward Dotey, who came over in the Mayflower; from Robert Feke, who came over with Governor Winthrop; from William Ludlam, who came from Matlock, England, in 1655, and from John Townsend, of Oyster Bay, and his wife, Elizabeth Montgomerie, cousin of Governor Dongan.

PERKINS, CHARLES LAWRENCE, eldest son of the late Charles Lawrence Perkins, who became prominent in the iron business in this city, has been successfully engaged in the iron business in this city since 1879, and is an officer of a number of important corporations. He is President of the Southwestern Coal and Iron Company, is President of the Silver City and Northern Railroad Company, is a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and is a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Griffin Wheel Company, and the Illinois Car and Equipment Company. He is Commissary of the First Brigade of the National Guard of this State on the staff of General Louis Fitzgerald, with the rank of Major. During the Brooklyn strike of January, 1895, he was Chief Commissary on both the First and Second Brigades. He is a member of the Union, Racquet, Players', Harvard, Whist, and Balustrade Golf clubs, the Downtown Association, and the New England Society. He was born in 1857 in Walton-on-Thames, England, and in 1879 was graduated from Harvard. His grandfather, Benjamin Perkins, was Treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. His great-great-grandfather, Captain Francis Perkins, was an officer in the Revolution, and a descendant of John Perkins, who reached Boston in 1630, and a few years later removed to Ipswich, Mass., where he became prominent. He was born in 1590 in Newent, Gloucestershire, England, and descended from Peter Perkins, an officer in the household of Sir Hugh Despenser about 1300.

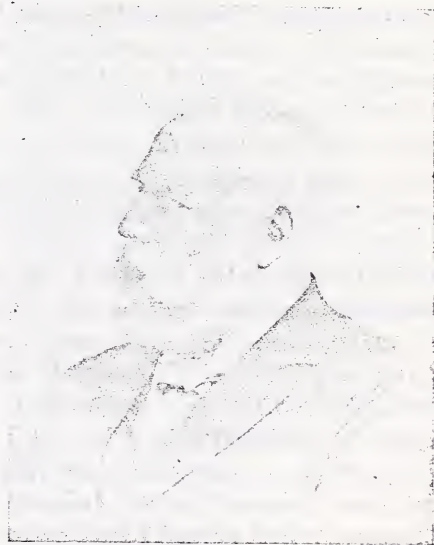
SPOFFORD, PAUL, was long one of the most eminent merchants of New York City. Born in Massachusetts in 1792, he was junior

partner in a business firm of Haverhill for some time prior to 1818, and in the latter year established himself in New York in partnership with Thomas Tileston. Agents for the Boston Packet Line at the outset, gradually they engaged in the West Indian and South American trade, became the owners of an extensive fleet, and presently had one of the largest shipping establishments in the city. The facilities of the house enabled it to render signal service to the Federal Government during the Civil War. The firm is also notable as being the first in the United States to successfully apply steam navigation to ocean commerce. Spofford & Tileston were one of the fifteen subscribers of \$1,000 each to the Emergency Fund, which Lincoln privately solicited in February, 1863. Paul Spofford was prominently connected with many of the important institutions of the city in his day. He was prominent in the Hone Club, founded by leading business men of the city, and was Treasurer and member of the Council of the University of the City of New York. He married, in 1822, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Spofford and Mary Nelson, granddaughter of Lieutenant Moody Spofford, great-granddaughter of Colonel Daniel Spofford, and great-great-granddaughter of Captain John Spofford, and by her had a daughter, who died young, and one son, the present Paul Nelson Spofford. Of the four sons and one daughter by his second wife, Susan B., daughter of Rev. Gardiner Spring, two sons still survive—Joseph Louis and Edward Clarence Spofford. Both Paul Spofford and his first wife were lineal descendants of John Spofford, of Rowley, Mass., in 1638; son of Rev. John Spofford, Vicar of Silkeston, Yorkshire, and in line from Gamelbar de Spofford, mentioned in the Domesday Book as having 39 manors in Yorkshire, at the time that he and other Saxon Thanes were dispossessed by the Conqueror. Gamelbar's father, Gamel, son of Orm, was Lord of Thorp-Arch on the River Wharf, and had a mansion in York, and 134 manors in Yorkshire, Lincoln, Derby, Stafford, Salop, and Chester. (See Burke's "Family Records" for complete line to the Spoffords of New York.)

SPOFFORD, PAUL NELSON, is the son of the late Paul Spofford, one of the most notable New York merchants during the first half of the present century, and in addition to the care of the large estate left by his father, was long actively and successfully engaged in the West India and South American shipping and commission business which his father established. He organized the engineer department in the militia of this State, and was appointed Engineer-in-Chief, with the rank of Brigadier-General, on the staff of Governor John Young. He occupied the same position on the staff of Governor Hamilton Fish also, and was succeeded by the late General James Watson Webb. He is a director of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, a member of the Union and Union League clubs, a life member of the American

Bible Society, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Botanical Society, the New York Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is a bachelor. He is the only son by his father's first wife, Sarah Spofford, and through her traces his ancestry to the same original ancestor in this country as through the paternal line.

COLGATE, JAMES BOORMAN, Vice-President of the Bank of the State of New York, from 1843 to 1852, was head of the wholesale drygoods firm of Colgate & Abbe, of this city; from 1852 to 1873, was associated with the late John B. Trevor, under the style of Trevor & Colgate, as dealers in stocks and other securities on Wall Street, and since 1873 has been head of the firm of James B. Colgate & Company, brokers and bankers. In 1857 his firm added a bullion and specie department to their business and did the largest stock and bullion business in the street. Largely through the personal influence of Mr. Colgate the old Gold Exchange was established, and for three years he was its President. In recent years he has attracted attention as one of the most able advocates of the free coinage of silver. His devotion to educational interests and Christian philanthropy has been notable. Since reaching the age of twenty-one he has regularly contributed to the missionary and benevolent societies of the Baptist denomination. With Mr. Trevor, in 1869, he erected the building of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, of Yonkers, N. Y., donating it to the congregation. Subsequently he donated a church building for the use of the colored Baptists of Yonkers. His father, the late William Colgate, had in 1841 become one of the incorporators of Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y. Mr. James B. Colgate was elected to its Board of Trustees in 1861, and since 1864 has been President of the Board. He erected two of its buildings, Colgate Academy and the Colgate Library, and in honor of its late President, Dr. Ebenezer Dodge, in 1891 established the Dodge Memorial Fund of \$1,000,000. One-half the annual interest from this fund is paid to the University, the rest being added to the principal. In 1890 the



JAMES BOORMAN COLGATE.

name of this institution was changed to that of Colgate University. He has also liberally contributed to Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire, Rochester University, Peddie Institute, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; Rochester Theological Seminary, Cook Academy, and many needy churches and associations. He was born in New York City, March 4, 1818, his father being the founder of the present well-known manufacturing house of Colgate & Company, of this city, while his grandfather, Robert Colgate, came to this country from Bessels Green, Kent, England, where the family had been seated for many generations. Mr. Colgate married, in 1844, S. Ellen Hoyt, of Utica, N. Y., by whom he had one son, William Hoyt Colgate. She died in 1846. In 1851 he married Susan F., daughter of the late Anthony Colby, who was Governor of New Hampshire. By this marriage he has a daughter and a son, James Colby Colgate.

WEBB, WILLIAM SEWARD, eminent railroad financier and prominent socially, is the son of the late General James Watson Webb, and grandson of General Samuel Blachley Webb, of the Revolution. Born in this city, January 31, 1851, he studied under private tutors and at private schools, attended Columbia College for two years, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons for two years, being graduated from the latter in 1875, and also devoted two years to post-graduate studies in the medical universities of Vienna. Following his marriage, December 20, 1881, to Lila Osgood, daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, he became actively interested in the management of the extensive Vanderbilt railroad system. Since 1883 he has been President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and since 1891 President of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, which he organized. He is Vice-President of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway Company, a director of several other lines, Trustee of the Colonial Trust Company and the Continental Trust Company, Director of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company and the Westcott Express Company, and Secretary of the American Hackney Horse Society. For three years he was President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a scientific breeder of horses, notably the hackney, at his extensive Shelburne Farms Stud in Vermont, and has taken many prizes at the New York horse shows. In 1891 he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Colonel, on the staff of the Governor of Vermont. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian. He has traveled abroad, visited Alaska, and made tours of Canada and the United States by special train. He has a daughter and three sons.

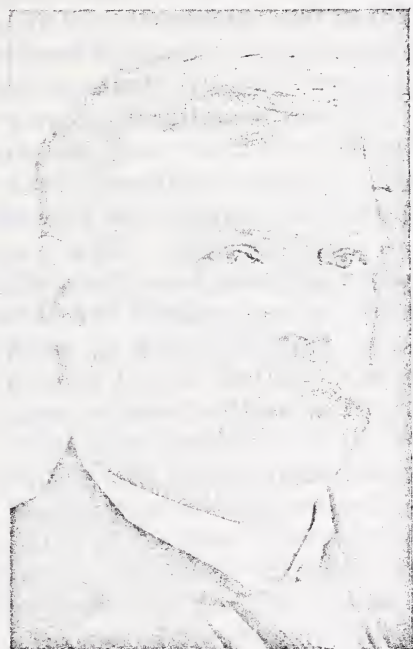
DOUGLASS, ANDREW ELLICOTT, who, for thirty-five years, successfully followed a mercantile career in this city, since his retire-

ment has won considerable renown by his studies and original research in American archeology. His personal explorations have mainly been on the southern coast of the United States. He has made valuable collections and is the author of monographs and essays. He is a member of the Century and Church clubs, the Scientific Alliance, the Numismatic and Archeological Society, the Linnaean Society, the Ethnological Society, the Anthropological Society of Washington, the Anthropological Society of Paris, and the American Geographical Society. He married, in 1847, Sarah Cortelyou, daughter of George Lecky Cornell and Isabella W. Sheldon. His only child, Mrs. Charles Boyd Curtis, is President of the Woman's Auxiliary for Domestic Missions of the Diocese of New York, and Corresponding Secretary of the Society of Colonial Dames of New York. Mr. Douglass was born at West Point, November 18, 1819, and was graduated from Kenyon College in 1838. He is great-grandson of David Douglas (about 1715-1765) of Hanover Neck, N. J.; grandson of Deacon Nathaniel Douglass, of Vanderpoel & Douglass, leather manufacturers, Newark, N. J., and is the son of Major David Bates Douglass, U.S.A., and Ann Eliza, daughter of Professor Andrew Ellicott. His father served through the War of 1812. He was a Yale graduate, and in 1841 was given the degree of LL.D. In 1815 he became Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy at West Point; in 1820 succeeded his father-in-law as Professor of Mathematics; in 1823 became Professor of Engineering, and after resigning from the United States service in 1831, was Professor of Natural Philosophy in New York University, and subsequently Professor of Architecture and Engineering; from 1840 to 1844 was President of Kenyon College, and from 1848 until his death in 1849 was Professor of Mathematics in Geneva College. Mr. Douglass's maternal grandfather, Professor Andrew Ellicott, made the surveys for the city of Washington.

STANTON, JOHN, well-known mining engineer and developer of the copper mines of the United States, was one of the founders of the New York Mining Stock Exchange in 1876; was its first President, and has been its Treasurer since 1878. From 1852 to 1861 he was engaged in developing the copper deposits in Virginia, Maryland, and Tennessee. The Confederate Government having confiscated these properties, he turned his attention to the Lake Superior copper region and acquired properties of great value. He also has large interests in Colorado and Arizona. He was long President, Treasurer, and Manager of the Atlantic Mining Company, the Central Mining Company, the Allouez Mining Company, and the Wolverine Copper Mining Company. At the present time he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic Mining Company, Treasurer of the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and a director of the Amer-

ican Coal Company. He is a member of the Union League and other clubs, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was born in Bristol, England, February 21, 1830. His father was also a mining engineer, interested in extensive collieries in Wales, who came to the United States in 1835, and invested in Pennsylvania coal mines, later acquiring iron mines at Dover, N. J.

SCHLEY, GRANT BARNEY, in 1880 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and, with Ernest Groesbeck, organized the firm of Groesbeck & Schley, stock brokers and bankers. The firm



GRANT BARNEY SCHLEY.

was reorganized in 1885 under its present style of Moore & Schley, John G. Moore having become a member. Mr. Schley is a director of the Manhattan Trust Company, the New York Mutual Telegraph Company, the Western Union Beef Company, the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railway. He is of Dutch descent, and was born in Chapinville, N. Y., February 25, 1845, the son of Evander Schley, a merchant, now retired, of Canandaigua, N. Y. Having attended the Canandaigua Academy, at sixteen years of age Mr. Schley entered the express office of Wells, Butterfield & Company, of Syracuse, N. Y. A little later the firm transferred him to their office at Suspension Bridge. When the consolidation was effected with the American Express Com-

pany he was transferred to the New York City office of the latter corporation, being placed in charge of the Money-order Department. This occurred in 1870. Four years later he resigned to accept a position with the First National Bank of New York City, with which institution he remained for six years. During the latter part of this period he was in charge of the Foreign Exchange Department of the bank.

ADAMS, EDWARD DEAN, a member of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Company from 1878 to 1893, has achieved remarkable success in reorganizing embarrassed corporations. At the pres-

ent time he is President of the Cataract Construction Company, President of the Niagara Development Company, President of the Niagara Junction Railway Company, Vice-President of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, Chairman of the Executive Committee and President of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and subsidiary companies, the West Shore Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Express Company, and a director of the Mercantile Trust Company, the New Jersey General Security Company, and the American Cotton Oil Company. He organized the Northern Pacific Terminal Company in 1882, and became its President; in 1883 organized the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company, becoming its Vice-President, and in 1885 organized the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company, constructed its lines, and leased them to the New York Central. In 1885 he also accomplished the delicate operation of a reorganization of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, the New York, Ontario and Western, and the West Shore and Ontario Terminal Company. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Central Railroad of New Jersey during its reorganization in 1887. In 1888 he was active in floating the bond issue of the Philadelphia and Reading, while in 1890 he reorganized the American Cotton Oil Company. As the representative of the German bondholders he was Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in 1893. The son of Adoniram Judson Adams, of Boston, he was born in that city April 9, 1846, and in 1864 was graduated from Norwich University, Vermont. After spending two years abroad, from 1866 to 1869 he was in the employ of a Boston firm of bankers and brokers. From 1870 to 1878 he was a member of the Boston banking house of Richardson, Hill & Company, which he helped to organize. In 1878 he removed to this city, entering the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Company as a senior partner. He is a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Union League, and other clubs. He was married, in 1872, to Fannie A., daughter of William E. Gutterson, of Boston, and has a son and a daughter. The son, Ernest Kempton, has been graduated from Yale and Columbia.

GRISCOM, CLEMENT ACTON, JR., Manager of the International Navigation Company, owners of the American and Red Star Line of ocean steamers, has been a resident of New York City since engaging in business. He is President of the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company, is a trustee of the Sailors' Rest in the City of New York, and is a director of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York. He married, in 1889, Genevieve, daughter of Colonel William Ludlow, Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and is a member of the Metropolitan and Lawyers' clubs of New York, and the Uni-

versity Club of Philadelphia. He is the son of Clement Acton Griscom, of Philadelphia, well-known shipping merchant, and President of the International Navigation Company, and is of old and distinguished Philadelphia ancestry.

DURANT, WILLIAM WEST, is largely interested in railroads and real estate in the Adirondack region, and is well known for his interest in yachting. He is a member of the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Eastern Yacht clubs. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 23, 1850, he is the son of the late Thomas Clark Durant, well-known railroad financier and President, and his wife, Heloise Hannah Timbrel, of England, who still survives. His great-grandfather, Thomas Durant, was a Revolutionary soldier, as was the latter's father-in-law, William Clark, a descendant of Thomas Clark, of the Mayflower. His great-great-grandfather, Edward Durant, of Newton, Mass., was graduated from Harvard in 1735; was Moderator of twenty-six town meetings; was Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence in 1774; was a member of the Provincial Congresses of 1775 and 1776, and married a daughter of Captain John Jackson. Mr. Durant descends from George Durant, of Malden, Mass., and Middletown and Lyme, Conn., who is thought to have been grandson of Mayor Richard Durant, of Bodmin, Cornwall, England.

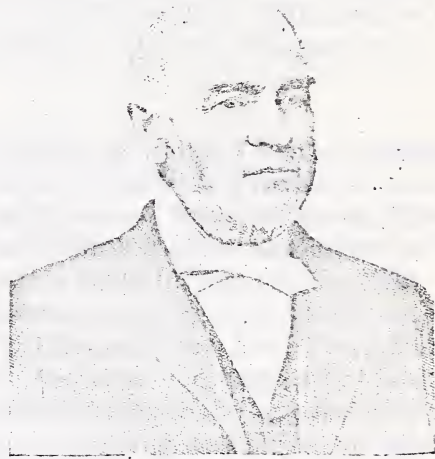
CHAUNCEY, ELIHU, is the son of the late Nathaniel Chauncey, of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Sewall, daughter of Samuel Salisbury, of Boston. His father was a graduate of Yale and a member of the Philadelphia Bar, while his uncle, the late Elihu Chauncey, was one of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia, editor of the *North American Gazette*, President of the Reading Railroad, and connected with the Bank of the United States and the Bank of Pennsylvania. Another uncle, the late Charles Chauncey, was prominent at the Philadelphia bar, a member of the Common Council, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1827. Mr. Chauncey's grandfather, Charles Chauncey, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn., was King's Attorney in 1776 and Judge of the Superior Court in 1789. The founder of the family in this country, Rev. Charles Chauncey, was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, was among the early arrivals in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was the second President of Harvard College. Mr. Chauncey was born in Philadelphia, August 17, 1840, was graduated from Harvard, and has long been a resident of this city. He married, in 1871, Mary Jane, daughter of Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York, and has a daughter. He is a member of the Century Association, the University, Grolier, and Harvard clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the New York Historical Society.

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WEBB, WILLIAM HENRY, upon the death of his father, the late Isaac Webb, of New York City, succeeded, in April, 1840, to the large shipbuilding business which his father had established and long conducted under the firm styles of Isaac Webb & Company and Webb & Allen. The latter style was continued down to the retirement of Mr. Allen from the business in 1843, when the entire establishment passed under the control of Mr. Webb, so remaining until he retired from active business at the close of the year 1872. During this period he built more than one hundred and fifty vessels. He built packets and steamships for service to London, Liverpool, and Havre; built the first steamships running between New York and Savannah; the first large steamer for the New Orleans trade; the first steamer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, carrying the United States mails between Panama and San Francisco; the first steamer entering the "Golden Gate," and the first three steamers carrying the United States mail from New York to China by way of Aspinwall, Panama, and San Francisco. The screw frigate, *General Admiral*, seventy-two guns, built by him for the Russian Government, and launched in September, 1858, proved to be the fastest vessel of war which up to that time had been built. Two iron screw frigates which he built for the Italian Government during the early years of the Civil War were the first ironclads built in the United States. He built the *Dunderburg*, under contract with the United States Government for



WILLIAM HENRY WEBB.

a screw ram modeled after his own plans, of large tonnage, the heaviest armament, with unexampled speed and the best seagoing qualities. The Civil War closing before its completion, he obtained a release by Act of Congress and sold the vessel to Napoleon III. He established an independent line of steamers between New York and San Francisco; in 1868 established a line in the European trade, and sent the first American passenger steamer into the Baltic. He helped organize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and is the only survivor of its original board of directors. He was one of the largest stockholders of the Panama Railroad prior to 1872. He established a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Japan, by way of Honolulu and the Pacific Islands. He was not merely a shipbuilder, but contributed to the science of naval architecture, originating and design-

ing plans and models, and introducing radical departures in construction, which revolutionized the merchant and naval marine. Three times he declined the nomination as Mayor of New York City. For fourteen years he was President of the Council of Political Reform. He championed the cause of pure water for New York, and labored nearly five years before the State Legislature to accomplish the overthrow of the Aqueduct Commission, which opposed this reform, winning a signal victory. At a cost of half a million dollars he established and endowed the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders in Fordham. He is now a trustee of the Central Trust Company and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and a director of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Third Avenue Railroad, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway. He is a member of the Union League, City, and Republican clubs, and the New England Society. He was born in New York City, June 19, 1816. His paternal ancestors came from England, settling in Connecticut long prior to the Revolution. His mother's ancestors, of French Huguenot and Scotch descent, were settled in New York in early colonial days.

BULKLEY, JUSTUS LAWRENCE, prominent leather importing merchant of New York City, where he has been engaged in this line for more than thirty-five years, is the son of the late Joseph Edmund Bulkley, who was also one of the leading leather merchants of New York. The present Mr. Bulkley was born in this city in 1840. His mother was of the well-known Lawrence family of Long Island, while through his father he is eighth in descent from Rev. Peter Bulkley, who was born in 1583 in Woodhill, Bedfordshire, England; was graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, and having come under the ban with Archbishop Laud after occupying the living at Odell for more than twenty years, in 1634 came to Cambridge, Mass., and was long pastor of the Church of Concord, of which place he was one of the founders. Rev. Peter Bulkley was ninth in descent from Baron Robert Bulkley, Lord of the Manor of Bulkley in the County Palatine of Chester. In 1871, Mr. Bulkley married Laura E. Caldwell, and has two daughters and a son—Joseph E. Bulkley. The latter graduates from Yale in 1899. Mr. Bulkley is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Riding, and Adirondack League clubs, the Holland Society, and the New England Society.

CODDINGTON, GILBERT SMITH, is the second and only surviving son of the late Jonathan I. Coddington, merchant and distinguished citizen of this city, and his wife, Matilda, daughter of William Palmer, and is the brother of the late David Vesey Smith Coddington, lawyer and brilliant orator. He was born in New York in 1835, and received his education here and at Geneva, Switzerland.

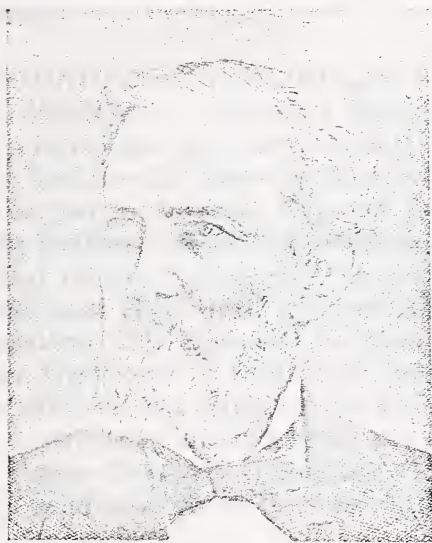
During the Civil War he recruited considerable numbers of volunteers at his own expense, and in 1862 was commissioned Captain of the Twentieth New York Battery. He resided in Europe for a great many years. He is a member of the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, and Reform clubs, and various societies. He is a descendant of Hon. William Coddington, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1630, and subsequently became Governor of Rhode Island. He married, in 1880, Amelia N., daughter of the late Hon. Silas M. Stilwell, an eminent New York lawyer; grandniece of General Garret Stilwell, of the Revolutionary Army, and a descendant of the regicide, John Cook, who changed his name to Stilwell upon coming to this country.

DE FOREST, GEORGE B., prominent in the social life of New York City, is lineally descended from the Huguenot, Isaac De Forest, a prominent and one of the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam. His grandfather, Lockwood De Forest, was an eminent merchant of New York during the Revolutionary period, and one of the committee of prominent citizens who, in 1824, expressed to De Witt Clinton their condemnation of his removal from the position of Canal Commissioner. The two sons of the latter, George B. De Forest, Sr., father of Mr. De Forest, and William W. De Forest, also became distinguished merchants of the city, both being engaged in the South American trade. Born in New York in 1848, Mr. De Forest was carefully educated, and is a well-known art connoisseur. He also possesses one of the notable private libraries of the city, containing many books with water-color illustrations and original drawings, but being especially remarkable for its examples of French printing and binding of the period of Louis XV. and the Regency. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Players', Fencers', Grolier, New York Yacht, and Westchester Country clubs, the Century Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Seventh Regiment Veterans. He married, in 1882, Anita, daughter of Louis S. Hargous, and has a son, Louis S. H. De Forest. Mrs. De Forest's father was United States Consul at the City of Mexico prior to the Mexican War, served on General Worth's staff throughout that conflict, and subsequent to it became a prominent banker in the City of Mexico.

CLARKSON, JOHN VAN BOSKERCK, Treasurer of the New York Traction Switch Company, and a prominent real estate operator of New York City, is the eldest surviving son of the late distinguished Colonel Floyd Clarkson and Harriet A., daughter of John Van Boskerck, a New York merchant, and is grandson of Samuel Floyd Clarkson. During the ten years preceding his father's death, from 1884 to 1894, he was associated with him in his extensive real estate business

under the firm style of Floyd Clarkson & Son. Since that time he has been carrying on and developing the business. He is also a civil engineer, in which capacity he has been connected with the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Hartford and Harlem Railroad in Connecticut, now in process of construction. He is a director of the Riverside Bank, as well as of the corporation of which he is Treasurer. He is a member of the Union League and St. Nicholas clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of Veterans, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

MCCREADY, NATHANIEL L'HOMMEDIEU, after being educated in New York City, and receiving a business training in the ship-



NATHANIEL L'HOMMEDIEU MCCREADY.

ping trade at Mobile, Ala., in 1840 returned to New York City and established the shipping and commission firm of N. L. McCready & Company. In 1865, after a successful quarter of a century as head of this firm, he withdrew and engaged in the management of a steamship line, in association with Livingston, Fox & Company. In 1867 he organized the now famous Old Dominion Steamship Company, in 1869 became its President, and so continued until his death, October 3, 1887. He was also President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, and for fourteen years was on its directorate. He was a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Empire

City Fire Insurance Company, and the Washington Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, an honorary member of the Marine Society, and a member of the Union and St. Nicholas clubs, and the Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. He married, in 1846, Caroline Amanda Waldron, who survives him, with two children—Mrs. William Ward Robbins and Nathaniel L. McCready. Mrs. McCready lineally descends from Resolved Waldron, who came to New Amsterdam in the suite of Governor Petrus Stuyvesant. Mr. McCready also descended from an old New York family, and was born in this city, October 4, 1820. His brother was the eminent New York physician, Dr. Benjamin McCready, for many years a professor in Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

GOODRIDGE, SAMUEL WADSWORTH, for many years prior to his death in 1868 one of the most prominent shipping merchants in the East India trade of New York City, was born in Grafton, Vt., in 1793, became a member of a business house of Rockingham, Vt., between 1819 and 1834 was an extensive wool buyer at Saxton's River, Vt., and for some time subsequent to 1834 and prior to his removal to New York, successfully engaged in the East India and China trade at Hartford, Conn. He was sixth in descent from William Goodridge, of Watertown, Mass., in 1636, and also descended from Thomas Hall, of Newbury, Mass., in 1637, whose parents were Thomas Hall and Joan Kirby, of Walton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, England. Mr. Goodridge married, in 1819, Lydia, daughter of Rev. Peter Reed, of Ludlow, Vt., Member of the Vermont Legislature. E. Read Goodridge, merchant of this city, is his son, as was also the late Frederic Goodridge.

GOODRIDGE, FREDERIC, like his father, the late Samuel Wadsworth Goodridge, was long a prominent importing merchant of this city in the China and East India trade. He was in retirement from active business for some years prior to his death, in 1897. He was born in Hartford, Conn., January 11, 1836, and was graduated from Trinity College. He was a member of the Century, Manhattan, Country, and Fencers' clubs, the Blooming Grove Park Association, the Liederkrantz, the Trinity College Alumni Association, and other organizations. He married, in 1864, Charlotte Matilda, daughter of Jasper Grosvenor, a prominent merchant of this city. Mrs. Goodridge survives her husband, with three daughters, two of whom are Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan and Mrs. George Edward Wyeth, and a son—Frederic Grosvenor Goodridge—born in 1873, and recently graduated from Harvard University.

COGSWELL, CULLEN VAN RENSSELAER, is the son of the late Andrew Kirkpatrick Cogswell and Mary, daughter of General J. Cullen Van Rensselaer, of Cazenovia, N. Y.; is the grandson of Rev. Jonathan Cogswell by his second wife, Jane Endora, daughter of Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of New Jersey, and granddaughter of Colonel John Bayard, of Maryland, and is descended from John Cogswell, a wealthy English manufacturer and mill owner, son of Edward and Alice Cogswell, of Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, who immigrated to Ipswich, Mass., in 1636. Born in New Brunswick, N. J., September 5, 1869, Mr. Cogswell was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He is a member of the Union Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the City and Seventh Regiment Veteran clubs. He married, in 1896, A. Eugenie, daughter of Albert W. Nickerson, formerly President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM PROCTOR, is a director of the Greenwich Insurance Company and the North River Insurance Company, but is not engaged in business beyond the care of the estate and large corporate interests left by his father, the late George Douglas, East India commission merchant of this city. He has been actively identified with yachting in this country and with the defense of the America Cup. He was owner of the yacht Sappho, which was a successful defender in 1871 by defeating the *Livonia*. He was also part owner of the *Priscilla*, built as a defender. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Racquet, Coaching, Country, New York Athletic, New York Yacht, Seawanbaka-Corinthian Yacht, Douglaston Yacht, Cartaret Gun, Rockaway Hunt, Meadowbrook Hunt, and Westminster Kennel clubs. He is also a member of the Austrian Yacht Club and several other clubs of Europe. He married, in 1879, Adelaide L., daughter of Effingham Townsend, and has a daughter and a son—James Gordon Douglas.

BARBER, AMZI LORENZO, in 1883, secured the incorporation of the Barber Asphalt Company, of which he is a director and principal owner, and in 1888 secured the incorporation of the Trinidad Asphalt Company, of which he is President. In 1887 he obtained a concession from the British Government for forty-two years of the phenomenal Pitch Lake of Trinidad Island, embracing more than one hundred acres of pitch or asphalt, and has created an extensive demand for this product for use in asphalt pavements. He is a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this city, and has been a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, D. C., and the Washington Loan and Trust Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Engineers', Riding, Aldine, Church, Lawyers', New York Yacht, Seawanbaka-Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Atlantic Yacht clubs; the Royal Thames Yacht Club of London, the Society of Arts, London; the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New England Society, and the Ohio Society. He married, in 1868, Celia M. Bradley, of Geneva, Ohio. She died in 1870. He married, second, Julia Louise, daughter of J. Le Droiet Langdon, and has two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Samuel Todd Davis, of Washington, and two sons, Le Droiet and Roland Langdon Barber. Mr. Barber was born in Saxton River, Vt., June 22, 1843, the son of Rev. Amzi Doolittle Barber, a Congregational clergyman, and Nancy Irene Bailey, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Barber, who emigrated from England to Vermont prior to the Revolution. Having attended the High School of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1867, Mr. Barber was graduated from Oberlin College; studied theology for a short time; in 1868 took charge of the Normal Department of Howard University at Washington; subsequently had charge of the Preparatory Department; still later was Professor of Natural Philosophy, and in 1872 resigned to engage in

real estate business in Washington. Giving some attention to the subject of street improvement, he engaged in the construction of asphalt pavement. He has received the degrees of A.M. and LL.B., and is a trustee of Oberlin College.

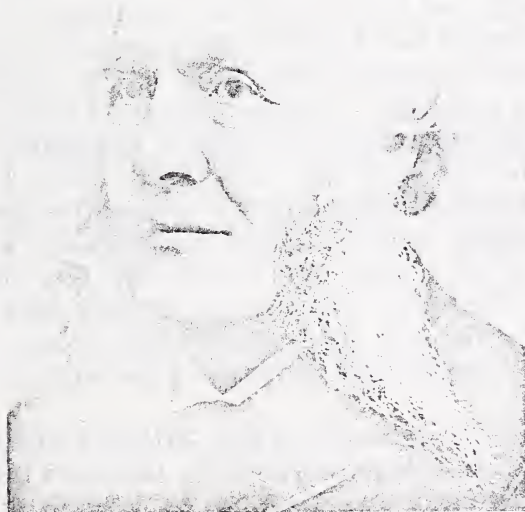
WARNER, LUCIEN CALVIN, interrupted his course at Oberlin College to enlist in the 150th Ohio during the Civil War, and returning, was graduated from that institution in 1865, two years later was graduated from the Medical Department of the New York University, practiced his profession in this city from 1867 to 1873, and then embarked in business. He was one of the founders, and is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Warner Brothers Company, engaged in corset manufacture; is President of the International Phosphate Company, and is a director of the Hamilton Bank, the Mount Morris Bank, and the Home Insurance Company. He is President of the Congregational Church Building Society, for several years was President of the Congregational Club, and for ten years was President of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been Chairman of its State Committee, and Chairman of its International Committee. He is a Trustee of the International Young Women's Christian Association, as he is also of the Associations of the State and of the City of New York. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association and a trustee of Oberlin College. Largely instrumental in the erection of the building of the Harlem Branch Y.M.C.A., at a cost of \$150,000, he also erected for Oberlin College a conservatory of music costing \$100,000, and with his brother built a clubhouse for girls employed in their factory at Bridgeport, Conn. In addition to the organizations named, he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Harlem, Merchants', Adirondack League, and Patria clubs. He married, in 1868, Keren S., daughter of Judge Noah Humphrey Osborne, and has two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Seabury C. Mastick, of this city, and two sons, Franklin Humphrey and Lucien Thompson Warner. Born at Cuyler, N. Y., in 1841, he is himself the son of Alonzo F. Warner and Lydia Ann Converse. His grandfather, Ira Warner, was the son of Abel Warner and the brother of Justus Warner, father of the author and editor, Charles Dudley Warner.

DUTCHER, SILAS BELDEN, after an extended career as a Republican leader and officeholder, in recent years has become no less prominent in the financial world. He is now President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, a trustee of the Union Dime Savings Institution, and a director of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, the Nassau Electric Railroad, the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, the Smith Vassar Telephone Company, the German American

Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, and the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association, being also Treasurer of the latter. Having taught school at Cazenovia, N. Y., between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, while working on a farm during the summers, he was engaged in the railroad business from 1851 to 1855, while from the latter year until 1869 he was established as a merchant in New York City. In 1860 he became Supervisor of the City and County of New York, but, at the end of eighteen months, resigned and removed to Brooklyn. From 1868 to 1877 he was Super-

visor of Internal Revenue.

In 1870 he was a Republican candidate for Congress, and, while unsuccessful, reduced the Democratic majority in the district by 4,000. By appointment of President Grant he was Pension Agent in New York City from 1872 until 1875, when he resigned to accept a position with an insurance company. Again by appointment of President Grant, he was Appraiser of the Port of New York from 1877 to 1880, when Governor Cornell appointed him State Superintendent of Public Works. He refused the appointment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue offered him by President Arthur in 1882, and was elected President of the Union



SILAS BELDEN DUTCHER.

Dime Savings Institution, of which he had been an incorporator in 1859 and a trustee continuously since. He resigned from this presidency in 1891 to accept that of the Hamilton Trust Company. He has spoken in every Presidential campaign from 1848 to 1888 as Whig or Republican; was Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee of New York City in 1858 and 1859; President of the Wide-awake organization of the same in 1860; for four years was Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee; for many years was a member of the State Committee, and in 1876 was Chairman of its Executive Committee. He has been a delegate to several National

conventions. For four years he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. For ten years he was Superintendent of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church Sunday-school, Brooklyn, and made it one of the largest in the State. Born in Springfield, N. Y., July 12, 1829, the son of Parcefor Dutcher and Johannah Low Frink, he is of German and Puritan descent on his father's side, and Holland descent through his mother. His grandfather, John Dutcher, removed from Dover, Dutchess County, to Cherry Valley soon after the Revolution. His maternal great-grandfather, Captain Peter Low, acquired a large tract in Cherry Valley for service in the Revolution and removed thither from New Jersey.

MOTT, JORDAN L., the second to bear this name, is the only son of the late Jordan L. Mott, founder of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, entered his father's establishment as an apprentice in 1849, in 1853 was made a partner, and since 1866 has managed the business. He is President of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, is President of the North American Iron Works, and is a director of the North River Bridge Company, and the New River Mineral Company. He has been President of the North River Bridge Company, as he has been also of the Star Foundry Company. He was a member of the Rapid Transit Commission of this city which supervised the erection of the elevated roads. In 1879 he was President of the Board of Aldermen. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1876, and again in 1888. He is a member of the New York, Engineers', Fulton, New York Yacht, and American Yacht clubs. He was educated at the Irving Institute, Tarrytown, and the University of the City of New York. He married Marianna Seaman, and has a son—Jordan L. Mott, Jr., who in turn has a son of the same name.

COLE, LUCIUS AZEL, President of the National Lead Company, is also President of the Mississippi, Hamburg and Western Railroad, and a director of the Seaboard National Bank and the Assurance Company of America. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1847, the son of George Cole and Elvira Moore. His father was a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Brown University. His mother was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of the Charlestown Female Seminary of that State. His ancestors on both sides were of New England colonial stock, originally from England. Having been educated in the public schools, in 1863, when sixteen years of age, Mr. Cole entered the United States Navy and served until the close of the Civil War. Returning to civil life, he engaged in the drygoods business in Ohio, and subsequently in the petroleum trade. In 1890 he removed to New York City, having accepted the position of Secretary of the National Lead Trust. Upon the reorganization of the Trust as the National Lead Company in 1893, he was elected its Vice-

President. In 1896 he succeeded the late Colonel William P. Thompson as its President. Mr. Cole was married in 1872, and has a family of seven children.

FARLEY, GUSTAVUS, from 1864 to 1866 was at Hongkong, China; was engaged in business in Japan during the seventeen years from 1866 to 1883, and since the latter date has been in mercantile life in New York City. He is a member of the Union, Century, and New York Yacht clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Sons of the Revolution. He married Katharine Sedgwick, daughter of Frank Cheney, of South Manchester, Mass., and has a son, Frank Cheney Farley, born in 1880 at Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Farley was born in Chelsea, Mass., July 4, 1844; was educated in private schools, and completed his studies in England. He is the son of the late Gustavus Farley, of Cambridge, Mass., and Amelia Frederika Neuman, who was born in Gottenburg, Sweden. His grandfather, Major Robert Farley, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at the age of sixteen, and served throughout the war; subsequently became Major in the militia; was High Sheriff of Essex County, Massachusetts, and became Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1786 he married Susannah Kendall, a descendant of Francis Kendall, one of the first settlers of Woburn, Mass., who came from England prior to 1640. His father, General Michael Farley, of Ipswich, Mass., was Sheriff of Essex County, a representative to the General Court, a member of the Provincial Congresses from 1766 to 1779, member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Massachusetts, and Major-General of the militia. He married, in 1745, Elizabeth Choate. He was the son of Mesheck Farley and Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Burnham, of the Pequot War, and was grandson of Michael Farley, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., about 1675, as the agent of Sir Richard Saltonstall.

ELWELL, JAMES WILLIAM, until his retirement in recent years, the oldest merchant doing business on South Street, New York City, where he had been established since May, 1838, has long been prominent in the commercial life of the city and as a philanthropist. From its origin in 1838, he was connected with the old Merchants' Exchange, now the Produce Exchange, and served five terms on its Arbitration Committee, which had the powers of a court of equity. For many years he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he became a member in 1845. He was one of the incorporators of the Shipowners' Association, as he was also of the Marine Bank, which later became the Marine National Bank. At various times he has been trustee or director of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, the Mariners' Sav-

ings Institution, the Great Western Insurance Company, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company, the Great Eastern Railway Company, the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railway Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. At the present time he is a director of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company and the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, and is President of the American Seamen's Friend Society. He has been a vice-president of the American Congregational Union, and for twenty years was a trustee. He has been a trustee of the City Mission and Tract Society of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Dispensary, and the New York Port Society. In 1871 he organized the Helping Hand Society of Brooklyn, now the Helping Hand Night Mission, and was long its president. A founder of the Home for Friendless Women and Children of Brooklyn, he paid the rent of its building during the first year. He was President of the Fresh Air Fund, now the Seaside Home; President of the Board of Counsel of the Mariners' Family Asylum on Staten Island, member of the Board of Advisers of the Mount Prospect Industrial School, trustee of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, helping to raise funds for the erection of the home. For thirty-four years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He has assisted churches, missions, and educational and benevolent institutions in many States and in foreign lands. Born in Bath, Me., August 27, 1820, he is the son of John Elwell, and great-grandson of Payne Elwell, both of whom were prosperous West Indian merchants. In 1832 his father removed to Brooklyn, at the same time establishing in this city the mercantile firm of Elwell & Taylor. This firm Mr. Elwell entered in May, 1838, the style becoming John Elwell & Company. Through the enterprise of the son lines of sailing vessels were established between New York and the ports of the Southern States, South America, and the East and West Indies. After the death of his father, in 1847, he managed the business alone until 1852, when his son and bookkeeper were taken into the firm of James W. Elwell & Company, which was then established. He had two children by his first wife, Olivia P. Robertson, of Bath, Me., and two by his second wife, Lucy E. R. Stinson, of the same place.

SAYRE, LEWIS ALBERT, one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of New York City, and the "father" of orthopedic surgery as a special department, was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1842. He was at once made Professor to the Professor of Surgery in this institution, and held the position until 1852, when he became Emeritus Professor. In 1853 he was appointed Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; in 1859 became Surgeon

of Charity Hospital, and in 1873 became Consulting Surgeon to Charity Hospital. He was one of the most active founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1861, and has been its Professor of Orthopædic Surgery from that time to the present. He was also one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, as he was also of the New York Pathological Society and the American Medical Association. He was elected Vice-President of the American Medical Association in 1866, and its President in 1880. In January, 1860, he was appointed Resident Physician of the City of New York by Mayor Fernando Wood, and was continued in office under Mayor Opdyke, Mayor Gunther, and Mayor Hoffman. He issued a series of remarkable annual reports dealing with the utmost freedom and boldness with the sanitary problems of the city. He continued to urge a legislative enactment for compulsory vaccination, denounced the condition of the streets and sewers, was equally severe in exposing the condition of the tenement houses, which rendered them "pest-holes that breed typhoid and typhus fever," and gave a practical demonstration of the then disputed fact that Asiatic cholera is a contagious disease and amenable to proper quarantine precautions. With the medical authorities of surrounding cities declaring that the disease was epidemic, and attempts to quarantine it a waste of energy, he prevailed upon the New York City Government to establish a strict quarantine against the infected ship which entered New York Bay, and was subsequently able to report: "The cholera, which has arrived within our harbor, and has been so near our shores within a few weeks past, was anchored in the bay, and detained there." This was accomplished in the face of the fact that the city "was ripe for its reception. with its filthy streets, its overcrowded tenement houses, its obstructed sewers, the decaying animal and vegetable matter, and with the peculiar condition of climate, ready to spread its infectious influences into an epidemic." He advocated the establishment by the Federal Government of a uniform quarantine system on every coast and frontier of the country. But in orthopædic surgery Dr. Sayre established an international reputation. In 1854 he achieved the distinction of being the first American surgeon to perform successfully the extremely delicate and complicated operation of the removal of the reed of the femur. The fame of his repeated and successful performances of this operation spread to Europe. Other original and unique work followed. Visiting Europe in 1871 he found himself recognized as the master in his chosen department. He was invited to lecture on hip-joint disease and demonstrate his method before many medical societies. He became an honorary member of the British Medical Association, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, the Surgical Society of St. Petersburg, and the Medical Society of Norway. For his services in Sweden, including attendance upon a member of the royal family, King Charles IV. created him a Knight

of the Order of Wasa. Appointed by the American Medical Association a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876, he presented a paper on "Morbus Coxarius," or hip-joint disease, and performed his famous operation. He next took up Pott's disease and lateral curvature of the spine, and accomplished results as remarkable and as revolutionary by suspension of the body with the application of plaster-of-paris bandages or jackets. Appointed by the American Medical Association in 1877 a delegate to the meeting of the British Medical Association at Manchester, England, he received a remarkable reception in Great Britain, and lectured and gave demonstrations to illustrate these new methods before the leading hospitals and medical societies in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Cork. The *British Medical Journal* declared at the time that "his treatment of angular and lateral curvature of the spine constitutes a new era in that department of surgery." He published while in England, and dedicated to the medical profession of Great Britain, his notable work, "An Illustrative Treatise on Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature." This book, with his "Practical Manual of Club-foot" and "Lectures on Orthopædic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints," are world-wide authorities, having passed through many American, English, German, and French editions. An American writer says of his work: "Dr. Sayre is the inventor of a number of important instruments used in his practice, and which have proved of the greatest service in the surgical profession; among these being the uvulatomer, club-foot shoe, scrotal clamp, flexible probe, improved tracheotomy tube, and various splints and appliances for use in orthopædic surgery, which have proved of the highest value to the profession and of remarkable utility in the treatment of deformities. . . . His life work in connection with hip-joint disease alone is sufficient to entitle him to the gratitude of his own countrymen and the world. It may be said of him that in his whole peculiar department of healing he stands absolutely alone, having conceived his method, devised his practice, and invented his instruments." Dr. Sayre was born in what is now Madison, Morris County, N. J., February 28, 1820, the son of Archibald Sayre, a wealthy farmer, and grandson of Ephraim Sayre, Quartermaster in the patriot army during the Revolution. A precocious child, at four years of age Dr. Sayre recited verses of welcome in the presence of Lafayette. He received an academic education, in 1839 was graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and, as already stated, from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1842. He married, in 1849, Eliza Ann, daughter of the late Charles Henry Hall, eminent in connection with the development of the Harlem district of the city. They have had four children—Miss Mary Hall Sayre, a brilliant linguist; the late Dr. Charles H. H. Sayre, the late Dr. Lewis Hall Sayre, and the present Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre.

MOTT, VALENTINE, one of the most famous surgeons of the United States, was born at Glen Cove, L. I., in 1785, in 1806 was graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia College, having also studied with a relative, the eminent Dr. Valentine Seaman, and going to England, studied under the famous Sir Astley Cooper and others, visiting the hospitals, and attending lectures in London and Edinburgh. In 1808 he returned to this city. From 1809 to 1832 he was Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Columbia College, and its successor, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1832 he became one of the founders of the Rutgers School of Medicine, and was its Professor of Surgery for four years. From 1836 to 1850 he held once more his old chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. "He originated a great number of operations deemed impossible before his day, and which revolutionized medicine and surgery." The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. He was a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine of Paris. He was Surgeon to six hospitals of this city, the New York, Bellevue, St. Luke's, St. Vincent's, Hebrew, and Woman's. He married Louise Dunmore Munn. The late distinguished Dr. Alexander Brown Mott was their son.

MOTT, ALEXANDER BROWN, fourth son of the renowned surgeon, Valentine Mott, was born in this city in 1826, attended Dr. Anthon's Columbia Grammar School, in 1850 was graduated from the Vermont Academy of Medicine, was one of the founders of St. Vincent's Hospital of this city, was one of the founders and long a Professor of the Bellevue Medical College, and was Surgeon to Bellevue, St. Vincent's, and Mount Sinai hospitals. Surgeon to the Second Brigade of this State when the Civil War broke out in April, 1861, he was appointed Medical Director of the Department of the East, organized the United States Army General Hospital in this city, and was its chief surgeon, with the rank of Major. In 1864 he served on the staff of General Ord as Medical Inspector of the Department of Virginia, and was present when Lee surrendered. He was mustered out with the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He married, in 1851, Arabella, daughter of Thaddeus Phelps, and died in 1889. As a youth abroad, he at one time was Secretary to Commodore Morrison, United States Navy, in the Mediterranean, while he also took part in a Spanish revolution, commanding a battery at the Siege of Barcelona.

The present Dr. Valentine Mott, only child of Dr. Alexander Brown Mott, was born in this city in 1852, in 1872 was graduated from Columbia, in 1876 was graduated from Cambridge University, England, and in 1879 was graduated from Bellevue Medical College. Through his eminent father and renowned grandfather, he descends from Adam Mott, who settled at Hempstead, L. I., some time prior to 1655.

HARRISON, GEORGE TUCKER, at present (1898) President of the New York County Medical Association, was born, July 23, 1835, at the University of Virginia, where his father was a professor; was educated in that institution, being graduated as Master of Arts in 1854, and from the Medical Department in 1856, and after nine months' service in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, was engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis, Mo., until shortly before the Civil War. He served with the forces of Virginia during the war, being present at the first battle of Bull Run in the capacity of Assistant-Surgeon, and remaining connected with the Medical Department of the Confederate armies until the close of the conflict. In 1864 he was a member of the Medical Commission charged with the duty of inspecting the Confederate hospitals and discharging from them all men able to carry a musket. In 1868 he came to New York City, where he has become eminent as a specialist in gynecology and obstetrics. He served a term upon the House Staff of the Woman's Hospital after his arrival in New York, and subsequently was for fifteen years Assistant-Surgeon to the same institution. In 1890 he was elected President of the New York County Medical Association, declined a re-election, but in January, 1898, was once more elected to this position. He has also been President of the New York Obstetrical Society, and is a member of the International Medical Congress, a Permanent Member of the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and an Honorary Member of the Virginia State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Reform, Church, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Democratic clubs. He was married, in 1865, to Lelia, daughter of William Bell, at one time a New York merchant, of the firm of Bell, Pace, Lavender & Company, and has a son—Dr. Gessner Harrison—and two daughters—Elizabeth M., wife of Professor William H. Echols, of the University of Virginia, and Lelia Bell Harrison. Dr. Gessner Harrison is associated with his father in practice, and at the same time is Sanitary Inspector to the Board of Health of New York City. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia in 1858, and served several years on the House Staff of Charity Hospital, to which posi-



GEORGE TUCKER HARRISON.

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tion he was appointed after a competitive examination. Dr. George-Tucker Harrison is a member of the family which has contributed two Presidents of the United States. He is great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, a Captain of the Patriot Army during the Revolution, and is the son of the late Professor Gessner Harrison and Eliza Lewis Carter. His father was eminent among American educators, from 1828 to 1859 was Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Virginia, and subsequently founded a noted classical school at Belmont, Va. His book, "On Greek Prepositions" (Philadelphia, 1848), and his "Exposition of Some of the Laws of Latin Grammar" (New York, 1852), were standard authorities of their day. Dr. Harrison's grandfather, Professor George-Tucker, also of the faculty of the University of Virginia, was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, a Member of Congress, a writer on political economy, and one of the first to draw deductions from the census returns, and published a "Life of Jefferson" and a "History of the United States" in four volumes.

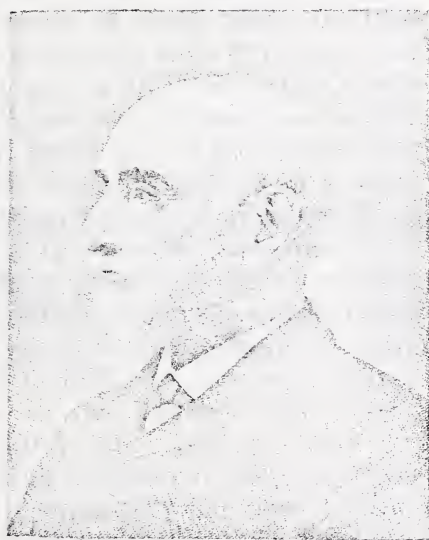
DOREMUS, ROBERT OGDEN, is one of the most distinguished of analytical chemists and toxicologists, his investigations in toxicology having effected a revolution in medical jurisprudence. His testimony as an expert has been a determining factor in some of the most famous criminal trials in the annals of this city. As one of the editors of the Standard Dictionary he had charge of all the chemical definitions. He entered Columbia College in 1838, was graduated from the University of New York in 1842; was the first private pupil of the late Professor John W. Draper, and becoming his assistant in 1843, participated in several of his notable discoveries. In 1847 he studied chemistry in Paris. In conjunction with Dr. Charles T. Harris he established an analytical laboratory in this city in 1848, while the following year he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy. Meantime he also studied medicine with Dr. Abraham Cox, and in 1859 received the degree of M.D. from the University of the City of New York. That of LL.D. was subsequently received. One of the founders of the New York Medical College and a member of its faculty, at his own expense he equipped for it the first chemical laboratory attached to a medical college in the United States. He performed the same service for the Long Island Hospital Medical College in 1859. He has been President of the Medico-Legal Society and President of the New York Philharmonic Society. He is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Union League Club, and the St. Nicholas Society. He is the son of Thomas Cornelius Doremus, a merchant of this city, and Sarah Platt, daughter of Elias Haines, and granddaughter of Robert Ogden, the lawyer. His mother was a remarkable woman. She became, in 1842, a founder and the first President of the institution for discharged fe-

male prisoners, now the Isaac T. Hopper Home, and subsequently became the first President of the Woman's Hospital, remaining at its head until her death in 1877. Dr. Doremus married Estelle E., daughter of Captain Hubbard Skidmore, and a descendant of Captain John Underhill, and has a daughter and seven sons—Dr. Charles Avery, Thomas Cornelius, Robert Ogden, Fordyce Barker, Austin Flint, Clarence Seward, and Arthur Lispenard. Mrs. Doremus for several years was Regent of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is now an honorary Vice-President of the National Society.

DOREMUS, CHARLES AVERY, eldest son of Professor Robert Ogden Doremus, the eminent analytical chemist, occupies the position of Adjunct Professor of Chemistry in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and that of Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the College of the City of New York. From 1877 to 1882 he was Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and from that institution received the degree of M.D. In 1896 he represented the United States Government at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry at Paris. He has been an original investigator and has been called as an expert on chemistry into many patent and other litigations. He was born in this city in 1851, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1870, and, having studied at both Leipsic and Heidelberg, took the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from the latter university. He is a member of the University and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs, and the Scientific Alliance. He married, in 1880, Elizabeth Johnson Ward, of Newport, Ky., and has a daughter.

MARKOE, THOMAS MASTERS, one of the most eminent medical practitioners of New York City, was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1819; attended Dillingham's School, Pittsfield, Mass.; was graduated from Princeton College in 1836, and in 1841 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He became Junior Assistant in the New York Hospital in 1839, while a student in the medical college, and with the exception of a very brief period immediately after his graduation, he has been connected with this institution continuously since, a period of almost sixty years. Upon his return to the hospital staff in 1842 he was appointed Assistant Curator in the Pathological Museum, about a year later became Curator, a position which he held for five years; was then made Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy; from February 3, 1852, to April 5, 1892, was Attending Surgeon to the hospital, and since the latter date has been Consulting Surgeon. He has been a member of the faculty of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons uninterruptedly since

1860. From that date to 1871 he was Adjunct Professor of the Principles of Surgery; from 1879 to 1888 was Professor of the Principles of Surgery, and since the latter date has been Emeritus Professor of Surgery. In private practice he was long the associate of the late Dr. Edward Delafield, and subsequently had for his own associate the latter's son, Dr. Francis Delafield. Prior to becoming a member of the faculty of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was for some years Professor of Anatomy in the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, and Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of the City of New York. He has been Attending Surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and Roosevelt Hospital, and at the present time he is Consulting Surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, the Orthopedic Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital,



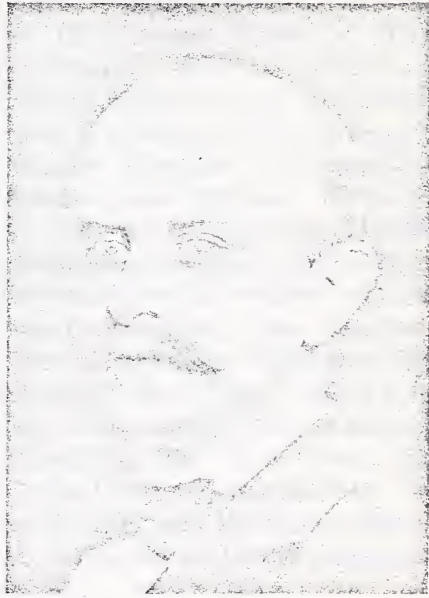
THOMAS MASTERS MARKOF, M.D.

Vassar Hospital, and the Nursery and Child's Hospital. On April 7, 1862, Governor E. D. Morgan appointed him a member of the Special Corps of Volunteer Surgeons organized at the request of the Secretary of War, and in this capacity he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, and later at Yorktown. On May 16, 1862, he was made a member of the Board of Examiners of Contract Physicians and Surgeons. On June 1, 1863, Governor Seymour appointed him Visiting Surgeon to the New York State Soldiers' Depot, at 50-52 Howard Street, as well as to the Barracks Hospital in the City Hall Park. In 1864 he was ordered to Fredericksburg and Belle Plain. He was for

some years Vice-President of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was President of the Board of Trustees of Astor Library from 1891 to 1895, when the consolidation was effected with the Lenox and Tilden foundations, since which time he has been a Trustee of the consolidated New York Public Library. He had been a Trustee of Astor Library continuously since 1863. He was one of the founders of the Musical Club in the winter of 1841-42. He attended the first concert of the Philharmonic Society, December 7, 1842, and has been a subscriber during every subsequent season. He is a member of the Century and University clubs, the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Surgical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, and the Society for the Relief of the

Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He has published a large number of articles and papers on vital aspects of surgical work, and is the author of the widely known "Treatise on Diseases of the Bones." He was married, November 20, 1850, to Charlotte Atwell How. Of their five children one son died in infancy. The two surviving sons—Dr. Francis Hartman Markoe and Dr. James Wright Markoe—are both successful physicians of New York City. The two daughters are Charlotte How, wife of R. H. Robertson, the well-known architect, and Sallie Caldwell Markoe.

MARKOE, FRANCIS HARTMAN, son of the distinguished Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe and Charlotte How, of New York, was born in this city, March 20, 1856; attended here Lyon's Collegiate Institute, and Holbrook's Military Academy at Sing Sing; in 1876 was graduated from Princeton College, and in 1879 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this City, being one of the honor men of his class. Engaging in general practice, he gained recognition as one of the foremost surgeons of the younger generation in New York. In 1880 he was on the surgical staff of the New York Hospital; from 1881 to 1887 was Attending Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital; since 1887 has been Attending Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; since 1889 has been Attending Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, and since 1895 has been Consulting Surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital.



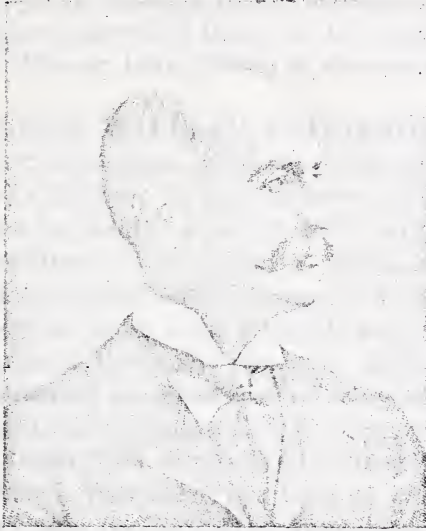
FRANCIS HARTMAN MARKOE.

Identified with the teaching staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1880, from that year to 1884 he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; from 1884 to 1887 was Demonstrator of Anatomy, and since 1887 has been Clinical Lecturer on Surgery. For two years he was Assistant Inspector of Contagious Diseases to the Board of Health of this city. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Clinical Society, the Surgical Society, and the Medical and Surgical Society. He is a member of the Century, University, New York Yacht, St. Andrew's Golf, Meadow, and Medical clubs, and is a life member of the New York

Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

MARKOE, JAMES WRIGHT, the younger of the two sons—both physicians and surgeons—of the well-known Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe, of New York City, was born here in 1862, and in 1885 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was admitted to the New York Hospital, on the sur-

gical side, and remained there for eighteen months. Subsequently for six months he was connected with the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Going abroad, he studied in the Frauen Clinic of Munich, Germany. After his return to New York City he was for one year Resident Physician of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, this institution being opened by him. With others, in 1890 he founded the Midwifery Dispensary, which, in 1892, was absorbed by the Society of the Lying-In Hospital. Dr. Markoe has been Attending Physician at this hospital since 1892. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the Society for Re-



JAMES WRIGHT MARKOE, M.D.

lief of Widows and Orphans, and the Century and Racquet clubs. He was married, in 1894, to Annette B., daughter of David Wetmore, of New York City, and has a daughter.

SEAMAN, LOUIS LIVINGSTON, was graduated from Cornell University, from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he took a post-graduate course in medicine, and from the Law Department of the University of New York. He also studied medicine in the Universities of Vienna, Paris, and Edinburgh. He was four years Resident Surgeon of the Emigration Hospital, Ward's Island, and for six years was Chief of Staff of the Blackwell's Island Hospital. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at London in 1881, as he was to that at Berlin in 1893, and that at Moscow in 1897. In 1898 he became Surgeon to the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, with the rank of Major, and as such participated in the invasion and conquest of Porto Rico under General Miles in the recent war

with Spain. He is President of the Cornell University Club, and is a member of the Calumet, Lotos, Players', and Reform clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Pathological Society, the State Medical Society, and the Medical Union. He was the donor, in 1898, of the "Varsity Challenge Cup," the perpetual challenge cup of the Rowing Association of American Colleges. He was born in Newburgh, N. Y., October 17, 1851, and descends from the Seamans of Suffolk and Falmouth, England, being eighth in descent from the first American ancestor in this line, and is also descended from the Livingston family of Scotland and Livingston Manor, being ninth in descent from the first ancestor in America.

LUSK, WILLIAM THOMPSON, one of the most eminent of New York physicians, held the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1871 until his death, June 13, 1897, while from 1890 until his death he was President of the Faculty of this famous college. He was Professor of Physiology and Microscopical Anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital from 1869 to 1871, and was Lecturer on Physiology in the Harvard Medical College in 1870-71. The announcement of his appointment as Professor of Physiology in the Medical School of Harvard College reached him a few hours after he had accepted the Chair of Obstetrics in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was appointed Visiting Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital in 1870, and the following year became Obstetrical Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. From 1871 to 1873 he was co-editor of the New York *Medical Journal*, with Dr. James B. Hunter. He held the positions of Visiting Physician to Charity Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Maternity Hospital and to the Foundling Asylum, Consulting Obstetrician to the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, Visiting Obstetrician to the Emergency Hospital, and Gynecological Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital. He served terms as President of the American Gynecological Society, as Vice-President of the New York Obstetrical Society, as President of the New York State Medical Society, and as Honorary President of the Obstetrical Section of the Berlin Medical Congress. He was Corresponding Fellow of the Paris Academy of Medicine, was Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, was Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, was Corresponding Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Paris, and was Corresponding Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Leipzig. His famous work on "The Science and Art of Midwifery," which first appeared in 1881, has passed through four editions, and has been translated into French, Italian, Spanish, and Arabic. Dr. Lusk was one of the first to propound the germ theory of disease, which he did in his paper on the "Nature, Causes, and Prevention of Puerperal

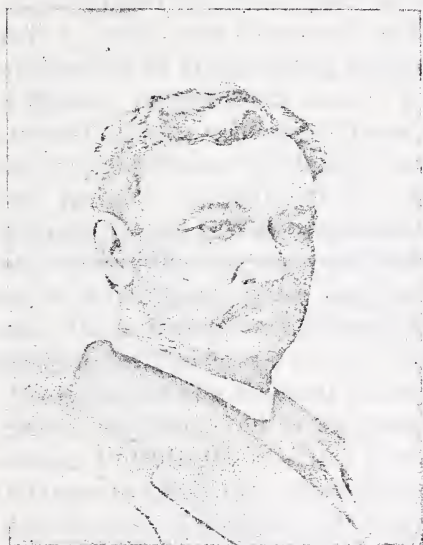
Fever," read before the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He published numerous important articles on gynecology and obstetrics, with some on physiology, which he had made a specialty at the beginning of his professional career. He married, in 1864, Mary Hartwell, daughter of S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn. Of his five children, two sons and two daughters survive him. The eldest son, Dr. Graham Lusk, is Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of Yale University. The other, Dr. William C. Lusk, is engaged in practice in New York City. The late Dr. Lusk was born in Norwich, Conn., May 23, 1838, the son of Sylvester Graham Lusk and Elizabeth Freeman Adams. During the boyhood of Dr. Lusk his father removed to New York City and became head of the mercantile firm of Lusk, Lathrop & Company. Dr. Lusk attended Rev. Albert Spooner's school at Norwich, Conn., Anthon's Grammar School in New York City, and Russell's Military School at New Haven. He entered Yale College in 1855, but was forced to leave at the end of the first year on account of his eyes. But he subsequently received from Yale the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. After a year in business, finding his eyes still troubling him, he made a trip to Geneva, Switzerland, to consult the famous oculist, Dr. Maunoir. He had always taken an interest in chemistry and physiology, and, after his stay at Geneva, he determined to study medicine. He spent two years in medical study at Heidelberg University, and another at Berlin. He returned to America to volunteer in the Civil War. He refused an appointment on the staff of Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, and enlisted with the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, New York Volunteers. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and subsequently won the commissions of Second Lieutenant and Captain. He was also Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. He commanded two companies of troops in New York City during the draft riots of 1863. He resigned in October, 1863, and the following year was graduated as valedictorian from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Going abroad in May, 1864, he studied four months under Sir James Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh; spent six months in Paris; for four months studied under Carl Braun at Vienna, and spent two months with Seifert at Prague. Returning to America, he was associated in practice for a time with Dr. Robert Hubbard, of Bridgeport, Conn. Between 1866 and 1873 he was associated in practice in New York City with the late Dr. Fordyce Barker, a relative.

POLK, WILLIAM MECKLENBURG, was Curator of Bellevue Hospital in 1870; the following year was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College; in 1875 was Lecturer on Diseases of the Abdominal Organs, Columbia University; from 1876 to 1879 was Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College; from 1879 until very

recently was Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, University of the City of New York, and is now Dean and Director of the Medical Department of Cornell University, as well as Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the same. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, under Stonewall Jackson, in 1861 entered the Confederate Army as a private, serving in the artillery for the most part, and soon became Captain. He participated in all the battles and campaigns of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Shiloh, Perryville, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Meridian campaign, North Georgia campaign, Hood's Tennessee campaign, and others, and surrendered with the army at Meridian, Miss., in May, 1865. Coming to New York after the war, he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1869. He was Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1874 to 1882, and since the latter date has been Visiting Gynecologist. Since 1880 he has been Visiting Physician to the Emergency (Lying-in) Hospital. He occupied the same relation to St. Luke's Hospital from 1878 to 1888, and since the latter date has been Consulting Gynecologist. He has been Consulting Physician to Trinity Infirmary since 1878, as he has been to the Northern Dispensary since 1881 and to St. Vincent's Hospital since 1890. He has been President of the New York Obstetrical Society, as he has been of the American Gynecological Society, and has been Vice-President of the New York Academy of Medicine. He has written chiefly on the surgery of the uterus and its appendages, dealing mainly with problems of abdominal surgery. He has contributed chapters on these subjects to Keating and Coe's "Clinical Gynecology" and to the "Cyclopædia of Surgery." He has also contributed one of the standard works on the Civil War in his life of his father, the late Leonidas Polk, who was Lieutenant-General of the Confederate Army, as well as Bishop of Louisiana and the founder of the University of the South. Dr. Polk also descends from the famous Jonathan Edwards. His grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel William Polk, of Raleigh, N. C., and his great-grandfather, Colonel Thomas Polk, of Mecklenburg, N. C., were both Revolutionary soldiers, the first being Colonel of the Fourth North Carolina Continentals, while the second commanded the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry in Sumpter's Brigade, South Carolina Line. Dr. Polk was born in Ashwood, Tenn., August 15, 1844.

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE, interrupted his studies at the University of Virginia to enter the Confederate Army, resuming them at the close of the war, after a brilliant military career. In June, 1867, he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia. In August of the same year he also entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the following March. He entered

Bellevue Hospital as House Physician, having won first honors in a competitive examination, and served the regular term. For some time he held the position of District Physician under the New York City Government, but subsequently resigned to accept the position of House Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital. He has been engaged in private practice in New York City since 1871. Since 1886 he has been Professor of Diseases of the Chest and General Medicine in the New York Polyclinic. He was Honorary Vice-President of the Paris Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, and other medical associations. He is President of the New York University Medical Alumni Association, is Surgeon-in-chief of the New York Confederate Veteran Camp,



DR. RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE.

and is a member of the New York Historical Society, the New York Southern Society, and the Virginia Historical Society. He has published a "Chart of Physical Diagnosis," a "Handbook of Physical Diagnosis," and "The Practice of Medicine" (1892), with pamphlets on "Metastatic Parotitis," "Typhoid Fever," "Lead Poisoning," and "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys." He is likewise the author of the "Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia," and a "Sketch of Page's Battery, Jackson's Corps, Lee's Army." Born at Keswick, Albemarle County, Va., January 2, 1841, he is the grandson of Major Carter Page, of the Revolutionary Army, who was a cousin of

Governor Page, of Virginia. He also descends from Hon. John Page, a wealthy merchant of England, of gentle blood, who settled in Virginia in the first half of the seventeenth century, and became a member of the Royal Colonial Council; as likewise from the latter's grandson, Hon. Mann Page, who, after Lord Fairfax, was the largest landowner in Virginia, while his mansion, "Rosewell," was the most elegant and costly residence in the Thirteen Colonies. Dr. Page's mother was a daughter of Francis Walker, of Castle Hill, Va., and the granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, the first white man to settle in Kentucky. Colonel John Walker, Aid-de-camp to Washington, was her uncle. Having graduated from the University of Virginia in mathematics and Latin, and won honors in Greek, Dr. Page left the institution to enlist, July 14, 1861, as a private in Pen-

dleton's Rockbridge Battery, attached to General Stonewall Jackson's Brigade. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run. By the spring of 1862 he had risen to the rank of Brevet Captain of Artillery. Page's Battery was actively engaged at Fredericksburg, occupied the front in the skirmish line at Chancellorsville, and again was at the front at Gettysburg, in the last-mentioned battle losing thirty-two officers and men within an hour, Captain Page being himself dangerously wounded. He was commissioned Major of Artillery, and from October, 1864, until the close of the war was detailed on the staff of General John C. Breckinridge as Chief of Artillery for the Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee.

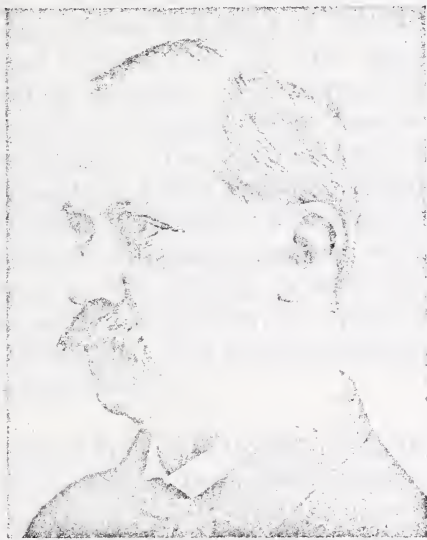
BECK, CARL, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City since 1882, was born in Neckargemuend, Germany, April 4, 1856; was educated at the Heidelberg Gymnasium, and the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Jena, having among his teachers Simon, Langenbeck, and Virchow; and, after five years in these universities, was graduated from Jena in 1878. He served his military term in the celebrated Garde Corps at Berlin. Before coming to New York he was assistant to Dr. Hassfurth, a surgeon of repute at Eibenstock, and to Dr. Lehmann at Dresden. He wrote the first textbook on aseptic surgery published in the United States, and was the first in this city to make surgical representations with the Roentgen rays. He is Professor of Surgery at the New York School of Clinical Medicine, is President of the Medical Board of St. Mark's Hospital, is President of the Medical Board of the Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, and is Surgeon to St. Mark's Hospital and to the German Poliklinik. He is a member of the leading medical societies, the German Club, the Arion Society, and the German Charity Society. He is the son of Wilhelm Beck and Sophia, daughter of Carl Hoehler, and is grandson of Wilhelm Beck, descending from a long line of Lutheran clergymen. His great-grandfather, A. Blinzig, enjoyed wide literary repute, and was Councilor of the Theological Consistory in Germany.

BLEYTHING, GEORGE DACRE, who has long been engaged in the successful practice of medicine in this city, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, October 18, 1842, was educated at Trenton by a private tutor, and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the Church Club and other organizations. He married Maria Howard, daughter of Rev. S. G. Bullfinch, of Boston, and Maria, daughter of Samuel Howard, of Savannah, Ga. Dr. Bleything is the son of the late Edmund Langstreth Bleything and Mary Ward Tuttle, the latter of a family of Morris County, New Jersey, active in the Revolution; is the grandson of Joseph Duckworth Bleything and Mary, daughter of Captain

John Hughes, of the British Navy, and is great-grandson of William Bleything, a landed gentleman of ancient lineage of Wrexham, County Denbigh, Wales. His grandfather, Joseph D. Bleything, became proprietor of extensive paper mills at Manchester, England, but established still larger mills in this country, at Whippany, Morris County, N. J., Paterson, N. J., and West Chester, N. Y. The first machine-made paper manufactured in the United States was the product of the Whippany mill.

POORE, CHARLES TALBOT, a leading specialist in the surgical diseases of children, prepared for college at Dr. Dudley's School, Northampton, Mass., entered Williams College in 1857, attending until the beginning of his senior year, studied medicine with Dr. Henry B. Sands, of New York City, at the same time attending the

New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1866 was graduated from this institution. In August, 1865, he entered the surgical division of the New York Hospital, where he remained for two years. He has since been engaged in private practice in this city. Since 1872 he has been Attending Surgeon to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and during the past four years has been Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. He has frequently contributed to the medical journals, notably on the subject of diseases of the joints. He has also published "Osteotomy and Osteoclasis for Deformities of the Lower Extremities" (Appleton,



CHARLES TALBOT POORE.

1886), and contributed the article on "Osteology" in the "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences" (William Wood & Company, 1887), and the article on "Diseases of the Major Articulations" in the "Encyclopedia of Diseases of Children" (Lippincott, 1890). He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Union League and Century clubs, the New England Society, and the St. Nicholas Society. He married, in 1893, Helen, daughter of the late Charles E. Talbot, of New York City. He was himself born in New York City, October 14, 1839, the son of David Poore and Ann Taylor Talbot. His grandfather, Dr. Joshua Poore, was a leading medical practitioner of Stratford, Conn. The founder of the paternal line settled in Newbury, Mass., in the first half of the seventeenth cen-

ture. A number of his descendants became prominent in Boston and Newburyport. Dr. Poore's mother was the daughter of George W. Talbot, a well-known New York merchant, engaged in the China trade. Her grandfather was the famous Commodore Silas Talbot, of the United States Navy, during the Revolution. He also superintended the building of the frigate *Constitution* and long commanded the vessel.

BUTLER, GEORGE HENRY, has successfully practiced medicine and surgery in New York City for more than thirty years, and throughout the Civil War was a Past Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy. He was born in Berwick, Me., May 31, 1841, attended the High School of Great Falls, N. H.; Bowdoin College, the University of Pennsylvania and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He has traveled much abroad, and is a member of the Union League Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the New England Society, together with various medical societies. He married, in 1872, Henrietta Louisa Lawrence, seventh in descent from Thomas Lawrence, of Long Island. Her grandfather, Hon. Samuel Lawrence, was a member of the Assembly, of Congress, and a Presidential Elector. Her great-grandfather, Hon. Jonathan Lawrence, was a prominent merchant of this city, Major in the Revolution, member of the Provincial Congress, and State Senator. Dr. Butler is sixth in descent from Thomas Butler, who was settled in Kittery, Me., prior to 1695, and was of the English house of Ormonde. His great-grandfather, Moses Butler, was an officer in the Revolution.

SHRADY, GEORGE FREDERICK, has been the editor of the *Medical Record* from 1866, when it was founded, to the present time. A native of New York City, he was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York; in 1858 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), and the same year was awarded the Intercollegiate Wood Prize for proficiency in anatomy in Bellevue Hospital. In 1869, Yale University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He was Resident Surgeon in the New York Hospital in 1857 and 1858, and has sustained official relations to many of the hospitals of the city since. He is one of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane; is Surgeon to St. Francis's Hospital; is Consulting Surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital; is Consulting Surgeon to the Home for Incurables; is Consulting Physician-in-Chief to the Hospitals of the Health Department of New York, and is Consulting Surgeon to Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is a well-known writer and authority on subjects connected with general surgery, and has a large private practice. During the Civil War he served as an army surgeon.

He is the best-known medical editor in America. As Surgical Pathologist he assisted Dr. Bliss in the care of President Garfield after the assassination by Guiteau, and reported the results of the autopsy in this case. He also attended General Grant in the latter's last illness. He was in consultation with Sir Morell Mackenzie in connection with the case of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club. He was born January 14, 1837. His father, John Shrady, was also a native of New York City. The latter was a soldier in the War of 1812, while Dr. Shrady's grandfather, likewise a native of New York, served in the Revolution.

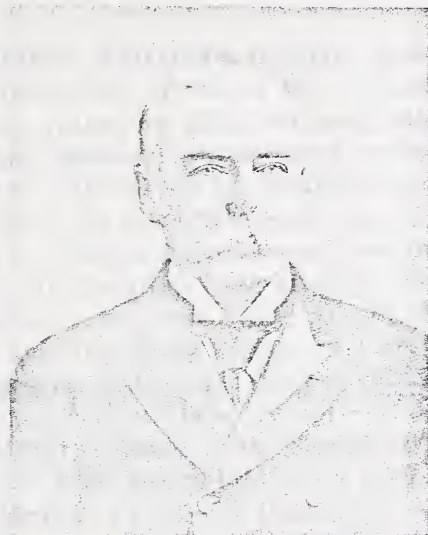
LANGSTAFF, JOHN ELIOTT, has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn since December, 1884, and is physician to St. John's Hospital, a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, a director of the Brooklyn branch of the Co-operative Building Bank, and a member of the Church and Barnard clubs. He was born, August 10, 1856, in Langstaff, Ontario, Canada, the son of John Langstaff and Elizabeth Brett. He descends from Dr. Henry Langstaff, who emigrated from Scotland to New Jersey in 1697; from Robert Brett, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, England, and from Sir George Augustus Elliott, Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar. In the Langstaff family there have been physicians for five generations, and Dr. Langstaff has two uncles and two brothers who are physicians. He himself attended district school up to the age of twelve, during the next four years attended Richmond Hill Grammar School, and between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three attended Toronto University and the Toronto General Hospital. He studied and practiced for five years with his uncle, Dr. James Langstaff, for one year with another uncle, Dr. Lewis Langstaff, and for a year with Dr. John Reid. He spent six months in study and hospital work in Edinburgh in 1882, and then eight months in London. He married, November 19, 1884, S. Josephine Meredith, of New Brunswick, and has two sons—John Brett and Bridgewater Meredith Langstaff.

SMITH, ABRAM ALEXANDER, attended the Collegiate Institute at Newton, N. J.; in 1878 was graduated from Lafayette College, and in 1871 was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton College in 1889, and that of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College in 1893. He was Lecturer on Therapeutics and Materia Medica at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1876 to 1879, and was Professor of the same in this institution from 1879 to 1892. From 1892 to 1898 he was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and now holds this chair in the new insti-

tution created by the consolidation of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Medical Department of the New York University. He was Attending Physician in cases of heart and lung diseases to the Demilt Dispensary from 1873 to 1879, and was Assistant Physician and Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital from 1874 to 1879. He has been Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital since 1882, Consulting Physician to Gouverneur Hospital since 1888, and Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled since 1890. He is a member of the Grolier, Princeton, and Zeta Psi clubs, the American Climatological Society, the American Association of Physicians, the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the New York Clinical Society, and the New York Practitioners' Society. He was born in Wantage, Sussex County, N. J., March 25, 1847, and is the son of James Alexander Smith and Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac Corbin. He descends from Johann Schmidt, who emigrated from Holland to New Jersey about 1640. Dr. Smith was for eighteen years associated in private practice with the late Dr. Fordyce Barker.

WYLIE, WALKER GILL, well-known specialist in gynecology and abdominal surgery, was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1867, came to New York City in 1868, and in 1871 was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The position of Intern of Bellevue Hospital, awarded on competitive examination during his course of study, he continued to hold for some months after graduation. He resigned in 1872 to accept a similar position in the Woman's Hospital, also secured by competitive examination. After holding this position for eighteen months he went abroad and made a special study of hospital management and nursing in hospitals. After his return he attracted attention by a paper on "Training Schools for Nurses," presented at the Cooper Institute. He took a leading part in establishing the Bellevue Hospital Training School in 1873, and has personally examined every one of its graduates since. To his efforts is largely due the present system of training schools for nurses in the United States. He also investigated hospital construction and sanitation, becoming an expert on the subject of sanitary engineering. His "Hospitals, Their History, Organization, and Construction" (1876), still a leading authority, took the Boylston essay prize of Harvard University. He has been engaged in general practice since 1873, and in 1877 became associated with Dr. J. Marion Sims. He has been an original contributor to the development of abdominal surgery. He has been Visiting Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital since 1882. Since 1885 he has conducted a private hospital for patients suffering from abdominal complaints. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Seney Hospital of Brooklyn. His notable publications include "The Influence of Imperfect Development," "Peritonitis, Local and General," and "Salpingitis." He is a member of the Interna-

tional American and British Gynecological Societies, the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Northwestern Society, the New York Medical and Surgical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is a member of the Reform, Riding, Manhattan, and Democratic clubs, and the Southern Society. He married, in 1877, Fanny H., daughter of Edward A. Dawson, a St. Louis merchant, and has two daughters and



WALKER GILL WYLIE, M.D.

two sons. Mrs. Wylie is of old Puritan ancestry, and was a relative of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes. Dr. Wylie was himself born in Chester County, South Carolina, September 2, 1848. His paternal ancestors, of Scotch-Irish descent, were long established in South Carolina. His father, Dr. Alexander Pierson Wylie, was eminent as a physician and surgeon. His grandfather, Hon. Peter Kelsey Wylie, was for forty years Probate Judge of Chester County, South Carolina. His great-great-grandfather was a Protestant religious teacher, while two of his sons were patriot soldiers in the Revolution. Through his mother, Juliette Agnes, daughter of Robert Walker

Gill, merchant, of Lancaster County, South Carolina, Dr. Wylie is of English descent. A brother, Dr. Robert Hawthorne Wylie, is associated with him in practice in New York City.

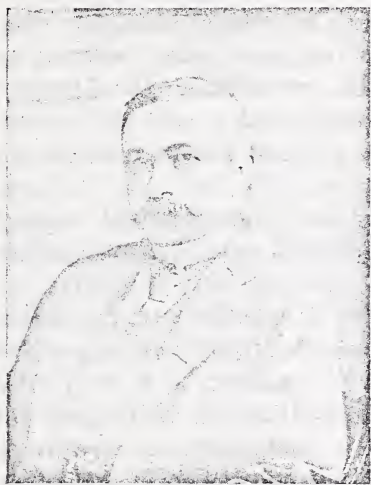
DELATOUR, HENRY BEECKMAN, well-known physician of Brooklyn, received his education in the New York public schools, Columbia College, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Shortly after being graduated from the latter, he became first House Surgeon to the Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn. In October, 1888, he was made Assistant Attending Surgeon, being associated with Dr. George R. Fowler. In 1892 he became Attending Surgeon to the Norwegian Hospital. He resigned his position at the Methodist Hospital in June, 1896, in order to become Attending Surgeon at the Long Island College Hospital and at St. John's Hospital. From 1892 to 1896 he was President of the Red Cross Society, while in 1897 and 1898 he was President of the Brooklyn Surgical Society. In 1892 he was delegate from the Kings County Medical Society to the State

Medical Society. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, as he is also of the Montauk, Crescent Athletic, and Brooklyn clubs. He married, October 10, 1895, Jeannie Marie Peck, of Brooklyn. Born in New York City, March 27, 1866, Dr. Delatour is the son of Albert Jousseau Delatour, manufacturer of soda water, and Josephine, daughter of J. M. J. Labatut, who was a well-known New York merchant and importer of hard woods. His paternal grandparents came direct from France, while his mother's family was long established in this country.

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS, prominent physician, of this city, is also the owner of one of the notable private libraries of the United States, valued at \$200,000, and without a rival in its collection of original manuscripts of the Revolutionary and early constitutional periods. He is the grandson of the first Thomas Addis Emmet, of this city, the latter's second son, Dr. John Patten Emmet, being his father. This gentleman was born in Dublin in 1797, and died in New York City in 1842. He studied three years at West Point, studied medicine four years under Dr. William J. McNevin, was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, practiced at Charleston, S. C., from 1822 to 1824, and was long Professor of Chemistry and Natural History at the University of Virginia. He was also a sculptor of merit. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet was born in Virginia, May 29, 1828, studied with his father, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1850, and has since practiced in this city. His long connection with the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York has given him a unique pre-eminence in respect to the number of gynecological cases treated by him or treated under his observation. His "Principles and Practice of Gynecology" is a standard in England, France, and Germany, as well as the United States. He has also published the "Treatment and Removal of Fibroids," and other works. He was Assistant Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital from 1855 to 1862, Surgeon-in-Chief from 1862 to 1872, and has been since Visiting Surgeon and Member of the Board of Surgeons. In 1897 he received the Lactare Medal, annually bestowed upon the most distinguished Catholic in America. He is a member of the Catholic Club, and various medical societies of this country and Europe. He married Kate Duncan, and has two daughters and three sons—Dr. J. Duncan, Thomas Addis, Jr., and Robert Emmet.

WINTERS, JOSEPH EDCIL, was graduated from Hiram Pierce's School, Smithboro, N. Y.; began the study of medicine with Dr. George P. Cady, of Tioga County, New York; in 1869 came to New York City, and in 1872 was graduated from the Medical Department of the

University of the City of New York. He then served a year as Tutor of Anatomy in the University, when he was promoted to be Demonstrator of Anatomy, a position in which he continued until 1885. He was connected with Bellevue Hospital as House Surgeon in 1873-74; as House Physician in 1874-75; as Assistant Curator and Pathologist from 1875 to 1879, and as assistant to Dr. Alfred L. Loomis in teaching diagnosis at the bedsides of patients from 1875 to 1884. In the fall of 1875 he engaged in private practice, making a specialty of diseases of children. In the summer of 1877 he prosecuted studies in the hospitals of London, England. From 1881 to 1884 he was Lecturer on Diseases of Children in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; from 1884 to 1891 was Clinical Professor of the same, and was full Professor from 1891 to May, 1898, when he



JOSEPH EDCIL WINTERS.

resigned from the faculty of the University of the City of New York to accept the Professorship of the Diseases of Children in the Cornell University Medical School. He has been Visiting Physician to the Demilt Dispensary in the Department of Diseases of Children since 1882, since 1884 has been Consulting Physician to the same department of the University Dispensary, and since 1886 has been Consulting Physician to the same department of the outdoor service of Bellevue Hospital. He is Visiting Physician to the Willard Parker Hospital, to the Riverside Hospital, and to the Columbus Hospital. In 1889-90 he was Professor of Diseases of Children in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He devoted

the summer of 1895 to study in the children's hospitals of Europe, particularly those of France and Germany. His important papers include "Is the Operation of Tracheotomy in Diphtheritic Croup Dangerous? When Should the Operation Be Performed?"; "Diphtheria and Its Management: Are Membranous Croup and Diphtheria Distinct Diseases?"; "The Relative Influence of Maternal and Wet Nursing on Mother and Child," and "Clinical Observations upon the Use of Antitoxia in Diphtheria, and a Report of a Personal Investigation of This Treatment in the Principal Fever Hospitals of Europe During the Summer of 1895." He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Clinical Society, the American Pediatric Society, and the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Winters was born in Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., January 11, 1850. His father, Joseph Winters,

was a teacher and School Commissioner in Sussex County, New Jersey. His great-grandfather, Dr. Winters, fought in the Massachusetts Line throughout the Revolution, and shortly after its close emigrated from Massachusetts to Orange County, New York. The founder of the line, John Winter, emigrated from England in the early colonial period, becoming one of the early settlers of Scarboro, Mass. Dr. Winters also descends from Thomas Quick, of Sullivan County, New York, a noted Indian fighter.

EMMET, BACHE McEVERS, prominent as a gynecologist, has been Professor of the Diseases of Women in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital since 1884, and since 1889 has been full surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York. He is also Gynecologist to the Columbia Hospital. He has contributed many valuable papers to gynecological journals and textbooks, and has devised many surgical instruments which have been favorably received by the profession. He has been President of the New York Obstetrical Society, is a member of the British Gynecological Society, and is a member of the leading medical societies of New York. He was born in New York City in 1843, and is the grandson of the famous Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot. On his mother's side he descends from Laurens Janszoon Coster, who disputes with Gutenberg the credit for the invention of the printing-press. Dr. Emmet attended private schools in New York, Switzerland, and Paris, and in 1863 began the study of medicine in Paris. Returning to New York in 1867, he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, while, beginning in 1869, he served eighteen months as Interne in connection with the Woman's Hospital, of which his cousin, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, was Surgeon. He has published "The Abuse of Intrauterine Medication," "Retroperitoneal Cysts of the Female Sexual Organs," "A Case of Extrauterine Fœtation Successfully Treated by Galvanism," "Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," "Amputation of the Cervix Often Preferable to Attempts at Repair," "Galvanism in Gynecology," "Outlines of Uterine Therapeutics, Especially Massage and Electricity," "Removal of the Uterus in Disease of the Adnexa: Argument in the Negative," and "Injured Ureters in Abdominal Surgery, their Care, with Report of a Case of Anastomosis and Recovery." (See "Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M. D.," Volume II., pp. 103-6.) Dr. Emmet married Anne Frances, daughter of the late Judge Levinus Monson.

MUNDÉ, PAUL FORTUNATUS, prominent as a gynecologist and consulting obstetrician, was editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics* from 1874 to 1892, has been Professor of Gynecology at the New York Polyclinic since 1882, Professor of the same in the Dartmouth Medical College, summer term, since 1882; has been Gynecologist

ecologist to Mount Sinai Hospital since 1881, and Consulting Gynecologist to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital since 1888, and to the Italian Hospital since 1890. He was President of the New York Obstetrical Society from 1886 to 1888; in 1884 was Vice-President of the American Gynecological Society, and in 1887 was Vice-President of the British Gynecological Society. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York and of the German Gynecological Society, and is Corresponding Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, as well as of that of Leipsic and that of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Union League and Riding clubs of New York, the South Side Sportsmen's Club of Long Island, and the Laurentian Club of Canada. Born in Dresden, Saxony, September 7, 1846, he is the son of Charles Mundé and Bertha, daughter of Baron von Hornemann, at one time counselor to the King of Saxony. His father, a political refugee, brought him to this country when he was three years of age. He attended the Boston Public Latin School, and took his medical course in the medical departments of Yale and Harvard universities, being graduated from the latter in 1866. He was acting medical cadet in the United States Army during six months in 1864. Going to Europe in 1866, he was that year volunteer assistant surgeon on the Bavarian side in the war between Prussia and Austria. He was Battalion Surgeon in the Bavarian Army, with rank of First Lieutenant, during the Franco-Prussian War. From 1867 to 1870 he was Resident Physician to the Maternity at Wurzburg, and Assistant to Scanzoni, the famous German gynecologist. During the next two years he also studied in the hospitals of Vienna, Heidelberg, Berlin, London, Edinburgh, and Paris, in 1871 taking the degree of Master of Obstetrics at Vienna. Since 1873 he has been engaged in practice in New York City. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous and important. (See list of titles in "Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M.D.," Volume II., pp. 36-38.) Dr Mundé married, November 11, 1873, Eleanor Claire Hughes, of New Haven, Conn., and has two children, Bertha and Natalie Morris.

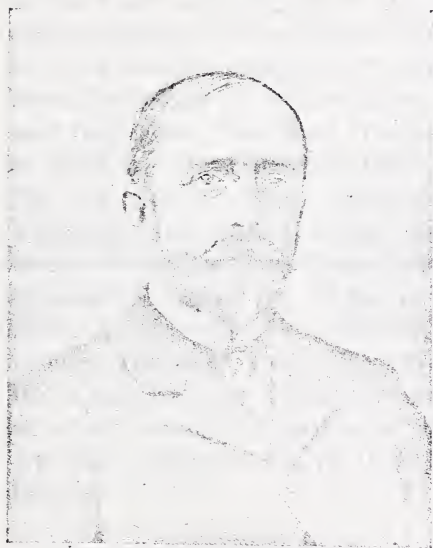
BRISTOW, ALGERNON THOMAS, well-known surgeon of the Borough of Brooklyn, was graduated from Yale University in 1876, while the same year he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, connected with Columbia University. Previously, in 1869, he had been graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He was Interne for one year in the Kings County Hospital, while for six years he was in the Out-Patient Department of St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. He was Assistant Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital from 1892 to 1894, in 1894 became Surgeon to the Kings County Hospital, in 1895 became Surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital, and in 1896 became Surgeon to St. John's

Hospital. He was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital from 1888 to 1894, and was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the same from 1894 to 1897. At the present time he is Attending Surgeon to the Kings County Hospital, the Long Island College Hospital, and St. John's Hospital, and is Consulting Surgeon to the Manhattan Hospital and Dispensary. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of Brooklyn, and the New York State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club. Dr. Bristow is the son of Isaac Bristow and Charlotte Andrews, and was born in Richmond, England, November 29, 1851.

ELLIOT, GEORGE THOMSON, formerly Professor of Dermatology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, and now Professor of Dermatology in the University of Cornell Medical College, is a distinguished practitioner in his chosen department of medicine. As a boy he received instruction at home for ten years, attended St. John's School, Sing Sing, N. Y., and in 1877 was graduated from Yale University. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Louisiana, having spent two years in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans. He studied medicine in Paris and Vienna from 1881 to 1884, and since the latter year has been engaged in practice in New York City. He was for ten years connected with the Demilt Dispensary, and for fifteen years with the Skin and Cancer Hospital. He is Consulting Dermatologist to St. Luke's Hospital, as he is also to the Columbia Hospital. He has been a frequent contributor on subjects connected with his profession to medical journals and textbooks. He is a member of the Yale Club, the Dermatological Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Dermatological Society, the New York Society of Dermatology and Syphilography, the Pathological Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and the Hospital Graduates Club. He was married, in 1892, to Miss Eva M. Briggs, of Bath, Me. He was himself born in New Orleans, La., December 20, 1855, and is the son of Andrew Foster Elliot, banker and Brazilian Consul at New Orleans, and Marie Antoinette Odile de Buys. His paternal grandfather, after whom he was named, was a merchant of New York City, and a descendant of one of the settlers at New London, Conn., in 1665. His maternal grandfather, Pierre de Buys, was a veteran of the War of 1812, and of French descent, his first American ancestor being an emigré of 1793.

MOORE, WILLIAM OLIVER, well-known New York specialist in ophthalmology and otology, was born in Newtown, N. Y., December 3, 1851, the son of Cornelius Luyster Moore and Mary Ann Syers, his

father's family coming from England and his mother's from the north of Ireland. He attended the Newtown Academy, the Grammar School on Twenty-seventh Street, New York, and the College of the City of New York; in 1869, at eighteen years of age, began the study of medicine with Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith and Dr. Joseph W. Howe, and in 1872 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for two years Interne at the Charity Hospital. In 1873 he became Surgeon-in-chief to the small-pox and typhoid fever hospitals on Blackwell's Island. From 1873 to 1877 he was Interne at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and from 1877 to 1887 was Assistant Surgeon to that institution. He was Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont from 1883 to 1889; from 1887



WILLIAM OLIVER MOORE, M.D.

to 1892 filled the same chair in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and since 1882 has held the same professorship in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, of which he was one of the organizers and charter members. Since 1885 he has been Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon of the Orphan Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City. He was Treasurer of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from its foundation in 1882 to 1888. He is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Academy of Medi-

cine, the New York Ophthalmological Society, the American Ophthalmological Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society of the Alumni of Charity Hospital, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Republican Club. He is a frequent contributor to medical journals, and with his treatise on "The Physiological and Therapeutic Effects of Salicylic Acid and Its Compounds," in 1878, took the Joseph Mather Smith Essay Prize of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has also published "The Physiological and Therapeutic Effects of the Coca Leaf and Its Alkaloid" (1888), "Gouty and Rheumatic Affections of the Eye" (1893), "The After Treatment of Cataract" (1893), and "Exophthalmic Goitre" (1893). From 1888 to 1892 he was Editor of the *Post-Graduate*. He

contributed the article on "Herpes Zoster" to "Wood's Handbook of the Medical Sciences" (1890), and edited "Diabetic Affections of the Eye" (1894), and "Diseases of the Eye Occurring in Affections of the Spinal Cord" (1895). He married, in 1877, Katherine Underhill, of New York City, and has a son—William Underhill Moore, now a student at Columbia University.

PRYOR, WILLIAM RICE, attended Dabney's Preparatory School at Princeton, N. J.; in 1875 and 1876 attended Washington and Lee University; was at Princeton College in 1876 and 1877, and in 1881 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University). He was House Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital in 1881 and 1882. The following year he became assistant to the Chair of Surgery in the New York Polyclinic. In 1886 he became assistant to the Chair of Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic; in 1894 became Adjunct-Professor to the same, and since 1896 has been Professor of Gynecology. He was Surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, from 1888 to 1892, and in 1895 and 1896 was United States Pension Examiner. He has been Visiting Gynecologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, was Visiting Surgeon to the City Hospital from 1895 to 1898, and since the latter date has been Consulting Surgeon. Born in Richmond, Va., October 31, 1858, Dr. Pryor is the son of Judge Roger A. Pryor and Sara A., daughter of Samuel Blair Rice. He descends from the Isham, Bennett, Cary, Randolph, Bland, Yates, Bacon, Poythress, Blair, and Rice, or Rhys, families of Virginia, all of them being branches of old armiger families of England. He traces descent from the Ap Rhys, kings of South Wales, and from the father of Lord Francis Bacon.

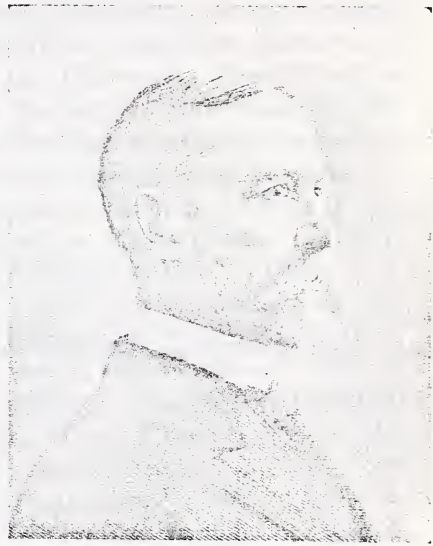
FOWLER, EDWARD PAYSON, engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City for more than forty years, was born in Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y., November 30, 1834; received an academic education; in 1855 was graduated from the New York Medical College, taking the first prize, and became the partner in practice in New York City of Dr. John F. Gray and Dr. A. Gerald Hull. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical medical literature, is the author of several medical works, and has translated several from the French and German. He has served on the staff of Ward's Island Hospital for many years, as also on that of the Hahnemann Hospital. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Neurological Society, and other medical organizations. He is also a member of the Union League Club. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Board of Regents of New York State, which body also appointed him Examiner in

Anatomy in the first Board of New York State Examiners for conferring medical degrees. Dr. Fowler was one of the organizers of the New York County Homeopathic Society. He opposed the prejudice among physicians against homeopathy. But when in 1878 the adherents of allopathy gave up their discrimination against the new school, and the latter became the ones who insisted upon discrimination, his sympathies were reversed. He is the son of Judge Horace Fowler, of Stockbridge, Mass., and the grandson of Major Eliphalet Fowler, a Revolutionary officer. He descends from William Fowler, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, from Lincoln, England, where his family had been seated since the twelfth century.

WILCOX, REYNOLD WEBB, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and Therapeutic Editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, is the son of Colonel Vincent Weiss Wilcox, of this city, President of the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, and was born in Connecticut, March 29, 1856. He was graduated from Yale in 1878, in Medicine from Harvard University in 1881, and having served as House Physician in several Boston hospitals, visited the hospitals of Vienna, Edinburgh, Heidelberg, and Paris. Returning he was appointed House Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of this city; in 1884 became Clinical Assistant in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School; in 1886 became Instructor, and in 1889 was appointed to the chair he now occupies. He is also Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, Lecturer at the Post-Graduate Training School, and Attending Physician to Demilt Dispensary. He edited Dr. Hale White's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," and has written nearly a hundred papers, some of which have contributed to popularize apomorphine, naphthaline, hydrastis, cocillana, and cactus. He is Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York Academy, the Clinical Society, Harvard Medical Society, and Lenox Medical Society. He has been a member of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall, and is a member of the Harvard and Manhattan clubs, the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, that of the War of 1812, is a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Sons of Veterans, being Surgeon-General of the latter.

PARTRIDGE, EDWARD LASSELL, a leading medical practitioner in New York City, especially prominent in the department of obstetrics, was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1875, since which time he has been engaged in private practice. He has held the positions of Adjunct Professor in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Visiting Physician to the New York Hospital, to the Nursery and Child's Hos-

pital, to the New York Maternity Hospital, and to the Sloan Maternity Hospital. At present he is Consulting Physician to the New York Hospital and to the New York Infant Asylum. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York State Medical Society, the Practitioners' Society, and the New York Medical and Surgical Society, as well as of the University and Century clubs and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is the author of a standard "Manual of Obstetrics," besides numerous contributions to current medical literature, and is the American author of "Verrier's Manual," devoted to the science of obstetrics. He married, September 18, 1884, Gertrude Edwards, daughter of the late Professor Theodore W. Dwight, the famous founder of the Columbia College Law School, and has one child—Theodore Dwight Partridge. Dr. Partridge was himself born in Newton, Mass., September 27, 1853, the son of Hon. Joseph Lyman Partridge and Zibiah N. Willson, and a descendant of William Partrigg, who emigrated from Berwick-on-the-Tweed to Hartford, Conn., in 1640. The families of Dudley, Strong, Dwight, Lyman, and Huntington were among the intermarrying stocks in Dr. Partridge's line. His father, now a resident of Brooklyn, was graduated from Williams College in 1828, and for many years was Collector of Internal Revenue at Lawrence, Mass. The well-known Colonel John N. Partridge, of Brooklyn, is a brother of Dr. Partridge.



EDWARD LASSELL PARTRIDGE.

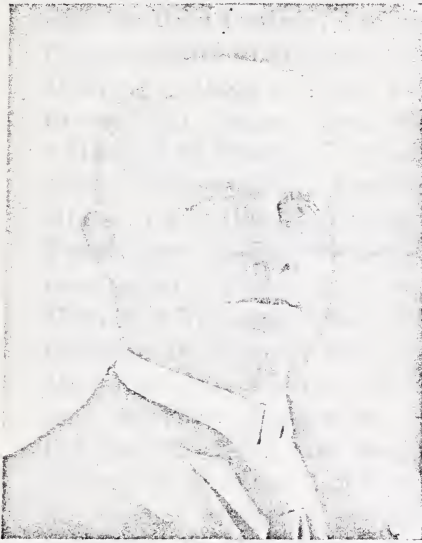
BURRALL, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, prominent New York physician, attended Williams Academy, Stockbridge, Mass.; in 1850 was graduated from Williams College, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts; spent three years in travel and study of modern languages in Madeira, Messina, and the continent of Europe; in 1853 began the study of medicine with Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead, of New York City; for one year was a student in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and after two years in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, was graduated from the latter in 1857. While a student he had served six months as Interne in the New York Hospital, and after taking his degree he was House Surgeon for one year in Bellevue Hospital. Since 1858

he has been engaged in active practice in New York City. He was Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary from 1858 to 1872; was Attending Physician to the Charity Hospital from 1866 to 1868; from 1875 to 1885 was Attending Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital; from 1871 to 1881 was Attending Physician to the New York Infant Asylum; in 1862 served in Virginia on the Federal hospital ship, *St. Mark*, and at the present time is Consulting Physician both to the Presbyterian Hospital and the Home for Aged, Respectable, Indigent Females. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the New York State Charities Aid Association, a Deacon of the University Place Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was the first to suggest the use of nitrite of amyl as an antidote to chloroform (see *New York Medical Gazette*, June 11, 1870). He has published "Burrall on Asiatic Cholera" (New York, 1866), "Nitrite of Amyl as an Antidote to Chloroform" (1891), "The Use of Dry Cups in Diagnosis and Therapeutics" (1889), "A Case of Drowning with Resuscitation" (1891), "Coincidence of Certain Nervous Symptoms with Excess of Nitrate of Urea in the Urine" (1870), "Some of the Uses of the Hands and Knees Position" (1874), "Entire Excision of the Os Calcis" (1870), "Concerning Medical Ethics" (1883), "Some of the Uses of the *Oleum Hyperici*," "Are We Likely to Have Any More Epidemics of Asiatic Cholera in New York City?" (1895), "The Treatment of Bright's Disease" (1887), "Dissolving Views, Medico-idyllic" (1895), and "The Treatment of Alcoholism by Suggestion" (1897). He married, April 19, 1859, Mary, daughter of James Lee, of New York City, and has a son—Frederick Augustus Burrall, Jr. Dr. Burrall was himself born in Machias, Me., December 13, 1830, the son of Frederick Augustus Burrall and Mary Jones Bowles. He descends from William Burrall, who immigrated to America from London, England, in 1715. His great-grandfather, Colonel Charles Burrall, was an officer in the Revolution. On his mother's side he descends from Lieutenant Ralph Hart Bowles, also an officer of the Revolution, and as well from the famous John Eliot, who came to America in 1631, and became "Apostle to the Indians."

COE, HENRY CLARK, a leading New York specialist in gynecology and obstetrics, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 21, 1856; attended the public schools of that city; in 1878 was graduated from Yale, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts; studied three years in the Medical Department of Harvard University, and, coming to New York, was in 1882 graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served a year and a half in the

Woman's Hospital, and then spent a year in hospital study in Vienna and other European cities, in 1884 receiving degrees from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London. Since engaging in practice in New York City, in the fall of 1884, he has devoted himself exclusively to gynecology and obstetrics. He has been connected with the Woman's Hospital as Pathologist and Assistant Surgeon; with the Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary as Gynecologist; with the New York Infant Asylum as Attending Physician, and with the New York Cancer Hospital as Assistant Surgeon. At the present time he is Gynecologist to the New York Cancer Hospital, Consulting Gynecologist to the Manhattan Hospital, Consulting Obstetrical Surgeon to the Maternity Hospital and Foundling Hospital, and Assistant Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital. He was for ten years connected with the New York Polyclinic as Lecturer on Gynecology and Professor of Gynecology, and is now Professor of Gynecology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is Editor of *Clinical Gynecology*, and has frequently contributed editorials to the leading medical journals, as well as special articles. He is the author of monographs in "Wood's Reference Handbook," "The American System of Gynecology," and "The American System of Surgery." He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Clinical Society, the Obstetrical Society, the Harvard Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York State Medical Society, and the American Gynecological Society. He is also a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Yale and the Harvard clubs, and the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. He was married, September 7, 1882, to Sara Livingston Worden, of Brooklyn, a cousin of Admiral Worden, of the United States Navy, and has three sons—Fordyce Baker Coe, Henry Clark Coe, Jr., and Arthur Paul Coe. Dr. Coe himself descends on both sides from old and well-known Rhode Island families. His father, the late Erastus Pease Coe, for twenty years a sea captain, subsequently engaged successfully in business in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided from 1848 until his death in 1874. Dr. Coe's grandfather, Adam Coe, served with distinction in the War of 1812, having command of Fort Adams, in Newport Harbor. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Arthur Ross, was a Baptist clergyman of Newport, R. I., and distinguished as an abolitionist. His maternal great-grandfather, Nathaniel Cook, served in the American Navy under Captain John Paul Jones during the Revolution. Dr. Coe also descends from Robert Coe, who emigrated to New England from Staffordshire, England, in 1634, and from the famous John Alden, of the Mayflower.

MORRIS, ROBERT TUTTLE, well-known surgeon of New York City, was born in Seymour, Conn., May 14, 1857, the son of Hon. Luzon Burritt Morris, Governor of Connecticut, and Eugenia Laura Tuttle. He attended the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Conn., and Cornell University, and in 1882 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the next two years he was a member of the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital, after which he devoted himself to work in various European clinics until 1886. Since the latter date he has been engaged in practice in New York City. He is Adjunct Professor in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital, and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and a member of the American Medical Association,



ROBERT TUTTLE MORRIS.

the New York State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons Alumni Association, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Medical Union, the American Geographical Society, the Linnean Society of Natural History, the Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society, Cornell Alumni Association, and the Cornell University and Alpha Delta Phi clubs. He has been especially prominent in the movements toward the adoption of scientific antiseptic methods in wound treatment and immediate operation in appendicitis cases. His brochure,

"How We Treat Wounds To-day," had a large sale, and was especially effective in reaching those far removed from the metropolitan centers. The report of his studies upon the nature of appendicitis, presented at the meeting of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893, was accepted as authoritative in this country and Europe. His "Lectures on Appendicitis" is used as a textbook in medical colleges. He has published various monographs. He is also the author of "Hopkins Pond," a work of special interest to naturalists and sportsmen. He was married, in 1898, to Mrs. Aimée J. (Reynard) Maserque, of New York City.

BACON, GORHAM, having attended private schools in New York City, was graduated from Harvard College in 1875, and from Bellevue

Hospital Medical College in 1878. From 1877 to 1879 he served as Assistant and House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, and then went to Europe, serving several months as Interne in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and subsequently studying in London and Vienna. In the fall of 1880 he engaged in private practice in New York City, making a specialty of diseases of the ear. He was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1880 to 1882, and since the latter date has been Aural Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1885 and 1886 he was Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear in the New York Polyclinic. From 1890 to 1894 he was President of the American Otological Society. He is now Consulting Aural Surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, as he is also to the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients. He was for some time Professor of Otology in the New York University Medical College, but recently resigned this chair to accept the Professorship of Otology in the recently organized Cornell University Medical College in New York City. He has frequently contributed to medical journals on his specialty, and is now engaged upon a "Manual of Otology" for the use of his students. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Harvard, University, and Knollwood clubs, and of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the American Otological Society, the New York Otological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. He married, in 1881, Miss Bessie Simpkins, of Brooklyn, and has three daughters. He was himself born in New York City, October 13, 1855, and is the son of Daniel G. Bacon, now a retired merchant of New York, who was long prominent in the East India trade. The first paternal ancestor settled at Barnstable, Mass., in 1639. Dr. Bacon's mother, Mary Dwight Flint, sister of the late Dr. Austin Flint, is a descendant of Colonel William Henshaw, of the Revolution.

ALDERTON, HENRY ARNOLD, attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Columbia College, and in 1885 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, subsequently spending a year in post-graduate work in the Out-patient Departments of Bellevue and Roosevelt hospitals. He then became House Surgeon in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J., and later was engaged in general practice for three years in Brooklyn. A part of 1890 and 1891 was spent in Germany, at the University of Berlin, since which time he has practiced in Brooklyn as a specialist on ear diseases. He is now Aural Surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, as he is also to the Bushwick Hospital and to the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary. He is likewise Visiting Otologist to

the Home for Friendless Women and Children, and Assistant to the Chair of Otology at the Long Island Medical College. He is a member of the New York Otological Society, associate member of the American Otological Society, and a member of the Aurora Grata Club, the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, and of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M. He married, in 1885, Marion Stair Decker, and has three children, Dorothy M., Barbara, and Henry Arnold Alderton, Jr. He was himself born in New York City, December 28, 1863, the son of Henry Alderton, a New York merchant. Both of his parents were natives of Sussex County, England.

THOMSON, WILLIAM HANNA, was graduated from Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.; spent the next six years in extensive travels in Syria and Egypt, and in study of the Arabic language and liter-

ature; entered the Albany Medical College in 1856, and was graduated in 1859. During the next two years he was Assistant Physician in the Quarantine Hospital on Staten Island. In 1862 he engaged in practice in New York City. During the Civil War he was appointed New York State Inspector to re-examine recruits for the army, and was subsequently made United States Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the Ninth District. After the war he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University Medical College. He was also appointed Physician to Charity Hospital, now the City Hospital, and for five years was Chair-



WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON.

man of the Committee of Inspection of the Blackwell's Island institutions. He has been Physician to Roosevelt Hospital since 1870, and has been Physician to Bellevue Hospital for a still longer period. He is a member of the principal medical societies, and has written on medical and scientific subjects, and contributed articles on Oriental life and literature. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Wabash College in 1857, and from Yale University in 1865, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the New York University in 1885. He attended the first meeting to organize the New York Civil-service Reform Association in 1878, and has been a member of its Executive Committee continuously since. Dr. Thomson was born at Beyrout, Syria, November 1, 1833, the son of Rev. William MacChure Thom-

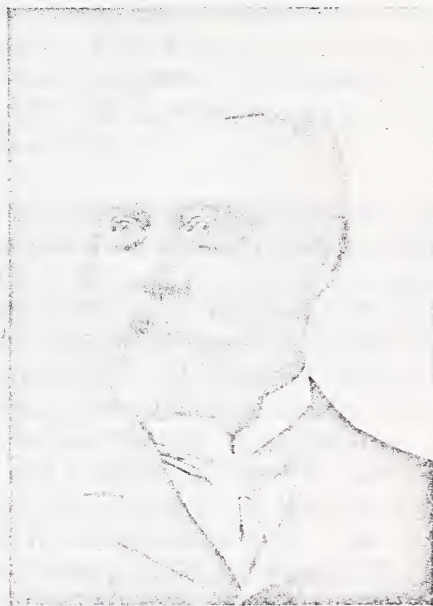
son, D.D., and Eliza Nelson Hanna. His father was for many years a missionary in Syria, founded the Syrian Protestant College at Beyrout, and was the author of "The Land and the Book." Dr. Thomson's great-grandfather, James Thomson, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, removed to Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated thence to Western Pennsylvania in 1726.

SKENE, ALEXANDER JOHNSON CHALMERS, eminent physician of Brooklyn, was born in Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 17, 1838, and is a descendant of the Skenes of Parish Skene, Aberdeenshire, where they have been seated for nearly nine centuries. He was educated in Aberdeen, and, at the age of nineteen, removing to America, continued his studies in the University of Michigan from 1861 to 1862, and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital and Medical School in 1863. He was immediately appointed assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. During the Civil War he entered the Union Army, serving as Assistant Surgeon at De Camp's Hospital, David's Island, in 1863, and as Assistant Surgeon at Port Royal and Charleston Harbor, S. C., in 1864. Returning he was appointed Adjunct Professor and Instructor in Long Island Medical College in 1865, and has since been engaged in professional labors in Brooklyn. As a member of General Molineux's staff, and Surgeon of the Second Division, National Guard of New York, he instituted the ambulance corps system, since generally adopted by the National Guard. He became Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics in the Long Island College Hospital in 1866, Physician to the hospital in 1866, Instructor in Clinical Obstetrics in 1867, Instructor in Clinical Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in 1868, Professor of Diseases of Women and Clinical Obstetrics in 1869, Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Obstetrics in 1870, Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Diseases of Children in 1876, Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women in 1882, Surgeon to the Hospital in 1885, Dean of the Faculty in 1886-1893, and President of the College in 1893. He also occupied the Chair of Gynecology. He has been Professor of Gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate Gynecological School of the Kings County Medical Society. He is a member of the New York Obstetrical Society, and is corresponding member of the British, Boston, and Detroit Gynecological societies, as well as of gynecological societies of France, Germany, and Belgium. From 1886-1887 he was President of the American Gynecological Society. In 1891-1892 he was President of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society. In 1893 he became Consulting gynecologist to the Kings County Hospital. His "Treatise on the Diseases of Women" is an accepted authority. He has also published many monographs, articles, lectures, and addresses.

WIGHT, JARVIS SHERMAN, prominent physician of Brooklyn, is a descendant of Thomas Wight, an emigrant from the Isle of Wight about 1635. He was born at Centreville, Allegany County, N. Y., January 4, 1834. In 1861 he was graduated from Tufts College. Attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at the Long Island College Hospital, he was graduated from the latter institution in 1864. Tufts College conferred on him, in 1882, the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1894 that of Doctor of Laws. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, City of New York, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Surgical Association, and the British Medical Association. He was Assistant Surgeon, by contract, in the United States Army, and in the Long Island College Hospital was Adjunct Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Registrar of the College, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. He is Visiting Surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital, Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty. He is Consulting Surgeon to Saint Mary's Hospital and the Eastern District Hospital. He has invented an artery-forceps, a forceps aneurism needle, a self-threading needle adapted to closing abdominal wounds, a pressure forceps for arresting hemorrhage, a beaked knife for opening the sheaths of blood vessels, an ether inhaler, a bone drill, a pile clamp and hysterectomy clamp, and an instrument to facilitate enteropathy. He has published: "Shortening of the Lower Limb After Fracture of the Femur," "Lecture on Injuries of the Arm and Forearm," "Structure and Function of the Upper End of the Femur," "Relations of Hygiene to Practical Medicine," "Inequalities in the Lengths of the Lower Limbs Before and After Fracture of the Femur," "Several Papers Showing the Difference in Brain Development of Educated and Uneducated Men and Women," "The Inrotators of the Thigh and Three Cases of Injury to the Hip," "Have Surgeons Been Mistaken as to the Natures of Fractures of the Base of the Radius?"; "The Displacements of the Femoral Fragments, etc."; "Fracture of the Neck of the Femur," "The Deviations of the Heads of Confirmed Inebriates and Incurable Epileptics, etc."; "Dislocation of the Spine, etc."; "A Plea for the Treatment of Criminals," "Sub-pubic Dislocations of the Femur," "Structure of the Os Calcis, etc."; "Fracture of the Femur Near the Knee-Joint," "Dislocation of the Carpus," "Two Cases of Dislocation of the Astragalus," "The Death Penalty," "A Case of Oesophagotomy," "On Exsection of the Knee-Joint," "On the Value of Internal Treatment in Malignant Disease," "Ten Cases of Anchylosis of the Elbow-Joint," "An Inquiry into the Structure of the Albumen Molecule," "Treatment of Cancer of the Breast." Among the papers in book form may be men-

tioned: "A Treatise on Myodynamics," "A Memorial of Frank Hartings Hamilton, M.D.," "Suggestions to the Medical Witness," "A Memorial of Orlando Williams Wight, A.M., M.D." He married, January 9, 1871, Mary, daughter of Joseph Center, and has three sons. The eldest, Joseph Center, is a lawyer; the second, Jarvis Sherman, Jr., is a physician; the youngest Carol Van Buren, has not yet finished his education.

SATTERLEE, FRANCIS LE ROY, received his general education in the New York public schools and the University of the City of New York; in 1868 was graduated from the Medical Department of that University, having also served in Bellevue Hospital, and was awarded the Mott medal for proficiency in surgery. Going abroad he studied in the leading hospitals of England and France and with Sir Joseph Lister, Sir James Y. Simpson, Professor John Hughes Bennett, and Sir Erastus Wilson. Returning to New York he engaged in general practice, at the same time pursuing researches in the Department of Therapeutics and Chemistry, and becoming the assistant of Professor John W. Draper. The degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy were received from the University of the City of New York. During this period he was Surgeon of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, National Guard, with the rank of Major. He was Medical Director of two insurance companies, and was Attending Physician to two dispensaries. For sixteen years he was medical officer of the Police Department, and in his capacity as a medico-legal expert was retained for a number of years as adviser to the Corporation Counsel. Since 1869 he has been Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics in the New York College of Dentistry. He was the first Professor of Chemistry in the American Veterinary College. He is now Attending Physician of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and Consulting Physician of the Midnight Mission. He is a trustee and Treasurer of the New York College of Dentistry, a trustee of the American Veterinary College, and a trustee of the West Side Savings Bank. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Medico-Legal



FRANCIS LE ROY SATTERLEE.

Society, the New York Neurological Society, the American Medical Association, the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Historical Society, the American Institute of Civics, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the American Geographical Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He is an officer of the Society of Colonial Wars, a Fellow of the Academy of Sciences, and an honorary member of the Society of Arts of London, England. His "Treatise on Gout and Rheumatism" and "The Treatment of Erysipelas" excited much interest because of the new ideas propounded in them. He was born in New York City, June 15, 1847, the son of George Crary Satterlee and Mary Le Roy Livingston. He descends from Benedict Satterlee, who emigrated from England to New London, Conn., prior to 1682. His great-grandfather, Lieutenant Benedict Satterlee, was an officer in the French and Indian War. His father was a prominent New York merchant, one of the founders and, until his death, President of the Washington Fire Insurance Company. Through his mother Dr. Satterlee descends from the famous Livingston family, both Robert and Philip Livingston, signers of the Declaration of Independence being his ancestors.

JEWETT, CHARLES, a leading physician of Brooklyn, the son of George and Sarah (Hale) Jewett, was born at Bath, Me., in 1842. He was graduated from the Bath High School, and from Bowdoin College in 1864, subsequently receiving the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Science. For a short time after leaving college he taught the physical sciences. He commenced the study of medicine in 1867, under Hiram Lathrop, of Cooperstown, N. Y., attended three courses of lectures, one at the Long Island College Hospital, one at the University Medical College, and one at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated from the latter in 1871. He has practiced medicine in Brooklyn since 1871. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, was its President from 1878 to 1880, and is one of its trustees. He is a member of the Brooklyn Pathological Society. He is a member of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, and was its President in 1893. He is a member of the New York Obstetrical Society, and was its President in 1894. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Gynecological Society (being a member of its Council in 1895), the American Academy of Medicine, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association (of which he was Vice-President from 1891 to 1893), and is an honorary member of the British Gynecological Society, and the Detroit Gynecological Society, is a Fellow of the International Gynecological Congress, and was Honorary President of the Obstetrical Section of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893. He has been Professor of Obstetrics and Pediatrics in Long Island College Hos-

pital since 1880, and Obstetrician to the hospital since 1882. He has been Consulting Obstetrician to Kings County Hospital since 1893. For several years he was chief of the Department of Diseases of Children in Saint Mary's Hospital. He has been Consulting Gynecologist to the Bushwick Hospital since 1894, and a trustee to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital since 1887. He has published "Essentials of Obstetrics" and a "Manual of Childbed Nursing." He is one of the contributors to the American Text-Book of Obstetrics, to Hamilton's System of Legal Medicine, to Keating's Gynecology, and Foster's Handbook of Therapeutics, and is editor of a treatise on obstetrics. For a time he was editor-in-chief of the Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society of Brooklyn. He is one of the collaborators of the American Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics. He married, in 1868, Miss Abbie E. Flagg, of New Hampshire, since deceased, and has two children—Harold F. Jewett, M.D., and Alice H. Jewett.

FOWLER, GEORGE RYERSON, well-known physician of Brooklyn, was born in New York City, December 25, 1848. His father, Thomas W. Fowler, and his mother, Sarah Jane Carman, were both born on Long Island. He was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871, and began practice in the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn, subsequently locating in the Twenty-first Ward. In 1872 he was appointed to the staff of the Central Dispensary. Two years later he resigned. In 1878 he was commissioned as one of the surgeons of the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard of New York. The same year he became one of the founders of the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society, two years later being elected its President. He was also associate editor of the Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society. Upon the organization of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, in 1878, he was nominated its first visiting surgeon; while upon the complete organization of its Medical Staff, he was chosen by the latter body as its presiding officer. In 1887 he resigned from the active staff and was made Consulting Surgeon. He was appointed in 1883 Surgeon-in-Chief to the Department of Fractures and Dislocations, St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, and subsequently had entire charge of the general surgery of this hospital. He has been Surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital since its opening in 1887. He was elected President of the Medical Society of the County of Kings for the year 1886. In 1891 he was elected a fellow of the American Surgical Association. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association. In January, 1892, he was elected a member of the New York Surgical Society. He is likewise a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Brooklyn Surgical Society (of which, in 1891, he was President), and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. In 1889 he was elected a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York. When a law was enacted in 1890, separating

the educating and licensing power in the State, Dr. Fowler was appointed one of the seven members of the Examining Board representing the State Society. At the first meeting of the board he was appointed Examiner in Surgery. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Relief (E. D.) Hospital and to the Norwegian Hospital. During a trip to Europe in 1884 he was present at a meeting for the distribution of ambulance certificates at a watering-place on the Lancashire coast. He there formed the resolution to establish classes for instruction in first aid to the injured on his return to America. Arriving home he set about agitating the question of forming such classes. His connection with the National Guard suggested placing the matter on a sound footing in that organization, and at the State Camp at Peekskill in the following year he established classes for instructing the men in caring for injured persons in emergencies. This was followed by an order from General James McLeer establishing the instruction in the armories as a part of the soldiers' duties during the winter season. In the year following the Surgeon-General of the State ordered similar instruction to be imparted to all the National Guard organizations in New York. A year later an order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office at Washington ordering similar instruction to be given at all military posts of the United States. In the early part of 1890 the Red Cross Society, of Brooklyn, was organized, and Dr. Fowler was elected President. He has made many contributions to the literature of surgery, and has taken an active and prominent part in the work of the societies of which he is a member. In 1873 he married Louise R. Wells, youngest daughter of the late James Wells, of Norristown, Pa. Of their four children, three are living. Dr. Fowler retains his connection with military affairs, being Surgeon of the staff of the Second Brigade, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

DUDLEY, AUGUSTUS PALMER, attended the Portland (Me.) Academy, entered the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, and in 1877 was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College. He began the practice of medicine in Portland, Me., and for a time was connected with the Maine General Hospital. Removing to New York City in 1881, for eighteen months he was House Surgeon in the Woman's Hospital. Subsequently he became a resident of San Francisco, and for one year was Surgeon in the California Woman's Hospital. In 1884 he returned to New York City, where he has been engaged in practice since. He became Visiting Gynecologist to Randall's Island Hospital, and to the Northeastern Dispensary. In 1887 he became Instructor in Diseases of Women in the Post-Graduate Hospital Medical College, and in May, 1893, was appointed Professor of Diseases of Women in the same institution, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Charles Carroll Lee. He is at present Surgeon to the Harlem Hospital. He has performed the

Cæsarian operation several times, saving both mother and child. At the present time he is also Professor of Gynecology in the University of Vermont. He is an ex-president of the Woman's Alumni Society of the Woman's Hospital; was one of the founders of the International Gynecological Society, and is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Obstetrical Society, the American Gynecological Society, and the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons. He has published "Vaginal Hysterectomy in America," "Varicocele in the Female," "Surgical Treatment of Subinvolution," "A New Method of Surgical Treatment for Lacerated Perineum," and "A New Method for the Surgical Treatment for Certain Forms of Retro-Displacement of the Uterus with Adhesions." Born in Phippsburgh, Me., July 4, 1853, Dr. Dudley is the son of Palmer Dudley and Frances Jane Wyman. The Dudley family is from the North of Ireland, Michael Dudley having emigrated to America in 1775, and settled in Maine. Through his mother he descends from the Wyman family of Wales and the Percy family of the South of Scotland, representatives of both of which were soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812. Dr. Dudley married Cassandra Coon, daughter of W. J. Adams, of San Francisco, and has three daughters.



AUGUSTUS PALMER DUDLEY, M.D.

BRYANT, JOSEPH DECATUR, was educated in the high school of Norwich, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. George W. Avery, of that place, and in 1868 was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was Interne in Bellevue Hospital from 1869 to 1871; in 1871 served as Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, under Professor Stephen Smith; from 1871 to 1874 was Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy during the summer term; from 1875 to 1877 was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and from 1877 to 1897 was Professor of Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, succeeding Professor Crosby. He was Professor of the Practice of Surgery, Operative and Clinical Surgery, in the same institution in 1897 and 1898, while he is now Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, Operative and Clinical Surgery, in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is Visiting Surgeon to Belle-

vue Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital, and is Consulting Surgeon to the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane, to Gouverneur Hospital, to the Woman's Hospital, and to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, all of New York City, and to St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. He was President of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1895 to 1897, and is a member of the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society and Medical Association of the State of New York, the County Medical Society, and other medical organizations, as he is of the Manhattan, Lotos, and New York Athletic clubs. By Mayor Hewitt he was appointed Commissioner of the Health Department of New York City for a term of six years, beginning in 1887. He was Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment from 1873 to 1882. He was appointed Surgeon-General on the staff of Governor Grover Cleveland in 1882, and held the same position during the succeeding administrations of Governors Hill and Flower. He has published a work on "Operative Surgery," which has reached its third edition, and has contributed numerous articles on surgical topics to the medical press. He was born in East Troy, Walworth County, Wis., in 1845. The Bryant ancestral line can be traced back in England to 1450, when members of the family were knighted for bravery. On his mother's side Dr. Bryant descends from the ancient English family of Atkins, members of which were among the knights who participated in the Holy Wars of the Crusaders. A branch of this family settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1673.

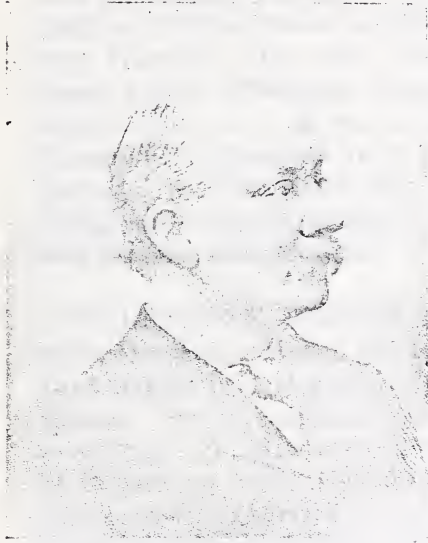
JANVRIN, JOSEPH EDWARD, well-known physician, attended Phillips Exeter Academy, taught school for a time, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. During the Civil War he was Assistant Surgeon of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. Since 1865 he has been engaged in practice as a physician and surgeon in New York City. He has been or is physician to the Demilt Dispensary, Assistant Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, and Gynecologist to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He has been President of the New York Obstetrical Society and President of the New York County Medical Association. He is a trustee of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York County Medical Society, and of the American Gynecological Association, and also a member of the Union League Club, the New England Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is an officer of the Monticello Land and Improvement Company of Yonkers. He is the author of many medical papers, especially relating to gynecology and malignant diseases. He married, September 1, 1881, Laura L. La-Wall, of Easton, Pa., and has two children, Edmund R. P. Janvrin and Marguerite La-Wall Janvrin. He was himself born in Exeter, N. H., January 13, 1839, and is the son of Joseph Adams Janvrin and Lydia A.

Colcord. His father was a merchant and farmer. Through him he descends from Captain Jean Janvrin, who came from the Isle of Jersey in 1705, and married Elizabeth Knight, of Portsmouth, N. H. He also descends from John Alden, of Plymouth Colony, who came over on the first voyage to America of the Mayflower, from Governor Simon Bradstreet; from Governor Thomas Dudley, and from Henry Adams, of Braintree, Mass.

SHAFFER, NEWTON MELMAN, entered the New York Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled on May 1, 1863, the day it opened its doors. After graduating in medicine under the auspices of this institution, and under the direction of Dr. James Knight, its founder, he resigned in 1868, and soon after, at the request of Theodore Roosevelt and Howard Potter, became Surgeon-in-Chief of the New York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, a position he has held for nearly twenty-five years. Since 1876 he has delivered annually a special course of lectures on orthopædic surgery at this institution. From 1882 to 1886 he was Clinical Professor of Orthopædic Surgery in the University Medical College, and for sixteen years, from 1872 to 1888, had a daily service at St. Luke's Hospital. In 1896 he was recalled to the Professorship in the University Medical College, but resigned in 1898 to join in the formation of the Cornell University College of Medicine in New York City, being appointed Professor of Orthopædic Surgery in this institution. The establishment of an orthopædic laboratory has been arranged by him as one of the departments of the Cornell University Medical College. In 1872 he was invited to accept a position in St. Luke's Hospital and demonstrate the value of modern orthopædic methods. In May, 1873, the position of Orthopædic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital was specially created for him—the first position of the kind in the United States. When he resigned, in December, 1887, he was made Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital. He is also Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. He was the first to propose the organization of an Orthopædic Society in the City of New York, and was one of the founders of what is now the Orthopædic Section of the Academy of Medicine. He was President of the Society, and in January, 1887, when retiring from the Presidency, invited the members to meet at his residence to aid in the formation of a National Orthopædic Association. At this meeting, held January 29, 1887, the American Orthopædic Association was launched. As President of this association, Dr. Shaffer brought about its admission, in 1888, to the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, thus achieving the first public recognition of orthopædic surgery by a national organization in the United States. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Congress of American Physicians

and Surgeons, the New York Neurological Society, the New York Orthopædic Society, the New York County Medical Society, and other organizations. He was a delegate to the Seventh International Medical Congress in London in 1881, and from 1888 to 1896 was the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. Upon his retirement from this position he was made Treasurer of the Congress. A delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress in Berlin, in 1890, he read a paper, "What is Orthopædic Surgery?" before this body. He has devised apparatus for the treatment of nearly every chronic deformity, including club-foot, spinal disease, knock-knee, flat-foot, lateral curvature, and white swelling. His work upon clubfoot has been especially thorough, and his treatment by forcible intermittent traction in place of cutting has

been very successful. He demonstrated that ununited fracture of the neck of the femur might be cured without an operation. In connection with chronic joint disease he demonstrated the reduced electrical reaction of the muscles acting upon the articulation. He was the first to describe non-deforming clubfoot, and to demonstrate the shortened gastrocnemius muscle and the function of the ankle joint in the production of flat-foot. He is the author of works on "Pott's Disease of the Spine," "The Hysterical Element in Orthopædic Surgery," and a volume of "Brief Essays on Orthopædic Surgery." He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals. Born



NEWTON MELMAN SHAFFER, M.D.

in Kinderhook, N. Y., February 14, 1846, he is the son of Rev. James N. Shaffer, a prominent Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and Jane Emeline Hale, daughter of William Hale and Catherine Melman. On the maternal side he is of English ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather, William Shaffer, came from Holland to New York City in 1760, while in this city his grandfather, William Shaffer, Jr., was born April 15, 1773. His paternal grandmother was a Newton. In 1873, Dr. Shaffer married Margaret H., daughter of Hon. William Perkins, of Gardiner, Me. They have one son—Newton Melman Shaffer, Jr. Dr. Shaffer is a member of the University, Century, and Ardsley clubs.

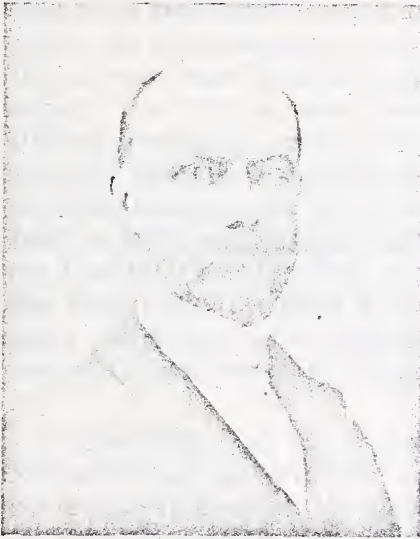
CONKLING, JOHN TERRY, eminent physician of Brooklyn, was born in Smithtown, L. I., March 19, 1825, and died in Brooklyn, March

17, 1898. He was graduated from the State Normal School at Albany in 1847, studied medicine with Dr. De Witt Clinton Enos, and in 1855 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the next forty years he was engaged in practice in Brooklyn. From 1864 to 1870 he was Brooklyn Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and during the same period was President of the Board of Education of Brooklyn. From 1873 to 1875 he was President of the Brooklyn Board of Health. He was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings from 1859 until his death, and at one time was its President. He was a delegate to the American Medical Association, and was a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and the Brooklyn Medical Book Club. He was Physician to the Brooklyn Dispensary and Eye and Ear Infirmary and Consulting Physician to the Long Island College Hospital. From 1886 to 1893 he was a member of the Council of the Long Island College Hospital. He was a member of the Hamilton Club and of the Long Island Historical Society. He was a charter member of Plymouth Church, and was a member of the committee which called Henry Ward Beecher as its pastor. He married, in 1849, Caroline E. Seaman, who survived him, with a daughter and a son—Dr. Henry Conkling—who, for several years, was his father's associate in practice, and became his successor.

VALENTINE, FERDINAND CHARLES, was born in Laer, Hanover, Germany, March 22, 1851, and the following year was brought to America by his parents, John Julius Valentine and Rosette van Biema. He was educated under private tutors and at the Hoboken Academy. In 1870 he was graduated from the Homeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, but subsequently abandoned this school of practice, and in 1876 was graduated from the Missouri Medical College, his diploma being indorsed the following year by the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He has since practiced in New York City, making a specialty of genito-urinary diseases. He was Surgeon-General to the Army of Honduras from 1878 to 1881, since 1892 has been Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the West Side German Dispensary, and since 1895 has been Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the New York School of Clinical Medicine. He has done much work in bringing to recognition the dangerous character of the most frequent of all diseases in his specialty and in enabling physicians to understand and combat it. He has published "A Contribution to the Study of the Symptoms of Chronic Urethritis," and other papers.

GOFFE, JAMES RIDDLE, was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1873, engaged in teaching for several years, and, coming to New York, was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1881. During the next two years he served as Interne in a

branch of Charity Hospital and in the Woman's Hospital. In 1883 he entered upon the regular practice of medicine in New York, devoting himself mainly to gynecology and obstetrics. He is the discoverer of a new method in the operation for the removal of fibroid tumors. He was for several years associated with Dr. J. E. Janvrin, and later with Dr. William M. Polk, in one of the leading successful private sanitariums for women. After completing his term of service at the Woman's Hospital, he attached himself to the teaching staff of the New York Polyclinic, and steadily advanced through the successive grades of promotion to a full professorship in 1894. He was made Secretary of the Faculty of that institution, and during the next two years organized the Polyclinic Hospital and the training school for nurses. In 1896, the *Medical News* was moved to New York, and, under the editorship of Dr. Goffe, it



JAMES RIDDLE GOFFE, M.D.

took a place among the leading weekly medical journals. Dr. Goffe is Visiting Gynecologist to the New York City Hospital and to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the American Gynecological Society, of which he has been Secretary during the past three years. He was one of the original members of Troop A, New York State National Guard, in which he served for three years, and is a member of the University Club and the Richmond

County Country Club. In 1890 he married Miss Eleanor Taylor, of New York City, who is descended from an old Massachusetts family. He is himself the son of William Goffe and Betsey Riddle, and was born at Kenosha, Wis., August 10, 1851. He is the grandson of Major John Goffe, a patriot officer in the Revolution; is the great-grandson of Colonel John Goffe, commander of a New Hampshire regiment in the French and Indian War, and is great-great-grandson of John Goffe, a member of Dr. Increase Mather's Church at Boston in 1676. Of the same family was William Goffe, the regicide.

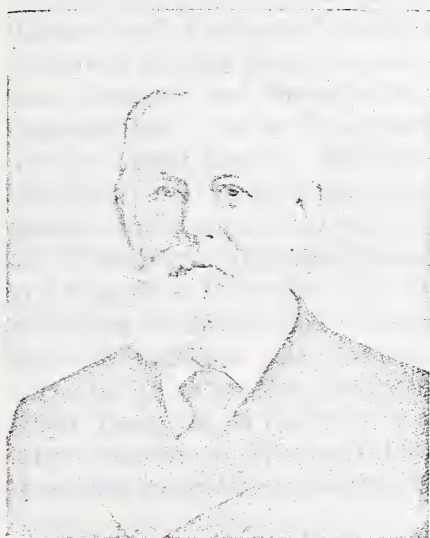
KNAPP, JACOB HERMAN, eminent ophthalmologist, was born in Dauborn, Prussia, March 17, 1832, his father being a farmer and a member of the Prussian House of Representatives and the German

Reichsrath. Dr. Knapp was graduated from the Gymnasium at Weilburg, Hesse-Nassau, and after five years of study of medicine and allied branches at the universities of Munich, Würzburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Zurich, and Vienna, he was graduated in 1854 at Giessen. The following year he passed the State examination at Wiesbaden. He prepared himself for a university career by another four years of study at Paris, London, Berlin, Heidelberg, and Utrecht, and in 1859 was admitted as Lecturer at Heidelberg. In 1864 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology in that university. He founded, in 1860, an ophthalmic clinic which, in 1866, was made one of the university clinics. It is now one of the most celebrated ophthalmic clinics in Europe, and is under Professor Theodore Leber, Dr. Knapp's assistant and successor. The latter resigned his professorship at Heidelberg in 1868 and removed to New York City. Here he became one of the founders of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, a dispensary, hospital, and school for the treatment, study, and teaching of eye and ear diseases. He has ever since held the position of Executive Surgeon to this institution. In 1869 he also founded the *Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology*, a scientific and practical quarterly, published in English and German, the pioneer journal of its kind in America. He was Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of the City of New York from 1882 to 1888, resigning in the latter year to become the successor of the late Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew as Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Knapp's literary contributions to ophthalmology and otology have been very numerous, and especially in operative surgery of the eyes.

WEBSTER, DAVID, was educated in the public schools and the Normal School of Nova Scotia; in 1868 was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; practiced medicine in West Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, in 1868 and 1869, and in the fall of the latter year became First House Surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. He held this position until the spring of 1871, while from that time to the spring of 1873 he was House Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He was the associate in private practice of the late Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew from 1873 to the death of Dr. Agnew in 1888. He is Professor of Ophthalmology in Dartmouth College and Professor of the same in the New York Polyclinic. He is Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and to the Hackensack Hospital. He is the author of many articles in medical journals, and is a member of the Union League Club and the New York Historical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Ophthalmological Society, the American Ophthalmological Society, the International Ophthalmological So-

ciety, and the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He was born in Cambridge, Nova Scotia, July 16, 1842, the son of Asael Webster and Hepzibah Pearson. Both his parents were born in Nova Scotia, his mother being first cousin to Sir Charles Tupper. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Webster, was born in Lebanon, Conn., and through him Dr. Webster lineally descends from John Webster, born in England in 1590, who was Governor of Connecticut in 1636.

DOUGLAS, ORLANDO BENAJAH, since 1888 Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, was born in Cornwall, Vt., September 12, 1836, the son of Amos Douglas and Almira Balcom, and in the eighth generation from Deacon William Douglas, who emigrated from Scotland to



ORLANDO BENAJAH DOUGLAS, M.D.

Boston in 1640, and subsequently settled at New London, Conn. He attended Brandon Seminary, taught school at the age of eighteen, and in 1858 entered his uncle's drug store at Brunswick, Mo., at the same time studying medicine. After two years of this occupation, he was for another year engaged as a bank clerk, and then enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers in defense of the Union. He served six months in Missouri under General Fremont, and then joined the Army of Tennessee, with which he remained until the conclusion of Sherman's march to the sea. He was twice wounded, while scouting in Missouri, in 1861, and at Shiloh, in 1862. He was

commissioned Lieutenant, was made Adjutant of his regiment, and, by order of General Grant, became Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the brigade staff. He was on duty at Cincinnati, Ohio; Corinth, Miss., and in the Provost-Marshal's office at Concord, Mass. After the war he engaged in business for a number of years, then entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and subsequently the University Medical College of New York City, being graduated from the latter in 1877. He served two years in the DeMilt Dispensary. Appointed, in 1877, Assistant Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, in 1885 he became one of its surgeons and a member of its directorate. Since 1878 he has had charge of throat clinics in that institution during three days each week, no less than 200,000 visits having been made by patients to his clinics during this

period. His professorship in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital has already been referred to. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, was Secretary of its Committee on Admissions, in 1888 was Chairman of its Section on Laryngology and Rhinology, and during nine years prior to 1898 was Treasurer of the Academy. From 1879 to 1887 he was Treasurer of the County Medical Society, and in 1890 was elected its President. In 1887 he was delegate from that body to the State Medical Society, and he is now a permanent member of the latter body. From 1880 to 1883 he was Secretary of the New York Therapeutical Society. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Electro-Therapeutical Association; for ten years has been a director of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; is an honorary member of the Vermont Medical Society, and a member of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the Linnaean Society, the Scientific Alliance of New York, the American Geographical Society, the Park and Outdoor Art Association, and the New York Botanical Garden Association. He is a companion of the First Class Military Order of the Loyal Legion, is Surgeon of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Mason, thirty-second degree. He was at one time prominently connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of Vermont; was Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Baptist Church in Brandon, Vt.—the largest Sunday-school in that State—and was President of the Vermont Sunday-school Association, having been its founder. He married, December 27, 1864, Mary A. Rust, of Orwell, Vt., who died, August 31, 1873, and by her had a son, Edwin Rust Douglas, M.E., who is assistant to the Professor of Physical Mathematics at Harvard University. On September 16, 1875, Dr. Douglas married Mrs. Maria Manson Tiddy.

CLAIBORNE, JOHN HERBERT, JR., attended the University School at Petersburg, Va., and in June, 1883, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, subsequently studying in Berlin, Paris, and London. In the fall of 1886 he engaged in practice in New York City as a specialist in the diseases of the eye and ear. He is or has been Attending Surgeon of the North Western Dispensary, Clinical Assistant to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, Assistant Surgeon to the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, Adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the New York Polyclinic, and Instructor in Ophthalmology in Columbia University. He is the author of two textbooks on his specialty, as well as of many articles. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Virginia Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, and the New York County Medical Association. He is also a member of the University, Calumet, and Fencers' clubs. He served

in the National Guard of New York for five years as a member of Troop A, and afterward of Squadron A. He enlisted for the Spanish War, and served until its close in the Twelfth New York Volunteers, becoming successively Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Battalion Adjutant, Regimental Adjutant, and Captain of Company G. He was born in Louisburg, N. C., June 29, 1861, the son of John Herbert Claiborne and Sara Joseph Alston. He is fifth in descent from Colonel Augustine Claiborne, sixth from Captain Thomas Claiborne, seventh from Colonel Thomas Claiborne, and eighth from Colonel William Claiborne, the famous colonial rebel.

LEWIS, DANIEL, is one of the leading medical practitioners of New York City in the specialty of skin diseases and cancer. He was born in Alfred, Allegany County, N. Y., January 17, 1846. His family have been prominent in the medical profession in Rhode Island, where they have been established from early colonial times, and five of the members of his immediate family besides himself were educated as physicians. Up to the age of fifteen he attended the Alfred Academy, and throughout the Civil War served in the United States Navy. Resuming his studies, he was graduated from Alfred University in 1869, and, coming to New York, attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, being graduated from the last-mentioned in 1871. He practiced medicine in the village of Andover, N. Y., from 1871 to 1873, and since the latter date continuously in New York City. After a short time he devoted himself to surgery, and particularly to the treatment of cancer and diseases of the skin. He has been identified with the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital from its organization, serving first as Assistant Surgeon, and subsequently in his present position of Visiting Surgeon. Since 1890 he has been Professor of Special Surgery (cancerous diseases) in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He was President of the Medical Society of the County of New York in 1884 and 1885, having been a member since 1873, for three years a Delegate from that organization to the State Medical Society, and for five years a member of its Board of Censors. In 1889 he was President of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He was President of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association for ten years, and is now its Treasurer. He has been President of the New York State Board of Health since May, 1895, having been originally appointed a Commissioner by Governor Morton in 1895, and reappointed by Governor Black in January, 1898. He is also a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York Pathological Society, the New York Dermatological Society, and other organizations. He was for some time editor of the medical directory published under the auspices of the Medical Society of the County of

New York. For ten years he has been Surgeon of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic, New York City, while in 1887 he was elected Medical Director of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He is President of the Alfred University Alumni Association, a position which he has occupied for several terms. For many years he has annually visited Europe, and in 1882 spent some time in special study in the Cancer Hospital of London. He has been Editor of the *Medical Review of Reviews* since January, 1897. He has published "Cancer and its Treatment" (1874), "Marsden's Treatment of Cancer" (1878), "Digitalis in the Treatment of Scarlatina" (1882), "The Development of Cancer from Non-Malignant Diseases" (1883), "The Treatment of Erysipelas" (1885), "The Treatment of Ephthelioma with Mild Caustics" (1887), "The Chian Turpentine Treatment of Cancer" (1888), "A Malignant Tumor in an Umbilical Hernial Sac, with Remarks on the Etiology of Cancer" (1889), "Hersehair Sutures and Drainage" (1884), "Cancer and its Treatment" (1892), "The Use and Place of Caustics in the Treatment of Cancer" (1893), "Notes of a Case of Uterine Cancer: Remarks on Diagnosis and Treatment" (1893), "Operative Treatment of Cancer of the Rectum" (1897), and "Enemies of Sanitary Science" (1897). He was married, October 10, 1872, to Achsah D., daughter of L. C. P. Vaughan, of Springfield, Erie County, N. Y.

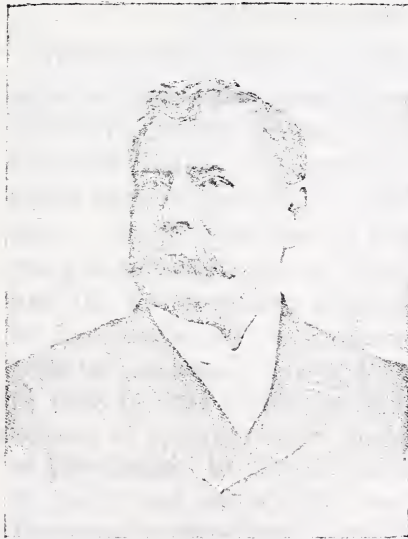


DANIEL LEWIS, M.D.

BRANNAN, JOHN WINTERS, was graduated from Harvard College in 1874 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1878. In 1877 and 1878 he was connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital, while in 1878 and 1879 he continued his studies in hospitals in Vienna, Paris, Strasburg, and London. He practiced medicine one year in Boston and four years in Colorado Springs, while during the last fourteen years he has practiced in New York City. He is President of the Board of Governors of the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients, is Medical Director of the Washington Life Insurance Company, is Lecturer on Infectious Diseases in Columbia University, is Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients, and Attending Physician to the Bellevue, the Willard Parker, and the Riverside hospitals, and to St. Saviour's Sanitarium and House

of Mercy. He is a member of the University and Harvard clubs, the Aztec Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Practitioners' Society, the Neurological Society, the Harvard Medical Society, and the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1853, the son of Benjamin Franklin Brannan and Mary, daughter of Joseph Doddridge, clergyman, and author of "Indian Wars in Western Virginia and Ohio." He is a nephew of General John M. Brannan, a West Point graduate, who served in the Mexican War, and in the Civil War was Chief of Artillery under General Thomas. Dr. Brannan's grandfather, John Brannan, was the editor of "Letters of Officers of Army and Navy in the War of 1812." His maternal great-uncle, Philip Doddridge, was a member of Congress from Virginia early in the present century. Philip Doddridge, the maternal ancestor in England in the seventeenth century, was a Non-conformist clergyman, the author of many hymns and of various religious books.

DEW, JAMES HARVIE, physician, of New York, was born October 18, 1843, in Newtown, King and Queen County, Va. His father,



JAMES HARVIE DEW, M.D.

Benjamin Franklin Dew, was graduated from William and Mary College, taking the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law. He was an extensive landowner, one of his estates being Malvern Hill, where the battle of that name was fought in 1862. Dr. Dew's grandfather, Thomas Dew, a captain in the War of 1812, was a descendant of Hon. Thomas Dew, a Speaker of the House of Burgesses in the old colonial days of Virginia. The doctor's mother was Mary Susan, daughter of Colonel Reuben M. Garnett, also of King and Queen County. Dr. Dew is a nephew of the late Thomas R. Dew, President of the old William and Mary College, and a brother of Judge John G. Dew,

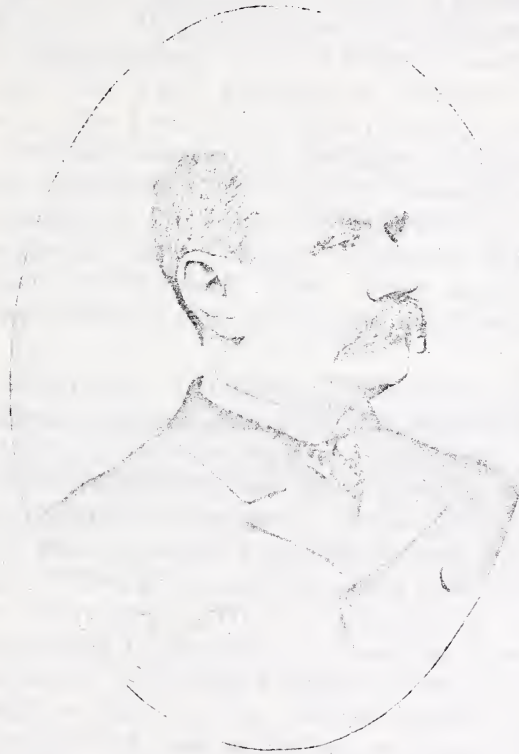
of Virginia. The doctor was educated at Professor Gessner Harrison's Preparatory School and at the University of Virginia. In 1861, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in "Lee's Partisan Rangers," commanded by Robert E. Lee's son, afterward Major-General Lee. This troop was soon merged into the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and here he served until the close of the contest, under "Jeb" Stuart and his successors. This experience enabled the doctor to contribute to the

Century Magazine for 1892 an account of the conditions, circumstances, and peculiarities which led to the development and characteristic features of the "Yankee and Rebel Yells." He commenced the study of medicine in January, 1866, his preceptors being Dr. William D. Quesenbery, of Virginia, and Dr. Joseph W. Howe, of New York. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in June, 1867, served as House Physician and Surgeon to the Charity Hospital, New York, from April, 1868, to October, 1869, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1870. He was appointed Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene in the New York Evening High School in 1872, and continued his lectures till 1881. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Alumni Association of the Charity Hospital, the County Medical Association, and the New York Southern Society. He prepared a paper, "Establishing a New Method of Artificial Respiration in Asphyxia Neonatorum," called "Dew's Method," which was read before the New York Academy of Medicine in February, 1893. He was married, in 1885, to Miss Bessie Martin, only daughter of Dr. Edmund H. Martin, late of Memphis, Tenn., now of Louisville, Ky. They have but one child—Caroline Welborn Dew.

DANA, CHARLES LOOMIS, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1872, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts; in 1876 was graduated from the National Medical College, at Washington, and in 1877 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). In 1878 he was an Interne of Bellevue Hospital. He was Visiting Neurologist to the New York Infant Asylum from 1885 to 1888, and the Northeastern Dispensary from 1882 to 1887, while since 1889 he has sustained the same relation to the Montefiore Home. Since 1885 he has been Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. From 1880 to 1883 he was Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Columbia School of Comparative Pathology, from 1882 to 1887 was Professor of Physiology in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and since 1884 has been Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He has also been Professor of the same in Dartmouth College since 1889. From 1886 to 1888 he was President of the New York Neurological Society. He has published "On the Benignity of Syphilis" (1881), "Concussion of the Spine and Hysteria" (1884), "Medical Expert Testimony" (1885), "Clinical Studies of Neuralgias" (1887), "The Cortical Localization of the Cutaneous Sensations" (1888), "Cranial Topography" (1889), and "The Anesthesias of Hysteria" (1890). He was born in Woodstock, Vt., March 25, 1852, and is the son of Charles Dana, Jr., and Charity, daughter of Judge Jonathan Loomis. On the

paternal side he descends from Richard Dana, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. On the maternal side he descends from Joseph Loomis, who settled in Connecticut in 1638.

LINCOLN, RUFUS PRATT, physician, of New York, was born in Belchertown, Mass., April 27, 1840, and is descended from Thomas Lincoln, one of the original settlers of Hingham, Mass. He was gradu-



RUFUS PRATT LINCOLN.

ated from Amherst College in 1862. Enlisting in July of that year in the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, he served with distinction throughout the Civil War, rising rapidly through the successive grades of Second Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of his regiment. During the last year of the war he served as Assistant Inspector-General, First Division, Sixth Corps. Returning from the war, he spent one year in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1868 was graduated from the Harvard Medical School. During the succeeding eighteen months he was one of the House Surgeons in the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Beginning practice in New

York in 1869, he rapidly became a recognized specialist in the treatment of diseases of the throat and air passages. In 1881 he was a delegate from the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Laryngological Association to the International Medical Congress in London. In 1887 and 1888 he was President of the American Laryngological Association, in 1891 he was President of the Harvard Medical Society of New York, and in 1897 was Vice-President of the American Academy of Medicine. He has published many articles connected with his special studies, such as "Laryngeal Phthisis," "Selected Cases of Disease in the Nasal and Post-Nasal Regions Treated with the Galvano-Cautery," "Naso-Pharyngeal Polypi, with illustration of Cases"; "On the Results of Treatment of Naso-Pharyn-

geal Fibromata, with demonstration of successful cases, together with a table of seventy-four operations by different surgeons"; "A Case of Melano-Sarcoma of the Nose, Cured by Galvano-Cauterization"; "The Surgical Uses of Electricity in the Upper-Air Passages," "Recurrent Naso-Pharyngeal Tumor caused by Electrolysis. Exhibition of Patient"; "Report of the Evulsion of a Laryngeal Tumor which had returned twenty-two years after its removal by Laryngotomy"; "Pyoktanin, Its Uses"; "The Exanthemata in the Upper-Air Passages"; "Turbinotomy: Method of Operating," and "Oro-Pharyngeal Mycosis." He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, New York Neurological Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Laryngological Association, American Climatological Association, Harvard Medical Alumni Association, Harvard Medical Society, of New York. He married, August 24, 1869, Caroline Carpenter, daughter of the late Wellington Tyler, of Pittsfield, Mass. They have had three children—Carrie Anna, Rufus Tyler, and Helen, of whom only the latter is living.

BREWER, GEORGE EMERSON, was graduated from Hamilton College and from the Harvard Medical College, and since 1886 has been engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City. Devoting himself to general practice at first, he subsequently confined himself to the practice of surgery. He is Attending Surgeon to the City Hospital and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). He is a member of the Century, University, and Larchmont Yacht clubs, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He married, in 1892, Effie Leighton Brown, of Chester, Pa., and has a son—Leighton Brewer. Dr. Brewer himself was born in Westfield, N. Y., July 28, 1861, and is the son of Francis B. Brewer and Susan Rood. His father, a physician, subsequently engaged in banking and manufacturing. He was a member of the New York Legislature and of Congress.

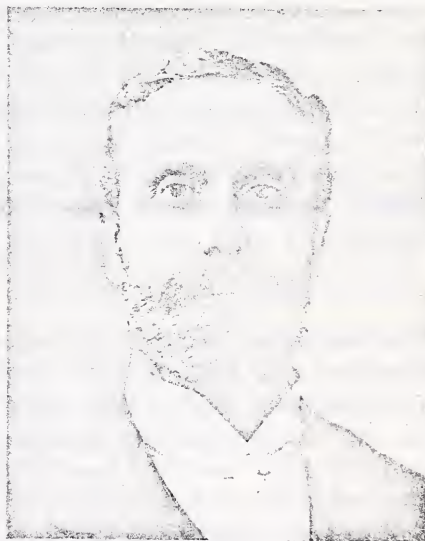
KENNEDY, WILLIAM CANNON, was educated in the Illinois Agricultural College, Geneva College, and the Missouri Medical College. He practiced medicine for two years in Mansfield, Ohio, and, since 1882, has practiced in New York City, where he is connected with a private dispensary. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine. While in Ohio he belonged to the North West District Medical Society. He was Medical Examiner in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Examining and Visiting Physician in the R. P. B. C. A. He is a member of the Washington Lit-

erary Club, the United Presbyterian Church, and of Copestown, No. 641, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Mary Aiken, of Logan County, Ohio, and has two children—Roscoe Emdon and Edna M. Kennedy. Born in Elkton, Washington County, Ill., September 2, 1856, Dr. Kennedy is the son of William Kennedy and Eleanor M., daughter of Dr. Andrew Todd, of South Carolina. His father was a wealthy farmer. His two brothers were soldiers in the Civil War, one of them being General John C. Kennedy, of Denver, Colo. His mother's ancestors came from Scotland, while his father's ancestors were seated in the North of Ireland, some of them having fought at the siege of Derry.

FORBES, HENRY HALL, was educated in the New York grammar schools, the College of the City of New York, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia College). He was graduated from the latter institution in 1890, taking the Harsen Prize, No. 1. He was House Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital for two years, and for one year was House Surgeon to the New York Foundling Asylum. He is Surgeon to the Demilt Dispensary, Physician to the New York Maternity Hospital, Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital, and Assistant Surgeon to the Trinity Hospital and the French Hospital. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Alumni of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of Veterans. He was Assistant Surgeon in the Naval Militia of the State of New York, and was Past Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy during the recent war with Spain. Born in New Bedford, Mass., March 20, 1868, he is the son of Frank Herbert Forbes and Maria H. J. Cox. The paternal ancestors came from Scotland. His great-great-uncle was Court Physician. His father served in the United States Navy as Master's Mate during the Civil War. His great-great-grandfather, James Hall, of Milford, Conn., was a Revolutionary soldier, died in a British prison-ship at New York in 1780, and was buried in the churchyard of Trinity, on lower Broadway, New York City.

CARTER, DE LANCY, physician, of New York City, was born in Brooklyn, October 18, 1855, and is the son of W. Frank Carter and Mary A., daughter of Luke Clark. He descends from the Carters, of Virginia, who intermarried with the Breckinridge, Carroll, and Lee families of that State and Maryland. His grandmother was Mary A., daughter of John A. Ellis, who emigrated from New Hampshire to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and became one of the founders of Oberlin College. The father of John A. Ellis, Colonel John Ellis, commanded the First New Hampshire Volunteers during the Revolution.

The Ellis line has been traced back to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. One of the sons of Dr. Carter's maternal grandfather, Luke Clark, was the celebrated General Clark of the Crimean War. The father of Luke Clark served in the French Army during the French Revolution, while the doctor's great-great-grandfather, in this line, was a captain in the English Army, was stationed at Drogheda, Province of Ulster, Ireland, and married the only child of Sir Phelim O'Neil, the last scion of the eldest branch of the O'Neils of Ulster. Dr. Carter was educated in the New York public schools, the College of the City of New York, was graduated as a civil engineer from the University of the City of New York in 1878, and in 1881 was graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia University. Between 1881 and 1883 he was House Physician at the Workhouse and Almshouse, a branch of Charity Hospital. In 1884 and 1885 he was connected with the Board of Health of New York City. He was Visiting Physician of the Northeastern Dispensary from 1884 to 1893, and Visiting Physician to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females from 1884 to 1897. He was President of the Medical Board of the latter institution from 1894 to 1896. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Pathological Society, the New York County Medical Association, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon Society, the Alumni of the



DE LANCY CARTER.

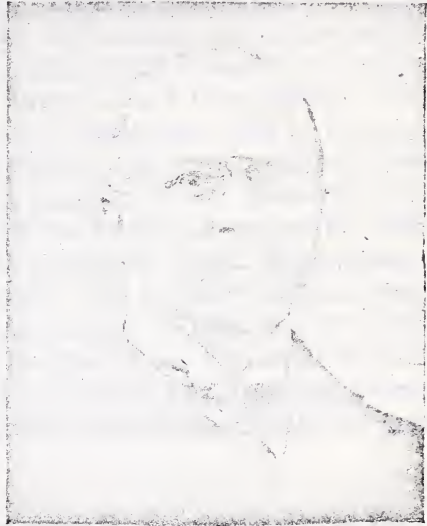
University of the City of New York, the Alumni, Class of 1878, University of the City of New York, and the Alumni of Columbia University, Medical Department. He is Past Master-Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, 1886; is a Past District Deputy Grand Master, 1887, and is a past member of the Grand Finance Committee, 1888. He is a Past Regent, Royal Arcanum, 1889. He is also a prominent Mason. He is Past Master of Alma Lodge, No. 728, 1894; is Past High Priest of Amity Chapter, No. 160, 1893; is a member of Union Council, Royal and Select Masters; is Surgeon of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars; is a member of the Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem Consistory, thirty-second degree Mason, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple.

FEENY, JOHN L., physician, was born at Stapleton, S. I., May 29, 1845, the son of the late Dr. Joseph Feeny. His father was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, while he himself received his early education from his father. He studied medicine under Dr. T. C. Moffatt, at the Seaman's Retreat Hospital, now known as the Marine Hospital, and in 1866 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. From 1866 to 1870 he was House Physician of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, and since the latter date has been engaged in the practice of medicine on Staten Island. He was Police Surgeon to the Metropolitan Police in 1870 and 1871, and has held the same position in connection with the Richmond County Police. He was Supervisor for the town of Middletown from 1893 to 1898. Since August 10, 1898, he has been Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Richmond, New York City. He has been Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Richmond County during the past six years, and is a member of the Democratic Club of Manhattan Borough. He has four children living. The eldest, now the wife of C. P. Norcross, was graduated from Wellesley College. The second, Marguerite, was graduated from the Staten Island Academy, while the two younger children, Elsa and John L. Feeny, Jr., are now students at the Academy. Dr. Feeny's father, a Greek and Latin scholar, was graduated from the old Crosby Street Medical College, New York City, and, at the time of his death, was City Physician of Jersey City.

WOOD, JOHN WALTER, was graduated, in 1873, as valedictorian from Grammar School No. 35, New York City; in 1878 was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and in 1881 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He also took special courses at Bellevue Hospital and the New York Hospital. He began practice at Madison, N. J., in 1881, but since 1883 has practiced at Port Richmond, S. I. He is Visiting Surgeon to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and a member of the Richmond County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He has been Health Officer of the town of Northfield, Health Officer of the village of Port Richmond, Coroner of Richmond County from 1889 to 1891, and Coroner's Physician of the same from 1886 to 1888, and from 1892 to 1897. He is now Assistant Registrar of Records for the Borough of Richmond. He is Examining Physician of the Foresters, the Red Men, the A. L. of H., and the A. O. U. W. He is Past Master of Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; is Past High Priest of Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 219, and is Past District Deputy of the Twenty-seventh Masonic District. He married, in 1881, Mattie S., daughter of Professor J. S. Sprague, of West New Brighton, and has three children—Agnes S., Walter Dongan, and Leroy Colye Wood. Born in Mariners'

Harbor, S. I., April 23, 1856, he is himself the son of Walter Dongan Wood and Catherine S., daughter of David Van Name.

BILLINGS, JOHN HASKELL, son of John Haskell Billings and Julia A. Hubbell, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., August 20, 1856; attended the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn.; commenced study for his profession at the Yale Medical School, and continued at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1878. He went abroad for a year of post-graduate work in the Vienna Hospital, devoting himself to the specialty of throat diseases, to which he has confined himself in his practice in this city continuously since. He was officially connected with the Metropolitan Throat Hospital for three years, and with the throat department of the Vanderbilt Clinic for two years. For one year he also performed duties in the line of his specialty for the Board of Health of New York City. He is a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and a member of the County Medical Society and of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M. He married, in 1880, Louise, daughter of Parker P. Clark, of Morristown, N. J., and has a daughter and a son—Haskell Clark Billings.



JOHN HASKELL BILLINGS, M.D.

BARTLETT, HOMER L., attended the Jericho (Vt.) Academy, the Bakersfield Academical Institute, and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for a year and a half in the Kings County Hospital, and has since been Consulting Physician to the same. In 1856 he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Du Bois and Dr. Crane, of Utrecht, L. I., then recently deceased, and subsequently removed to Flatbush, L. I., where he has since remained. He has been Physician to the Kings County Penitentiary for twelve years, for the same period was Health Officer of Flatbush, for three years was President of the Police Board of Flatbush, for three years was School Commissioner, and for forty years has been a trustee of the Erasmus Hall Academy. He originated the Midwood Club and was its first President. He was born in Vermont, October 17, 1830, and is the son of Elias Bartlett and Eliza Wheelock. He descends from Dr. Elisha Bartlett, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and from

Rev. Elisha Wheelock, an early missionary to the Indians. His family is an ancient one in England, of Norman antecedents. Sir Walter Bartelatt is its present representative in England.

ELY, ALBERT HEMAN, gynecologist, attended the Phillips (Andover) Academy, in 1885 was graduated from Yale University, and subsequently was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). He was an interne at St. Luke's Hospital, and was graduated from that institution as House Surgeon in 1889. He studied for a year and a half at Vienna and at the old Rotunda Maternity Hospital in Dublin. For five years he was connected as Surgeon and Gynecologist with the Out-Patient Department of Roosevelt Hospital. He is Lecturer on Gynecology at the New York Polyclinic, and is Attending Gynecologist at Charity Hospital. He is a member of the University and Manhattan clubs. He was born in Elyria, Ohio, November 22, 1860, and is the son of Heman Ely and Mary Francis Day. Ex-President Day, of Yale College, was his great-uncle. He lineally descends from Nathaniel Ely, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1634, while in 1636 he was associated with Rev. Thomas Hooker in the first settlement of Hartford, Conn. Dr. Ely's grandfather, Heman Ely, founded Elyria, the first settlement in Lorain County, Ohio, and named both the town and the county.

DRAPER, WILLIAM HENRY, engaged in the general practice of medicine in New York City, was graduated from Columbia University in 1851, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1855 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was Interne at Bellevue Hospital in 1856. He was Visiting Physician to St. Luke's Hospital from 1859 to 1868, and since the latter date has been Consulting Physician to the same. From 1862 to 1889 he was Visiting Physician to the New York Hospital, while since 1889 he has been one of its consulting physicians. He has been Visiting Physician to Roosevelt Hospital since 1872, and Consulting Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1880. He is a member of the leading medical societies, and has published many articles in the medical journals.

BULL, WILLIAM TILLINGHAST, eminent physician and surgeon of New York, was born in Newport, R. I., May 18, 1849. He descends from Henry Bull, one of the original founders of Rhode Island, who was associated with Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence, was one of the seven purchasers of the island of Adquidneck, or Rhode Island, and served two terms as Governor of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations. He received a large tract of land upon a portion of which the city of Newport now stands.

The property at the corner of Bull and Broad streets, Newport, owned by the father of Dr. Bull, is a part of this original tract, and has passed from father to son for more than two centuries and a half. Dr. Bull was graduated from Harvard College in 1869, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1872 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. His graduating thesis, on "Perityphlitis," captured the first prize. After serving for eighteen months as the Resident Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, he studied medicine for two years in Europe, engaging in the active practice of his profession upon his return to New York City in 1875. He was for two years Physician-in-Charge of the New York Dispensary, of which he has since been a trustee. As Attending Surgeon, with a staff of assistants, during the eleven years dating from 1877, he was in charge of the Chambers Street Hospital, a branch of the New York Hospital. He resigned this position to connect himself with the parent institution. He was also Attending Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital for four years, and since 1882 has been one of its consulting surgeons. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary, is Consulting Surgeon to the Manhattan Hospital, and is Surgeon-in-Charge of the Hernia Department of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled. He has been one of the Visiting Surgeons of the New York Hospital since 1883. He is associated with Dr. R. F. Wier in the Professorship of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He had held several minor positions as a teacher of anatomy and surgery prior to his call to this chair, having become Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1879, and Demonstrator of the same in 1879, while he was Adjunct Professor of the Practice of Surgery from 1887 to 1889. He has been Professor of Surgery since 1889. He was Consulting Surgeon to the New York State Emigrants' Hospital from 1884 to 1890, and in 1885 was Manager of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. In 1893, he married Mrs. Mary



WILLIAM TILLINGHAST BULL, M.D.

Nevins Blaine, and has a son, born in 1894. He resides during the summer at Newport, R. I. He is a member of the principal medical societies and of the New York Club.

BANGS, LEMUEL BOLTON, is engaged in the practice of general surgery in New York City. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1861, in 1872 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1873 was Interne at Bellevue Hospital. Since 1884 he has been Visiting Surgeon to the City Hospital, formerly the Charity Hospital. Since 1885 he has been Visiting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. He is the author of numerous articles and monographs on surgical subjects, and is a member of the leading medical societies.

KINNICUTT, FRANCIS P., was graduated from Harvard University in 1868, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1871 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was House Physician to Bellevue Hospital, resigning the position. He studied medicine at Vienna in 1872 and 1873, and at the University of Heidelberg, and in London in 1873. He was Clinical Assistant in diseases of the mind and nervous system at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1873 to 1880, and was Instructor in Diseases of Children at the same institution from 1880 to 1887. From 1875 to 1880 he was Attending Physician to the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary in diseases of the heart and lungs. From 1877 to 1887 he was Attending Physician to the New York Hospital Dispensary in diseases of children. Since 1880 he has been Visiting Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and, since 1887, has been Visiting Physician to the New York Cancer Hospital. Of the latter institution he has also been a trustee since 1887. He has been Consulting Physician to the Babies' Hospital since 1889. In 1890 he was President of the Practitioners' Society, while from 1890 to 1892 he was President of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). In 1891 he was also elected a trustee of the last-mentioned institution. He is engaged in general practice in New York City.

CLEVELAND, CLEMENT, prominent as a specialist in gynecology and obstetrics, was born in Baltimore, Md., September 29, 1843, the son of the late Dr. Anthony Benezzetto Cleveland, of that city. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and in 1867 was graduated from Harvard University. He taught for one year in a private classical school at Newport, R. I., and in 1871 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served the full term as Interne at Charity Hospital, and subsequently at the Woman's Hospital. He then served seven years as Attending Surgeon

to Charity Hospital, resigning in 1881 on account of his private practice. For a time he was also Assistant Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, and since 1888 has been Attending Surgeon. One of the founders of the New York Cancer Hospital, at the outset he became Attending Gynecologist on its staff, and is now its Consulting Gynecologist and a member of its Board of Managers. He is likewise Consulting Gynecologist to St. Vincent's Hospital. He has published "Some Observations upon the Feeding of Infants," "A Case of Interstitial Pregnancy," "On Trachelorrhaphy," "On Laparo-Vaginal Hysterectomy," "The Palliative Treatment of Incurable Carcinoma Uteri, Based upon Observations at the New York Cancer Hospital," "Description of a New Self-retaining Speculum," "Laparotomy in Trendelenburg's Posture with Exhibition of a New Operating Table," "The Treatment of Pelvic Abscess by Vaginal Puncture and Drainage," and "The Alexander Operation." He is a member and trustee of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the County Medical Society, the Obstetrical Society, the Practitioners' Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, as well as of the Century Association and the Harvard and University clubs. He was married, June 17, 1874, to Annie Ward Davenport, of Boston, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Manning, and two sons—Henry Davenport and Clement Cleveland, Jr. The family reside at Newport, R. I., in the summer.



CLEMENT CLEVELAND, M.D.

WALKER, HENRY FREEMAN, New York physician, engaged in general practice, was graduated from Middlebury College in 1860, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1866 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was Interné of Bellevue Hospital in 1867. He was Assistant Attending Physician in Diseases of Digestion at the Demilt Dispensary in 1869 and 1870, was Attending Physician in Diseases of the Heart and Lungs at the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary from 1870 to 1872, and was Attending Physician in the Diseases of Women to the same institution from 1872 to 1875. He was Visiting Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital from 1871 to 1875, and Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1875 to 1884. From 1876 to 1881 he was Clinician

cal Assistant in the Diseases of Women of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University). He is a member of the leading medical societies.

STEARNS, HENRY S., attended the School of Mines, Columbia University from 1879 to 1881; in 1884 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; in 1885 was Interne of Bellevue Hospital, and in 1887 studied at the University of Vienna. He was Attending Physician in the Diseases of Children at the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary from 1887 to 1889, and was Attending Physician in General Medicine to the Demilt Dispensary from 1889 to 1892. In 1892 he was also Assistant Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. Since 1888 he has been Assistant in Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He is a member of many leading medical societies, and is engaged in the practice of general medicine in New York City.

CLARK, ALONZO, one of the best known New York physicians of his day, was graduated from Williams College in 1828, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts from that institution and from Dartmouth College. In 1835 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, while in 1843 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Berkshire Medical College. Ten years later he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vermont. He was Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1848 to 1856, while from 1856 to 1887 he was Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the same. From 1875 to 1883 he was President of the faculty of this institution. He died in New York City in 1887 at the age of eighty. From 1884 to 1887 he was Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. He held many similar positions, and was a prominent member of the leading medical societies.

ABBE, ROBERT, born in New York City, April 13, 1851, attended the public schools, and in 1870 was graduated from the College of the City of New York; for two years was a teacher in this institution, and in 1874 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city. In 1873 he had become a member of the House Staff of St. Luke's Hospital and so remained for three years. In 1876 he engaged in private practice, at the same time being connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons as Quiz Master, Surgical and Clinical Assistant, and Curator of the Museum. He was Surgeon to the Out-patient Department of the New York Hospital for seven years, beginning with 1877, and between that year and 1884 filled a number of subordinate surgical positions in connection with several

other large hospitals. Since 1884 he has been Attending Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. For two years he was Professor of Surgery in the Woman's Medical College, and for six years was Professor of Surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. For four years he was Attending Surgeon to the Babies' Hospital. In addition to the relation to St. Luke's Hospital mentioned above, at the present time he is Attending Surgeon to the Cancer Hospital, Assisting Attending Surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital. From the beginning of his career he has devoted himself strictly to surgical practice. Besides important contributions to the surgery of the spinal cord, the brain, the kidneys and the liver, and gall bladder, his more important treatises are "On Dupuytren's Finger Contraction," "The Surgical Treatment of Chronic Tic Douloureux," "An Original Method of Treating Strictures of the Esophagus," "Intestinal Anastomosis," "A New Method to Elucidate the Internal Pathology of Appendicitis," and "Tubercular Peritonitis and Acute General Peritonitis." Besides the Century and Riding clubs and the College of the City of New York Alumni Association, he is a member of the American Surgical Association, the Society of American Physicians and Surgeons, the New York Surgical Society, the Practitioners' Society, the Clinical Society, the Pathological Society, and the Medical and Surgical Society. He married, in 1891, Catherine



ROBERT ABBE, M.D.

Amory (Bennett) Palmer, widow of the late Courtlandt Palmer. He is himself one of five sons of George Waldo Abbe, who was a drygoods merchant in this city, and Charlotte Colgate. His paternal ancestor, of French descent, emigrated from England in early colonial days, and settled in Salem, Mass., where two members of the family became prominent in opposing the witchcraft delusion. Dr. Abbe's eldest brother, Professor Cleveland Abbe, formerly Director of the Cincinnati Observatory, established in that city the first weather bureau in the United States, and in 1871 organized the Government Weather Bureau, and has since been its meteorologist.

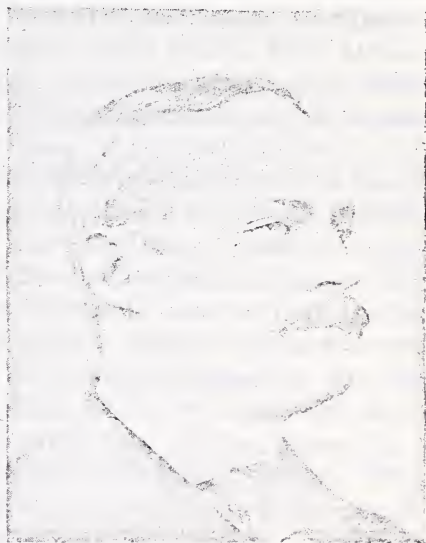
FLINT, AUSTIN, who died in New York City in 1886, at the age of seventy-four, was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1833, and subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale University and the Louisville University. He founded the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, and was its editor from 1846 to 1856. He was also one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College in 1846, and was its Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Pathology from 1846 to 1852, and from 1856 to 1858. He was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Louisville from 1852 to 1856, was Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisiana from 1858 to 1861, and was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1861 to 1886. He was Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine in the Long Island College Hospital in 1861. He was Visiting Physician to Charity Hospital, New Orleans, from 1858 to 1861. From 1873 to 1875 he was President of the New York Academy of Medicine, while in 1883 and 1884 he was President of the American Medical Association. He published the following books: "Continued Fever" (1852), "Report on Dysentery" (1853), "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs" (1856), "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine" (first edition, 1866; sixth edition, 1886), "Diseases of the Heart" (1870), "Heart Sounds" (1870), "Conservative Medicine" (1874), "Phthisis" (1875), "Clinical Medicine" (1879), "Physical Exploration of the Lungs" (1882), "Medical Ethics and Etiquette" (1883), and "Manual for Auscultation and Percussion" (1885). He also published "The Variation of Pitch in Percussion and Respiratory Sounds," a prize essay (1852), and "The Clinical Study of the Heart Sounds in Health and Disease" (1859).

FLINT, AUSTIN, son of the late Dr. Austin Flint, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1857, from which, in 1885, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was Surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital in 1858, and from 1862 to 1866 was Surgeon to the United States General Hospital at New York City. From 1874 to 1878 he was Surgeon-General of the State of New York. He was editor of the *Buffalo Medical Journal* from 1857 to 1860; was Professor of Physiology in the University of Buffalo in 1858 and 1859; was Professor of the same in the New York Medical College in 1859 and 1860; was Professor of the same in the New Orleans School of Medicine in 1860 and 1861, and, since 1861, has been Professor of Physiology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is the author of "Physiology of Man" (five volumes, 1866-74; second edition, 1875), "Chemical Examination of Urine in Disease" (1870; sixth edition, 1884), "Physiological Effects of Severe and Protracted Muscular Exercise" (New York, 1871; London, 1876), "Textbook of Human Physiology"

(1875; fourth edition, 1888), "Source of Muscular Power" (1878), with a large number of important articles and addresses. He delivered the address in behalf of the United States at the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington in 1887.

FLINT, AUSTIN, son of the present Dr. Austin Flint, and grandson of the late Dr. Austin Flint, was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1889. He was an Interne of Bellevue Hospital in 1890. Since 1891 he has been Visiting Physician to the Midwifery Dispensary, New York City, and since 1891 has also been Assistant Visiting Physician to the Bellevue and the Emergency hospitals. Since 1892 he has been Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children of Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

HARTLEY, FRANK, attended the public schools of Washington, D. C., and Emerson Institute; in 1877 was graduated from Princeton College, and in 1880 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served two years as Interne of Bellevue Hospital, and spent another period of two years in study in Berlin, Heidelberg, and Vienna. Upon his return to New York, in 1884, he engaged in private practice, confining himself to surgical work. He has been Assistant Surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital since 1885, Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital since 1892, and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital since 1892. From 1889 to 1892 he was Attending Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. For some time he has also been Instructor in Operative Surgery upon the Cadaver in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is President of the New York Surgical Society, and a member of the New York Clinical Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Dermatological Society, the Genito-Urinary Society, and the New York Pathological Society. He is a member of the University Club. He is the author of valuable papers, especially upon the subjects of the extirpation of the spleen and the thyroid gland. He originated the new method of incision upon the neck, involving operating in the natural cleavage of the skin, exposing the anterior and the pos-



FRANK HARTLEY, M.D.

terior triangles of the neck so that diseased processes may be removed in an anatomical manner and leave the slightest observable scar. He also originated the method of removing the Gasserian ganglion for inveterate trigeminal neuralgia, an operation which becomes necessary in critical cases where operations upon the terminal nerves, as well as all medications, have failed to relieve persistent pain. Dr. Hartley was born in the city of Washington, June 10, 1856, the son of John Fairfield Hartley and Mary D. King. His ancestors on both sides are of colonial New England stock, the immediate paternal ancestors being natives of Maine. His father was connected with the Treasury Department at Washington during the thirty-five years from 1838 to 1873, in the capacities of Clerk, Chief Clerk, and Assistant Secretary. After holding the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for ten years he resigned in May, 1873, and removed to the old Hartley homestead, near Saco, Me., which has been in the possession of the family for more than a century.

SIMS, JAMES MARION, has been styled the "Father of American Gynecology." There is a sense in which this claim may be allowed, without conceding the extravagant claims made by Dr. Sims himself, and by others for him. He was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, January 25, 1813, and died at Washington, D. C., November 13, 1883. Through his father, John Sims, he descended from an old Virginia family, while his mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, a daughter of Charles Mackey. He was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1832, attended lectures at the Charleston Medical College, and in 1835 was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was a country physician from this time until December, 1840, when he settled in Montgomery, Ala. Here he gained a local reputation as a surgeon, performing a successful operation for club-foot. Between December, 1845, and June, 1849, he conducted his famous experiments to cure vesico-vaginal fistula, having from six to eight patients who were afflicted with this dreadful disorder. From 1849 to 1853 chronic diarrhea incapacitated him for practice for the most part, while he visited various parts of the country. Believing himself about to die, he gave his first account of his method for vesico-vaginal fistula in the article, "On the Treatment of Vesico-Vaginal Fistula," in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, for January, 1852. In March, 1853, he sold his house and lot in Montgomery, Ala., to Dr. Nathan Bozeman, of that city, for \$10,000, while on May 27, 1853, Dr. Sims removed to New York City. To some of the leading physicians of New York Dr. Sims advanced the project of a hospital devoted entirely to the diseases of women, but none of these cared to go out of their way to inaugurate such an institution for him. With the aid of a newspaper man he announced a meeting through the press, at which he would address the medical profession on this subject.

Many attended the meeting, the project was indorsed, and a committee of eminent physicians appointed to take the matter in hand. A number of prominent society women were also interested, and the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York was incorporated, opening its doors in a small way, in May, 1855. Dr. Sims was its surgeon, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet becoming his assistant, and subsequently his successor. With the exception of a few months, Dr. Sims resided and practiced in Europe throughout the period of the Civil War. He was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps with the French Army in 1870. Returning to New York he became a member of the Board of Surgeons of the Woman's Hospital, from January, 1872, to December, 1874, when he resigned, because the Board of Managers objected to the presence of more than fifteen medical observers of operations at a time. In 1876 he was elected President of the American Medical Association, while in 1880 he was President of the American Gynecological Society. He was at Paris during the greater part of the years 1882 and 1883. His wife, four daughters, and a son, Dr. Harry Marion Sims, survived him. Between Dr. Sims and Dr. Nathan Bozeman there is a historic question of priority in perfecting the treatment for vesico-vaginal and recto-vaginal fistula. While the popular opinion favors Sims, the documentary evidence establishes the claim of Dr. Bozeman. It is now admitted that "in every particular feature of the operation on which his success depended Dr. Sims had been anticipated" (Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet: "Principles and Practice of Gynecology," 3d ed., p. 817). In Holland, Great Britain, Germany, and France the speculum had been employed to display the fistula, while sutures of various kinds had been applied. The operation had been successful in some cases, where the fistula was small, but was generally unsuccessful. The speculum, the clamp sutures, the knee-and-chest position, and the paring of the edges of the fistula, which were the features of Dr. Sims's original paper, published in 1852, had been published by Metzler in 1846. Moreover, in his paper, Sims recognized that Hayward, of Boston, had been successful between 1836 and 1840 with the silk suture; and that Dr. Mettauer, of Virginia, had been successful in 1847 with interrupted sutures of lead wire,—the latter expressing the belief that every case of vesico-vaginal fistula could be cured in this way. Dr. Sims originally advocated the quill suture, securing the edges of the fistula with clamps. He claimed that he had effected cures in six or eight cases, *but did not publish his cases*. Those who attempted to follow him, however, almost uniformly reported failure in all cases except the very simplest, through the sloughing out of the clamps, enlarging the fistula. Dr. Bozeman, who had assisted Dr. Sims in some of the latter's operations, at Montgomery, Ala., becoming his follower, and, for a time, his partner, found that this was a cause of failure in all his cases except the simplest. To meet this, he modified the practice. He abandoned

the quill, or clamp, suture, using the simple interrupted metallic suture, as Mettauer had done, but with a button or shield, which enabled him to secure the sutures firmly, and, at the same time, protect the parts from the poisonous urine. With this arrangement, coupled with the preparatory treatment devised by him, he announced almost uniform success in the most complicated cases, *publishing his cases*. Others who tested the matter in practice corroborated his claims. In his "Silver Sutures in Surgery" (1857), Sims charged that Bozeman was grasping after laurels which belonged on Sims's brow. He acknowledged that none of his followers had realized the success with his clamp suture claimed by himself, but he attributed it to lack of skill. Nevertheless, in the same address, he announced his own abandonment of the clamp suture and the adoption of the simple interrupted metallic suture. But since Mettauer and others had preceded him here, he claimed that his merit lay in the introduction of the silver wire as a suture in surgery. But here, again, priority must be denied. The credit belongs to Dr. H. D. Levert, of Mobile, Ala., who, in a treatise published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, in May, 1829, announced the results of experiments upon animals with sutures of silk, hemp, gold, silver, platinum, lead, etc. The advantage of the silver wire in surgery was here set forth. Moreover, in a letter in the *Lancet*, for November 21, 1834, M. Gosset, of London, announced his successful use of wire, gilded with silver, as a simple interrupted suture secured by twisting, in a case of vesicovaginal fistula. "His paper," says Dr. Emmet, "as clearly defines the advantages of the metallic sutures as if given in the words of Dr. Sims himself" (*Id.*, p. 817). Moreover, Dr. Sims's early claims of success with his clamp suture have been impugned. One of the cases which he had thought cured—that of his own servant—proved not to be so, the cure in this case being subsequently accomplished by Dr. Bozeman. The slave-girl, "Anarcha," mentioned in Dr. Sims's "Story of My Life," as one of the patients originally cured by him, was never cured, according to the written statement of her former owner, seen by the writer of these lines. The facts in the other cases are unknown, as Dr. Sims did not record the cases. Dr. Sims's published statements also show that he resorted to kolpokleisis for some time, in the complicated cases which Dr. Bozeman had learned to cure. In his "Silver Sutures in Surgery," Dr. Sims mentions three cases in which he resorted to the expedient of kolpokleisis to secure continence of urine, while he mentions seven others in letters published in the *Virginia Monthly Stethoscope and Medical Reporter*. This was the identical practice of Professor Gustav Simon, and such an authority as Dr. Emmet says of it, that "no greater mistake can be made in surgery," and that even "incurable cases are better without the retentive power when gained by Simon's methods" (*Id.*, p. 836). Yet this was Sims's method in at least ten cases, between December 10,

1855, and June 24, 1856, a little more than six months! But the really revolutionary feature in the treatment of vesico-vaginal fistula consisted in the practice originated by Dr. Bozeman, of freely dividing cicatricial bands and dilating the vagina for the purpose of relieving the tension of the tissues before attempting to close the fistula. This it was which actually brought under the control of the surgeon these dread disorders, and without it, the methods of Sims and of all others were almost equally unavailing in all except the simple cases, of a small fistula without complications. Dr. Bozeman's preparatory treatment so diminished the resistance that the simple interrupted metallic suture was capable of holding the parts until union was effected; and, with this advantage, the form of suture employed became a secondary matter. While himself abroad, exhibiting his method, in the *London Medical Times and Gazette* for November 27, 1858, Dr. Bozeman emphasized the fact that failures were always liable "unless the preparatory treatment is carried to the extent of complete dilatation of the vaginal canal before attempting closure of the fistula." The Register of the Woman's Hospital shows that it was subsequent to this, in the latter part of December, 1858, that Dr. Sims introduced this gradual preparatory treatment, with his new form of suture,—the simple interrupted silver suture, with a modification of the Bozeman suture adjuster, but with the Bozeman button omitted. —On January 24, 1859, in the case of Mary McL., for the first time Dr. Sims combined incisions with the use of his glass plug. On the other hand, all must concede that Dr. Sims's success in organizing the Woman's Hospital was a principal factor in gaining for the department of gynecology in general the prominence which it has since attained. For this, for his skill as a gynecologist, and for the publication of his "Uterine Surgery," he deserves full credit. But it is plain that his claim of having perfected the treatment for vesico-vaginal fistula was premature, and that the actual accomplishment of this was the work of another, who began as his follower. Yet it was largely in virtue of his mistaken claim that Dr. Sims obtained the Woman's Hospital. And since he adopted the expedient of kolpokleisis, contemporaneously with Dr. Simon, of Heidelberg, it is evident that his inability really to solve the problem which he had claimed to have solved would have soon become apparent, had not the work of Dr. Bozeman been published in the nick of time. Dr. Sims had the merit of promptly adopting modifications of Dr. Bozeman's methods, and the demerit of appropriating the credit to himself.

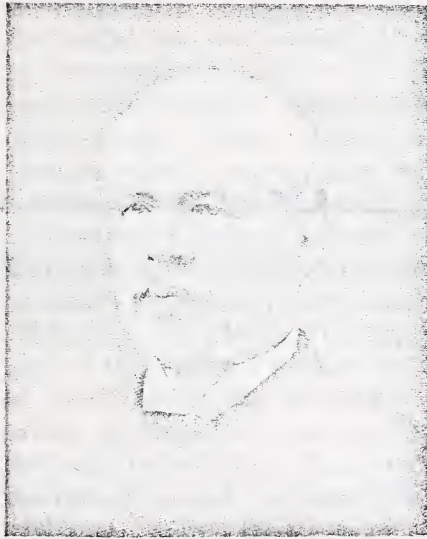
BOZEMAN, NATHAN, was born near Greenville, Butler County, Ala., March 26, 1825, the son of Nathan Bozeman and Harriet, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Knotts, a patriot officer in the Revolution. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Bozeman, a native of Bladen County, North Carolina, of Dutch descent, was also a patriot soldier in the

Revolution. Dr. Bozeman attended the public schools, was prepared for college, and in 1848 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, having also been a private pupil of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the University. Subsequent to his graduation, as assistant to Professor Gross, Dr. Bozeman administered chloroform in an operation of ovariectomy by Professor Henry Miller, of Louisville, the first successful one under anesthesia in the United States. Dr. Bozeman began practice in Montgomery, Ala., where Dr. J. Marion Sims then resided and practiced, and in June, 1849, the very month in which Sims perfected his treatment of vesico-vaginal fistula with the clamp suture. Dr. Bozeman assisted in some of Dr. Sims's operations, their relations being very friendly. As stated by Dr. Sims, in "The Story of My Life," death stared him in the face from chronic diarrhea. He had found that the water and climate of New York agreed with him, and he was enabled to remove thither in 1853 through the assistance of Dr. Bozeman, who purchased his residence at Dr. Sims's own valuation, \$10,000, agreeing to pay interest on this sum at eight per cent., semi-annually. The income thus received sustained Dr. Sims while making his start in New York. In recognition of the service, he announced a partnership with Dr. Bozeman during the three months before he removed with his family from Montgomery, Ala., to New York City. In his autobiography Sims states that at this time he initiated Dr. Bozeman in his own method of treating vesico-vaginal fistula. In fact, Dr. Bozeman began as an enthusiastic follower of Sims. In his original publication of his method, in January, 1852, Sims attributed his success to the form of suture used by him, a form of the metallic quill suture, which he styled the "clamp suture." "This suture is far preferable to anything before suggested for the purpose," was Sims's original claim. "Its introduction dates from June, 1849, since which time I have had comparatively little trouble in the treatment of the great majority of cases of vesico-vaginal fistula." Between May, 1853, and May, 1855, Dr. Bozeman employed the Sims's method and clamp suture in eight cases of vesico-vaginal fistula, and was successful in two cases. These two were of a simple character, without loss of tissue. He published full accounts of them, giving Dr. Sims credit in the terms of an enthusiastic pupil. (See *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, for May, 1854, and the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, for August, 1855.) A letter from Sims to Bozeman subsequent to these publications is interesting as showing (1) the cordial relations then existing between the two men, (2) Sims's estimate of Dr. Bozeman's skill in the use of Sims's own method and clamp suture, and (3) the recognition by Sims that in one of these cases Bozeman had succeeded where there was a complication with which not even Sims himself had theretofore been successful. The original of this letter, dated November 6, 1855, was examined by the writer. It contains the following: "I am

under great obligations, and science is under lasting obligations to you, for your beautiful, successful operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, complicated by laceration of the cervix uteri. Yours is the first successful operation of the kind on record. Four or five weeks ago I performed just such an operation as yours, and with the same happy result. Previously to seeing the report of your case, I had some fears as to the success of the operation, but you drove them all away, and I operated with the utmost confidence of success. I am proud of your achievement. . . . You wield a moral power that will place you before the eyes of your professional brethren exactly as you deserve to stand. Persevere in your straightforward, high, and honorable course, and no human effort can prevent you from reaching both fame and fortune. I do not know any man of your age in our whole country so fortunately circumstanced as you are at this moment." This is a powerful commentary upon Sims's preposterous claims, and outrageous insinuations against Bozeman, in his "Silver Sutures in Surgery" (1858). But while Dr. Bozeman had cured two cases by Sims's method, he had failed in six cases. In one of these six cases, where there was a double fistula complicated with cicatricial contractions, he had devised and introduced his gradual preparatory treatment. After several weeks of this, he applied the clamp suture, March 23, 1855. But the tissues ulcerated and the clamps cut out. He then perceived that the poisonous urine prevented the union of the tissues. To remedy this, he abandoned the clamp, or modified quill suture, of Sims, and combined his own device of a supporting and protecting shield, or button, with the simple interrupted metallic suture, with its independent action, which had been employed by Mettauer. He substituted silver wire for the lead wire used by Mettauer, while his protecting button was an improvement upon the methods of both Mettauer and Gosset. His first application of the new suture, on May 12, 1855, was in one of the six cases in which he had failed with the clamp suture after three trials. The button suture effected a cure on the first application. In fact, he now cured every case. In the *Louisville Review*, May 1, 1856, he gave details of the first seven cases under the new method in his "Remarks on Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, with an account of a New Mode of Suture, and seven successful operations." The editors of the *Review* justly said at the time: "Dr. Bozeman now stands before the world as the most successful operator for the disease in question that the profession has yet produced." Operators who had been unsuccessful by the method of Sims, reported success by the method of Bozeman. Baker Brown succeeded with the button suture in his first operation, October 15, 1856 (*London Medical Times and Gazette*, November 15, 1856), and "observed that this method of operation had convinced him that cases hitherto intractable to treatment would be found to be curable by this operation." Before the Georgia State Medical Society, April 8, 1857, Dr. Kollock, of Savannah, said: "Nine

operations by suture were performed, seven by the clamp suture of Dr. Sims, and the other two by the button suture of Dr. Bozeman. The clamp suture failed in every instance to effect cure—even in the two cases which seemed as favorable for its success as could be desired." But he announced complete success with Bozeman's suture. Even Dr. Sims, as he tells us in his "*Silver Sutures in Surgery*," abandoned the clamp suture twelve days after the publication of Bozeman's button-suture method, with gradual preparatory treatment. Fifty-four days later he adopted the simple interrupted silver-wire suture, with Bozeman's suture adjuster, slightly modified,—dispensing with the shield. In the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, for July and November, 1857, Dr. Bozeman published accounts of fifteen new cases, involving twenty-four operations, twenty-one of which had succeeded at the first trial. In three cases additional operations were nec-

essary, and these proved successful. In this group, vesico-uterine, urethro-vaginal and urethro-vesico-vaginal fistule were included. Valuable as was the shield or button, still more so was Dr. Bozeman's method of gradual preparatory treatment for overcoming cicatricial contractions of the vaginal passage. The importance of this was not so soon appreciated by the profession, however. In June, 1858, Dr. Bozeman visited Europe, operating for vesico-vaginal fistula in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paris. In a letter he insisted upon gradual preparatory treatment with an emphasis which led Dr. Sims and others to take the hint.



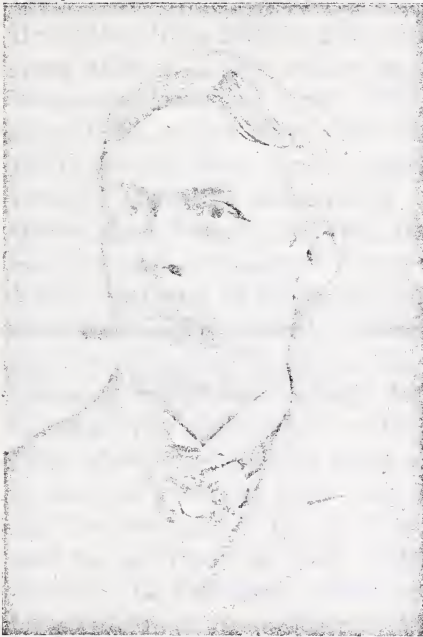
NATHAN BOZEMAN, M.D.

(See preceding sketch.) Like Dr. Simon, of Heidelberg, having failed to see that the functions of the organs could be preserved in nearly every case by preparatory treatment, Dr. Sims had been resorting to kolpokleisis to secure continence of urine. He now abandoned this, substantially adopting the Bozeman method in every feature except the shield. The register of the Woman's Hospital shows he also frequently adopted the shield in complicated cases. In 1859, Dr. Bozeman established a private hospital for women in New Orleans. In 1861 he became Attending Surgeon to Charity Hospital in that city. He published accounts of his cases in Europe and of later cases in America, together with the record of successful application of the button suture to varicose veins. In 1861 he successfully performed an original operation—Kolpo-cystotomy—for drainage in a case of

chronic cystitis and ulceration of the bladder. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run as Surgeon in the Confederate Army, subsequently serving on the Medical Examining Board. In 1866 he removed to New York City, two years later establishing a private hospital for women. He successfully performed an original operation for uretero-vaginal fistula in 1870, and one for recto-utero-vaginal fistula in 1871. He published several pamphlets in controversy with Dr. Simon, who was still practicing kolpokleisis, carrying many in Europe with him. In 1874-77, Dr. Bozeman was in Europe demonstrating the superiority of his method over kolpokleisis at the University of Heidelberg in 1874, at the General Hospital in Vienna in 1875, and at the Hospital Beaujon, Paris, in 1876. From February, 1878, until his resignation eleven years later, he was Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of this city. He devised a system of preparatory treatment for the operation of ovariectomy. On December 2, 1881, he removed a cyst of the pancreas weighing 20½ pounds, the first successful case on record (*Medical Record*, January, 1882). In 1885 he converted a vesico-uterine fistula, attended by loss of tissue, into a vesico-utero-vaginal fistula, which he cured, preserving the normal outlet of the uterus. This had not been done before. The following year he cured a young man who had suffered for twenty years from a recto-urethro-vesical fistula. In November, 1886, in a case in which he performed kolpo-cystotomy to drain the bladder and give it physiological rest, he invented his vesico-vaginal drain. The same year, by means of preparatory treatment, he cured a case where vesico-vaginal fistula was complicated by almost complete laceration of the perineum, loss of the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri, partial incarceration of the latter in the bladder so as to obstruct the mouth of the left ureter, pyonephrosis and septic poisoning. By means of incisions and his drain he exhibited the mouth of the ureter, dilated it, completely catheterized it, and irrigated the pelvis of the kidney which was filled with pus. When the diseased kidney was cured, the fistula was closed (*Trans.*, 9th Int. Med. Cong., 1887, vol. ii.). Another remarkable case is recorded in his "Chronic Pyelitis successfully treated by Kolpo-uretero-cystotomy, Irrigation of the Pelvis of the Kidney and Intra-vaginal Drainage" (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, March and April, 1888). He contributed a historical study of the early history of ovariectomy by the long incision (about 200 pages, octavo) to the "Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M.D." (1890). He has published numerous monographs, which can not be referred to here. In 1891 the University of Alabama conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

BOZEMAN, NATHAN GROSS, son of Dr. Nathan Bozeman, of this city, and, like his father, a specialist in gynecology, was born in Montgomery, Ala., February 13, 1856, attended Manhattan College,

New York City; Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., schools in Morristown, N. J., and Baltimore, Md.; between 1873 and 1877 studied at Coburg, Germany, Vevay, Switzerland, and Paris; was graduated from the Academic Department of the University of Virginia in 1877; from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1882, and in 1885 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city. He became one of the House Staff of the Woman's Hospital through competitive examination, and during the last year of his term acted as House Surgeon. In 1888 he became Assistant Attending Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, Outdoor Visiting Physician to the French Hospital, and Instructor in the Post-Graduate



NATHAN GROSS BOZEMAN, M.D.

Medical School. At the present time he is Visiting Gynecologist to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, and to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and Consulting Gynecologist to the Bayonne City Hospital. He has contributed to medical journals and has developed an original method of applying continuous irrigation for drainage after certain surgical operations. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, the New York County Medical Association, the New York County Medical Society, the Woman's Hospital Medical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He married, in 1889, Marion, daughter of the late Colonel John G. McHenry, of Madison, Ga. He is himself also of Southern stock. His great-grandfather, Joseph Bozeman, of Dutch

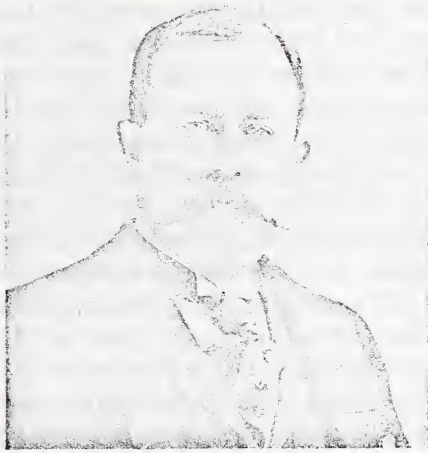
descent, was a prominent citizen of Bladen County, South Carolina, and a Revolutionary soldier. His mother was a daughter of Rev. B. B. Lamar, one of the founders of Macon, Ga., and granddaughter of John Lamar, of Huguenot descent, who served under Marion and Pickens in the Revolution, participated at Eutaw, Cowpens, and the siege of Augusta, and was thrice wounded.

THOMAS, THEODORE GAILLARD, was graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1852, and studied at the Lying-in Asylum in Dublin in 1854, and at the hospitals of Paris from 1854 to 1856. From 1855 to 1860 he was Attending Physician of Demilt Dispensary in this city (diseases of the skin). During the

same period he was Lecturer on Obstetrics in the University of the City of New York. From 1863 to 1865 he was Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, while he was Professor of the same from 1865 to 1879. He was Professor of Diseases of Women in the same institution from 1879 to 1889. He was Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1859 to 1871, having been an Interne of the same in 1853, and was Visiting Physician to the Charity Hospital from 1860 to 1866, to the New York State Woman's Hospital from 1864 to 1870, to the Strangers' Hospital in 1871 and 1872, to Roosevelt Hospital from 1871 to 1881, and to the Maternity Hospital from 1878 to 1880. He was Consulting Physician to St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn, from 1869 to 1884, and to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, from 1870 to 1880, while he has been Consulting Physician to the Woman's Hospital since 1870, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital since 1871, to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children since 1871, to the New York Foundling Asylum since 1880, and to the French Hospital since 1881. He was President of the New York Obstetrical Society in 1866, and in 1869 was President of the Medical Society of the County of New York. He was Secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1859 to 1861, and was its Vice-President from 1878 to 1881. His well-known "Practical Treatise on Diseases of Women" reached its fifth edition in 1880. He has several times operated successfully for inversion of the uterus by an incision through the abdominal wall, so as to reach the constricted os uteri from above and apply a dilating force. He has advocated the removal of fibrous growths from the uterus and tumors by enucleation. In 1878 he advocated the use of Kibbee's fever-cot as a means of applying cold to the body so as to reduce the high temperature during ovariectomy. In February, 1870, he removed an ovarian tumor from Douglas's cul-de-sac by making an incision in the septum, drawing the tumor into the vagina, and there separating it from its attachments (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, April, 1870). He has invented a wire curette or scraper, a serrated scoop, or spoon-saw, and a trocar for tapping ovarian cysts.

BARROWS, CHARLES CLIFFORD, was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1879, in 1880 was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and was, for eighteen months, Interne at Bellevue Hospital. He then entered the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant. For five years he served under General Crook in the Apache campaigns, was with the detachment which captured the famous chief, Geronimo, and as medical officer on General Crook's staff, was in charge of five hundred prisoners from Geronimo's band who were conveyed to

Fort Marion at St. Augustine, Fla. Resigning his commission in 1887, he began the practice of medicine in New York City in partnership with Dr. William M. Polk, son of General Leonidas Polk, and has made a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics. He is Assistant Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital, and Instructor in Gynecology in the University of the City of New York. He has been President of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society, and is a member of the Clinical Society, the County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Century, Calumet, and Democratic clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Southern Society. He married, in 1886, Hettie Curtis, of San



CHARLES CLIFFORD BARROWS, M.D.

Francisco, and has a daughter and a son—David Nye Barrows. Born in Jackson, Miss., June 5, 1857, Dr. Barrows is the son of David Nye Barrows and Caroline Elizabeth Moseley. His father, a prominent lawyer, was Assistant Treasurer of the Confederacy during the Civil War. His great-grandfather, Captain Nye, was a member of the Massachusetts General Court, commanded a company in the Massachusetts line during the Revolution, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Haven, September 14, 1778. Dr. Barrows descends from John Barrows, who emigrated from England to Salem, Mass., in 1637, and traced descent from Thomas Barrows, Master of

the Rolls in London in 1483; from Henry Barrows, the Martyr, 1592, and from Richard Barrows, whose bronze tablet, dated 1605, is in the church at Winthrop, England.

TAYLOR, ISAAC E., who died in New York City in 1889, at the age of seventy-eight, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1830, and in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. He was Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1861 to 1867, and was Emeritus Professor from 1867 until his death in 1889, while during the entire period, from 1861 to 1889, he was President of the Faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1876 to 1889.

MCCREADY, BENJAMIN W., was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1835. For a time he was Professor of Materia Medica in the New York College of Pharmacy. From 1861 to 1872 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and from 1872 until his death in 1892 was Emeritus Professor. He was Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1874 to 1892. His death occurred at New York City, when he was seventy-nine years of age.

CHAMBERS, PORTER FLEWELLEN, was graduated in 1873 from Emory College, Oxford, Ga.; in 1876 was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and from 1881 to 1891 was associated in practice with Dr. Thomas Gaillard Thomas, the eminent gynecologist of this city. Dr. Chambers has since continued to follow this specialty. He has been a very successful operator, his abdominal work showing a mortality of but three per cent. He has served on the House Staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, and been a member of the staff of the Woman's Hospital. He has contributed to medical journals, is a member of various medical societies, and is also a member of the Century, Riding, and Chi Phi clubs, and the Southern Society. He married, in 1893, Alice, daughter of William H. Ely, and niece of Smith Ely, formerly Mayor of this city, and has one child—William Ely Chambers. Dr. Chambers was himself born in Russell County, Alabama, December 25, 1853, and is the son of William Henry Chambers, a lawyer, and Anne L. Flewellen; is the grandson of Joseph M. Chambers and Martha Alexander, and is the great-grandson of General Abercrombie of the Revolution, and a lineal descendant of Sir William Alexander (Lord Stirling), who came to Virginia in 1659. The American pioneer of the Chambers family came from the north of Ireland, while the founder of the Flewellen family came from Wales.



PORTER FLEWELLEN CHAMBERS, M.D.

FRANCIS, JOHN WAKEFIELD, who died in New York City at the age of seventy-two, in 1861, was graduated from Columbia College in 1809, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1811 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and

Surgeons. In 1850 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College. For a time he was Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence in Rutgers Medical College, New York City, while in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons he was Professor of Materia Medica from 1813 to 1816, was Professor of the Institutes of Medicine from 1816 to 1820, and from 1820 to 1826 was Professor of Obstetrics. He was President of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1848.

PARKER, WILLARD, was graduated from Harvard University in 1826, received the degree of Master of Arts in 1829, and in 1839 was graduated from the same in medicine. In 1870 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton College. In 1827 he was House Physician in the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. He was Professor of Surgery at Berkshire Medical College in 1832, and at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1836. From 1868 until his death in 1884 he was Consulting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. From 1870 to 1881 he was Professor of Clinical Surgery in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, while he was Emeritus Professor from 1881 until his death, which occurred in New York City in 1884, when he had reached the age of eighty-four.

WEIR, ROBERT FULTON, was graduated in 1854 from the College of the City of New York, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1859 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1860 and 1861 he was Curator of the New York Hospital. He was Assistant Surgeon in the Twelfth New York Volunteers in 1861, while from 1861 to 1865 he was Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. He was Visiting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital from 1865 to 1875. He was Clinical Assistant in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1865, while from 1866 to 1874 he was Aural Surgeon to the same. He was Visiting Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital from 1866 to 1870. He was Consulting Surgeon to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1869, and has sustained the same relation to the Roosevelt Hospital since 1888, having been Visiting Surgeon to this institution from 1871 to 1881. He has been Visiting Surgeon to the New York Hospital since 1876, and was Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital in 1882. In 1868 and 1869 he was Professor of Surgery in the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, while in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons he was Lecturer on Genito-Uterine Diseases from 1873 to 1880, was Professor of Clinical Surgery from 1884 to 1892, and since the latter date has been Professor of Surgery.

FRUITNIGHT, JOHN HENRY, specialist in the diseases of children, was born in New York City, November 9, 1851, the son of

John Henry Fruitnight and Sophia Lemkau, both parents being natives of Hanover, Germany, where his father served in the Queen's Body-guard. He attended the New York public schools; in 1872 was graduated from the College of the City of New York; studied medicine under Dr. Charles A. Leale, at the same time attending the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and, in 1875, was graduated from this institution. He had meantime supported himself by teaching in the evening in the public schools and giving lessons in languages and mathematics to private pupils. Beginning the practice of medicine in this city, he devoted himself mainly to obstetrics at first, and then to pediatrics, or the diseases of children. In 1879 he became Attending Physician to the Outdoor Department of the New York Foundling Asylum, resigning two years later. Since 1887 he has been connected with St. John's Guild. He is one of its trustees, and Consulting Physician to its Floating and Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, Staten Island. He was one of the organizers, in 1891, of St. John's Guild Free Hospital, and is one of its visiting physicians. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, as he is also of the American Pediatric Society, being one of the founders of the latter. He is a member of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons. He was Secretary of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society



JOHN HENRY FRUITNIGHT, M.D.

of New York City from 1881 to 1885, and in 1886 was its President. In 1895-96 he was Second Vice-President of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and since 1897 has been Chairman of its Committee on Hygiene. He is a member and, from 1880 to 1883, was a trustee of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence. Since 1895 he has been a member of the Committee on Admissions of the New York Academy of Medicine, and he has represented the Academy as a delegate to the State Medical Society. He is a Fellow of the Section of Obstetrics of the New York Academy of Medicine, and in 1887 was one of the organizers of the Section of Pediatrics, of which, in 1898, he was serving his second term as Chairman. He was also the first Secretary of this Section of the Academy. He is a member of the New York Medico-Surgical Society, as he is of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and the Bellevue Hos-

pital Medical College Alumni. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington in 1887, and was a member, by invitation, of the British Medical Association, held at Montreal, Canada, in 1897. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the New York Historical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is cited as an authority on the diseases of children in Europe as well as the United States, but has declined to attach himself to the teaching body of any institution. His published papers include "Delivery of the Breech with the Forceps," "Pudendal Haematocoele," "Induction of Premature Labor in Hyperemesis Gravidatum," "Kairine and Antipyrine," "Urinary Concretion in Children," "Treatment of Scarlet Fever," "Perityphlitis in the Young," "Treatment of Rachitis with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime," "Status of the Midwife, Legal and Professional," "Compulsory Vaccination," "Malarial Fever in Infancy and Early Childhood," "Infantile Scurvy, Especially its Differential Diagnosis," "Sarcoma of the Kidney," "Malignant Endocarditis," and briefer papers on empyema in childhood. To the "American Textbook of Diseases of Children," edited by Dr. Lewis Starr, he contributed the articles on "Constipation," "Ascites," "Acute Peritonitis," and "Tumors of the Omentum and Peritoneum." Dr. Fruitnight has been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York City since 1880; was Secretary of its Board of Deacons from 1880 to 1886, and since 1886 has been President of this Board. He married, in 1876, Gertrude Huggins, of New York City. She died in 1879. In 1881 he married Mary Augusta Stewart, of Iowa City, Iowa, by whom he has one child—Henry Stewart Fruitnight.

DRAPER, HENRY, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, March 7, 1837, and died in New York City, November 20, 1882. He was graduated in medicine from the University of the City of New York in 1858, the following year studied in Europe, and in 1860 was an Interne of Bellevue Hospital. He was Professor of Natural Science in the Academical Department of the University of New York from 1860 to 1882, the time of his death, and was Professor of Physiology and Analytical Chemistry in the same department from 1871 to 1882. He was Adjunct Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the same institution in 1866 and 1867, and from the latter date until 1873 was full professor. In connection with microscopic photography, he discovered in 1857 the value of the use of palladium protochloride to darken collodion negatives. Constructing a large reflecting telescope, in 1861 he made the largest photograph of the moon ever obtained. His treatise on the grinding and polishing of telescopic mirrors, published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1864, is considered an authority on the subject. He helped to construct a twenty-eight-inch equatorial telescope with which he subsequently photographed

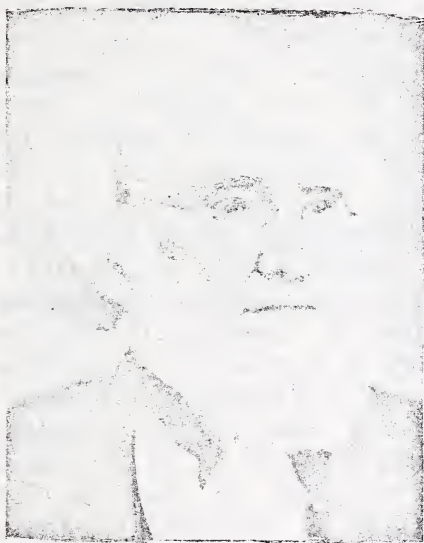
the spectra of the stars, and in connection with its construction was the first to demonstrate and announce the superiority of pure silver for the spectrum. In 1872 he obtained the best photograph of the diffraction spectrum ever obtained. He was Superintendent of the Photographic Department of the United States Commission to observe the transit of Venus in 1874, and for this service received a gold medal from Congress. In 1877 he announced the presence of oxygen in the sun. He published "A Textbook of Chemistry," and "On the Construction of a Silvered-glass Telescope," with many articles.

DRAPER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, brother of the late Professor Henry Draper, was born in Virginia, March 31, 1835, and died in New York City, December 20, 1885. He attended the Academical Department of the University of New York from 1851 to 1854, and in 1857 was graduated from the Medical Department, the same year becoming an Interne at Bellevue Hospital. In 1857 and 1858 he studied in Europe. He was Professor of Theoretical Chemistry in the University of New York from 1858 to 1871, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the same from 1866 until his death in 1885. He was a surgeon of volunteers at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. From 1860 to 1863 he was Professor of Chemistry at Cooper Institute, while from 1863 to 1885 he was Professor of Natural History in the College of the City of New York. He published a "Textbook of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene" (1866), "Practical Laboratory Course in Chemistry" (1882), and "A Textbook of Medical Physics" (1885), edited "Scribner's Year-Book of Nature and Science" (1872), the "Note-Book of Nature and Science" (1873), and the Nature and Science Department in *Scribner's Monthly* from 1872 to 1876.

WOOD, JAMES RUSHMORE, who died in New York City in 1882, at the age of sixty-nine, was graduated in medicine at Castleton, Vt., in 1846, subsequently receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws from another institution. In 1846 and 1847 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy at Castleton, subsequently removing to New York City. He was at one time President of the New York Pathological Society, was Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital from 1847 until his death in 1882, and was also Visiting Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital and the New York Ophthalmological Dispensary, and Consulting Surgeon to the Colored Orphan Asylum. He successfully ligated the carotid and subclavian arteries on the same side for aneurism of innominate. His cure of aneurism by digital compression in 1848 was among the first cases on record. It is estimated that prior to 1879 twenty-five per cent. of all the operations in the world for the removal of Meckel's ganglion with superior maxillary division of trigeminus were done by him. He was a pioneer in periosteal surgery, and was one of the first to perform resection of the shoulder and elbow-joints in this country. He first

suggested division of hamstrings and the tendon Achilles in chronic inflammation of the knee-joints. He first suggested division of the peroneus muscles in chronic inflammation of the tendon. He published "Strangulated Hernia" (1845), "Spontaneous Dislocation of Head of the Femur into Ischiatic Notch Occurring in Morbus Coxarius" (1847), "Phosphorus Necrosis of Lower Jaw" (1856), "Ligation of External Iliac Artery, Followed by Secondary Hemorrhage" (1856), "Early History of Operation of Ligation of Primitive Carotid Artery" (1857).

DELAFIELD, EDWARD, one of the most eminent physicians of New York, was graduated from Yale in 1812, studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Borrowe, of this city, and in 1815 was graduated from



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the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After completing the regular term of service in the New York Hospital, he studied in Europe for a year, chiefly in London, where he was the pupil of Sir Ashley Cooper and Dr. Abernethy. In November, 1820, in conjunction with Dr. John Kearney Rodgers, he founded the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, with which he remained identified until his death, February 13, 1875. He was its Attending Surgeon until 1850, when he was elected Consulting Surgeon. In 1870 he became its Vice-President. He practiced medicine in association with Dr. Borrowe at the outset. He became Attending Physician to the New York Hospital in 1834,

and the following year became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His private practice subsequently led to the resignation of both positions. He founded the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in 1842, and was its first President. He was President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city from 1858 until his death. He served on the Board of Governors of Roosevelt Hospital, acting as its President, and was Chairman of the Building Committee of the institution. He was one of the founders of the New York Ophthalmological Society in 1865, and was its first President. From 1858 until his death he was Senior Consulting Physician of St. Luke's Hospital. He also became Senior Consulting

Physician of the Woman's Hospital upon its establishment in 1872, and was also President of its Medical Board. He was President of the Medical Board of the Nursery and Child's Hospital from its foundation in 1854. He probably contributed more than any other man of his time to the promotion of intelligent and efficient organization for public ends in the medical profession in this city. Born in New York City, May 17, 1794, he was one of the thirteen children of the first John Delafield, of New York, hereditary Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and merchant, capitalist, and pioneer in the creation of the insurance interests in this city which sprung up after the Revolution. The present Dr. Francis Delafield, of New York City, is a son of the late Dr. Edward Delafield.

DELAFIELD, FRANCIS, in 1876 succeeded the late Dr. Alonzo Clark as Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), having previously been for one year Adjunct Professor, and has held the chair continuously since. He has a reputation at home and abroad in the department of pathology. His "Studies in Pathological Anatomy" is a standard work of reference. He early published a "Handbook of Post-mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which, with the assistance of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, he made the basis of his notable "Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology." This work is in general use for reference among practitioners, and is employed as a textbook in nearly all medical colleges. Dr. Delafield has also published a "Manual of Physical Diagnosis" and many important monographs and articles, including papers on "Renal Diseases" (1892) and "Inflammations of the Colon" (1897). He was born in New York City, August 3, 1811, the son of the late Dr. Edward Delafield and Julia Floyd. He was graduated from Yale in 1830, and from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1833, subsequently studying in Europe. He became Curator to Bellevue Hospital in 1866, was one of its visiting physicians from



FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M.D.

1875 to 1886, and since the latter date has been Consulting Physician. Since 1873 he has been Visiting Physician to Roosevelt Hospital and Pathologist to the same, and since 1870 has been connected with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary as Surgeon or Consulting Physician. He is Consulting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. In 1890 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale University. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, Riding, and Yale clubs, the Yale Alumni Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the State Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

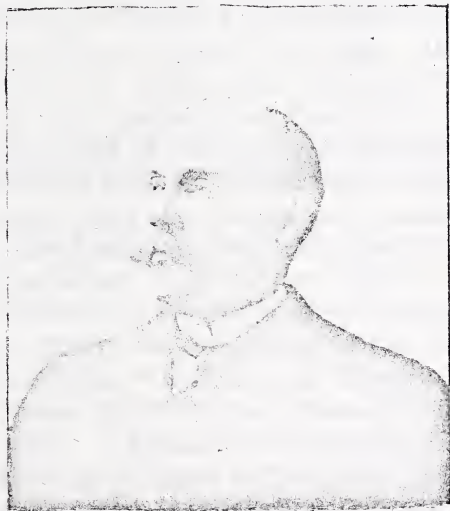
POWELL, SENECA DANIEL, was born in Wilcox County, Alabama, January 5, 1848, the son of Augustus H. Powell, a planter, who was Quartermaster in the Confederate Army, and subsequently President of the Kansas City Savings Association, and a member of the Missouri Legislature. Dr. Powell was a cadet at the University of Alabama at the time of the Civil War, volunteered in the Confederate service, and, at the close of the war, when seventeen years of age, engaged in farming and storekeeping. In 1869 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, came to New York, in 1870 was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and the following year became Interne at Bellevue Hospital. He became Surgeon of the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. In 1871 and 1872 he was assistant Inspector of the Health Department of New York City, and during the same period was Clinical Assistant to the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was Attending Physician to the Central Dispensary from 1871 to 1875, as he was to the Northwestern Dispensary from 1875 to 1879. In 1875 he was Surgeon of the Second Brigade of the National Guard. From 1878 to 1882 he was Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Surgery of the University of the City of New York. He was Lecturer on Surgical Dressings in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1882 and 1883, was Instructor in the same in this institution in 1883 and 1884, was Professor of Minor Surgery in the same from 1885 to 1887, and, since 1887, has been Professor of Clinical Surgery. He has been Visiting Surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital since 1886, and to the New York Infant Asylum since 1887. He was Vice-President of the New York County Medical Society in 1891, and its President in 1893. He has recently served two terms as President of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was Vice-President of the Pan-American Medical Congress which met in Washington in 1893. He has served as Chairman of the Business Committee of the State Medical Society. He was one of the founders and proprietors of the *New York Post-Graduate Medical Journal*.

SANDS, HENRY BERTON, was born in New York City, September 27, 1830, and died there November 17, 1888. He was graduated from Yale in 1853. In 1854 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, was Interne at Bellevue Hospital in 1855 and 1856, studied in Europe in the latter year, and in 1856 and 1857 was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1857 to 1866 he was Demonstrator of the same in this institution, and from 1867 to 1879 was Professor of Anatomy, while from 1879 until his death he was Professor of the Practice of Surgery. He was Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital from 1862 to 1877; to St. Luke's Hospital from 1862 to 1870; to the New York Hospital from 1864 to 1881; to Charity Hospital in 1865 and 1866; to the Strangers' Hospital in 1871 and 1872; to Roosevelt Hospital from 1872 to 1888, and also to Mount Sinai Hospital. He was Consulting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital from 1870 to 1884, and to the New York Hospital from 1881 to 1884. He has published "A Case of Cancer of the Larynx Successfully Removed by Laryngotomy: with an Analysis of Fifty Cases of Cancer of the Larynx Treated by Operation" (1861); "On the Use of the Plaster of Paris Bandage in the Treatment of Fractures, Especially Fracture of the Femur" (1871); "A Case of Traumatic, Brachial Neuralgia, Treated by Excision of the Cords which go to form the Brachial Plexus" (1873); "Notes on Perityphlitis" (1880), "An Account of Two Cases of Pelvic Aneurism" (1881), "The Question of Laparotomy for the Relief of Acute Intestinal Obstruction" (1882), "The Question of Trephining in Injuries of the Head" (1883), "The Value of Internal Oesophagotomy in the Treatment of Cicatricial Stricture" (1884), "Rupture of the Ligamentum Patellæ, and its Treatment by Operation" (1885); "On the Use and the Abuse of Passive Motion" (1887), and "An Account of a Case in which Recovery Took Place after Laparotomy had been Performed for Septic Peritonitis, due to a Perforation of the Vermiform Appendix; with Remarks upon this and Allied Diseases" (1888).

LOOMIS, ALFRED LEBBEUS, was graduated from Union College in 1851, the following year was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from the University of the City of New York subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Laws. He became Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of the City of New York in 1867. From 1859 until his death he was Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. From 1890 to 1892 he was President of the New York Academy of Medicine. His "Physical Diagnosis," first published in 1868, reached its sixth edition in 1890. He also published "Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, and Kidneys" (1875), "Lectures on Fevers" (1877), and "Practical Medicine" (1884; second edition, 1889).

LOOMIS, HENRY PATTERSON, son of the late Alfred L. Loomis, was graduated from Princeton College in 1880, in 1883 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from 1887 to 1890 was Adjunct Professor of Pathology in the University of the City of New York, and since 1890 has been Professor of the same in this institution. He has been Curator of Bellevue Hospital since 1886, and Visiting Physician to the same since 1887, while he was an Interne in 1884. He has been Pathologist to the Health Department of New York City since 1888, and during the same period has been Director of the Loomis Laboratory of the University of the City of New York. He was Visiting Physician to Gouverneur Hospital in 1890 and 1891.

ADAMS, JOHN LANSON, prepared for college in the Selleck School at Norwalk, Conn., in 1883 was graduated from Yale University,



JOHN LANSON ADAMS, M.D.

and in 1886 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). While a medical student he was for six months an Interne of the old Chambers Street Hospital. He held a similar position in the New York Hospital for eighteen months immediately after his graduation. Subsequently, for two years, he was a member of the House Staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He selected as his specialties diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and spent the next year in studies in Europe, at Heidelberg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris,

and London. Returning to New York City he engaged in practice, confining himself to his chosen line of work. He resumed his connection with the Eye and Ear Infirmary, serving one year as Assistant Surgeon, and, since that time, as Surgeon. In 1892 he organized the Saint Bartholomew Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Dispensary, under the auspices of Saint Bartholomew's Church, and has since been its Executive Surgeon. During the last four years he has been Ophthalmologist to the Society of the New York Lying-in Asylum. He has published a number of articles and monographs. He is a member of the Manhattan, University, Yale, Lotus, Indian Harbor Yacht, New York Athletic, and Knickerbocker Athletic clubs, is a charter member of the New York Otological Society, and is a member of the County Medical

Society, the American Otological Society, the American Rhinological, Otological, and Laryngological Society, the Medico-Surgical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Hospital Alumni Association, and the Hospital Graduates' Club. He was born in Westport, Conn., August 9, 1860, and is the son of George Sherwood Adams and Polly Morehouse Coley. He lineally descends from Edward Adams, who emigrated from England to New Haven, Conn., in 1640. He also descends from the notable Burr family of Fairfield County, Connecticut. His ancestors, who were either Revolutionary officers or officers in the colonial wars, include Lieutenant Nathan Adams, Captain Phineas Hanford, Sr., Captain Ebenezer Coley, and Colonel John Burr.

BARKER, FORDYCE, who died in New York City, in 1891, at the age of seventy-four, was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1837, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the same institution in 1841, and from the Paris University in 1844. He afterward received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College and Edinburgh University. He was Professor of Obstetrics at Bowdoin in 1845 and 1846, while from 1861 to 1868 he was Professor of the same in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. From 1868 to 1882 he was Professor of Clinical Midwifery and the Diseases of Women in the last-mentioned institution, while from 1882 until his death he was Emeritus Professor. He was Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1879 to 1891. In 1856 he was President of the Medical Society of the State of New York. In 1882 he was President of the New York Academy of Medicine. He published "Lectures on Uterine Displacements" (1853), "Fibrous Tumor of the Uterus; Excessive Hemorrhage; Removal by Excision" (1857); "Remarks on Puerperal Fever" (1857), "On the Comparative Use of Ergot and the Forceps in Labor" (1858), "On the Use of Anesthetics in Midwifery" (1861), "Blood-letting as a Therapeutic Resource in Obstetric Medicine" (1871), "The Puerperal Diseases: Clinical Lectures Delivered at Bellevue Hospital" (1874), and "The Relation of Puerperal Fever to the Infective Diseases and Pyæmia" (1875).

JANEWAY, EDWARD G., was graduated from Rutgers College in 1860, and from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864. He was Interné at Bellevue Hospital in 1865, while in 1862 and 1863 he had been Acting Medical Cadet of the United States Hospital at Newark, N. J. He was Curator of Bellevue Hospital from 1866 to 1892, and was Visiting Physician from 1872 to 1892. He was Visiting Physician to Charity Hospital from 1868 to 1871, and in 1870 was its chief of staff. From 1870 to 1874 he was Visiting Physician to the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, while, since 1885, he has

held the same relation to Mount Sinai Hospital. He has been Consulting Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1886, and to the French Hospital since 1888. He was Consulting Physician to the New York State Emigrants' Hospital from 1880 to 1889, and to the hospitals of the Health Department of New York City from 1881 to 1892. He has been Consulting Pathologist to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled since 1875. In 1871 and 1872 he was Professor of Physiological and Pathological Anatomy in the University of the City of New York. From 1872 to 1876 he was Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1876 was Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Histology and Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Medicine in the same institution, from 1873 to 1876 was Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the same, from 1876 to 1879 was Professor of Practical Anatomy, from 1881 to 1886 was Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Medicine and Associate Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and from 1886 to 1892 was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. In 1874 he was Vice-President of the New York Pathological Society. From 1875 to 1881 he was Health Commissioner of New York City. He has published "Pathological Report of Autopsies made in Bellevue Hospital" (1870), "Leucocythæmia" (1876), and "Clinical Points in the Diagnosis of Hepatic Affections."

BODECKER, CARL F. W., has practiced dentistry in New York City since 1871, and is a leader in his profession. He was Chairman of the Dental Clinic in the International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1887, and he presided over the clinic of the International Dental Congress at Chicago during the World's Fair. He has occupied the chair of Dental Histology and Embryology in the New York College of Dentistry and the University of Buffalo, and has published "The Anatomy and Pathology of the Teeth," an authoritative work, as well as many papers and pamphlets. He is a member of the New Jersey State Dental Society, the New Jersey Central Dental Society, the California State Odontological Society, the American Dental Society of Europe, Der Central Verein Deutscher Zahnärzte and the Svenska Tandläkare Sällskapt. The son of Henry Bodecker and Doris Lohmann, he was born in Celle, Hanover, attended the public schools and studied dentistry in Germany; from 1866 to 1869 practiced his profession in London, and coming to this city in the latter year, was graduated in 1871 from the New York College of Dentistry, being awarded the first prize by the faculty. He married, in 1874, Wilhelmina Himbeck, granddaughter of Count Von Himbeck, and has two sons, Dr. Henry W. C. Bodecker and Charles F. Bodecker.

GUERNSEY, EGBERT, at the head of the homeopathic medical practitioners in New York City, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8,

1823. He attended Phillips Andover Academy, and spent two years in the Scientific Department of Yale College. He then traveled in Europe, while in 1846 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York. He was one of the founders of the *Williamsburg Daily Times*, now the *Brooklyn Daily Times*, in 1847, and became its editor. He also compiled several textbooks on history. In 1849 he was appointed City Physician of Williamsburg. About this time he adopted the system of homeopathy. He removed to Fishkill, N. Y., in 1849, returning to New York City in 1851. He has held the chairs of *Materia Medica* and of the *Theory and Practice of Medicine* in the Homeopathic College. He has been President of the County Medical Society, as he has been of the State Medical Society. He has been President of the Board of Charity Hospital. The Western Dispensary was founded by him in 1868. He was also the founder of the *New York Medical Times*. He has published "*Domestic Medicine*" and "*Gentleman's Handbook of Homeopathy*," together with many articles. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Regents of the State University.

ATWOOD, JOSEPH FREEMAN, President of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County, until his death in 1898, was born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, September 20, 1845; in 1862 was graduated as valedictorian from Pennington Seminary in that State; engaged in teaching; entered the New York wholesale drug house of S. R. Van Duzer & Company, and in 1870 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning the Second Faculty Prize for graduating thesis. After some months of hospital and dispensary work, he began practice in Brooklyn, during the next seven years being the associate of the late Dr. Henry F. Aten. He became Attending Physician to the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital soon after its establishment, subsequently becoming its Physician-in-Chief. He was Visiting Physician to the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and has been Secretary of its Medical Staff. He was also Secretary of the Board of Control of its Training School for Nurses, as well as Lecturer on Obstetrics in this school. For twelve years he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions, and during his service examined ten thousand men. He was Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, with rank of Major, for five years, when he resigned, holding the same rank on the supernumerary list. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society and of the Brooklyn Medical Club. He was an active member of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, was one of its trustees, and for eight years was Superintendent of its Sunday-school. He married Miss Viola C. Du Bois, of Brooklyn, January 12, 1876. His father, Rev. Joseph Atwood, and his

uncle, Rev. Anthony Atwood, were both prominent clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother, Louisa Cranmer, was a lineal descendant of the famous Archbishop Cranmer of England.

FISKE, WILLIAM M. L., homeopathic physician, of Brooklyn, was born in New York City, May 10, 1841. He descends from Symond Fiske, lord of the Manor of Stadhaugh, Suffolk County, England, A.D. 1399 to 1422. Phineas Fiske, in the seventh generation from this Symond, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1642, and removed to Wenham, Mass., in 1644. He was a Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1653. Dr. Fiske's father, Almond D. Fiske, was a manufacturer and inventor. He died in 1859. The family removed to Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., when Dr. Fiske was ten years of age. The latter attended academies at Bakersville, Vt., and Champlain, N. Y., subsequently becoming a student in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He also served eight months as one of the physicians of Blackwell's Island Charity Hospital. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment. He acted as Steward in the Convalescent Hospital at Fort McHenry, subsequently becoming Acting Assistant Post Surgeon, in charge of the Post Hospital. Returning, he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1863, while in 1864 he was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. After a few months of private practice, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and served until the close of the war. He then practiced two years in Aurora, Ill., and five years in Rochester, N. Y. Returning to Brooklyn, he became the partner of Dr. Wright, until the latter's death in 1874. He became Assistant to the Chair of Surgery in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary. Upon the organization of the Cumberland Street Hospital he became one of its surgeons, while, in 1882, he was elected Medical Director and President of Staff. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn E. D. Homeopathic Dispensary, and was its President during a long period. He is now Consulting Surgeon and Physician. He was one of the organizers of and lecturers in the Brooklyn Maternity and Training School for Nurses, is Consulting Surgeon to the Woman's Memorial Hospital, is ex-President of the Kings County Homeopathic Society, was President of the New York State Homeopathic Society in 1892, is senior member of the American Institute of Homopathy, and is a member of the American Gynecological Society. He holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the State Board of Regents. He was connected with the Smithsonian Institute, establishing the first weather bureau in Florida previous to the organization of the present weather bureau service. He is author of a number of monographs on surgery published in the transactions of the State and County Medical Societies. He is a member of the Brooklyn Union

League, West Hampton Country, Lake Champlain Yacht, and Hanover clubs, and for years has been President of the Board of Trustees of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn.

BOYLE, CHARLES CUMBERLAND, attended the New York public schools, and for two years the College of the City of New York, and in 1877 was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. From 1876 to 1878 he was Intern or Member of the House Staff of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island. In 1880 he was graduated as surgeon of the eyes and ears from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and was appointed one of its assistant surgeons. He is now one of the governing surgeons of this hospital, and a professor in the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He is Eye and Ear Surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital of Blackwell's Island and to the Hahneman Hospital of New York City. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Metropolitan Hospital Polyclinic of Blackwell's Island, and is a member of the New York County Homeopathic Society, the New York State Homeopathic Society, the Academy of Pathological Science, and the Clinical Club. He has published "Therapeutics of the Eye." He was born in New York City, February 19, 1854, the son of John Churchill Boyle and Anna Augusta Cook. His grandfather, George Boyle, a British officer, came to this country at the time of the Revolution. The latter's wife, Martha Holmes, was a member of an old Massachusetts family. On the maternal side he descends from Joseph Brower, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam during the early colonial period.

STORRS, RICHARD SALTER, was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1821; in 1839 was graduated from Amherst College, studied law with Rufus Choate for some time, and in 1841 entered the Andover Theological Seminary. He interrupted his studies to serve as tutor at Williston Academy, being graduated from Andover in 1845. In that year he was also ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church, of Brookline, Mass. In November, 1846, he was installed as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, of Brooklyn, and he has continued to serve in this capacity to the present time. He was one of the founders of the Long Island Historical Society, was a director from its organization, was long Chairman of its Executive Committee, and has served many years as President of the Society. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and is an officer of other institutions. He has been President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and has been prominent otherwise in various departments of church work. In 1881, on the completion of his thirty-fifth year as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, his congregation gave him a present of \$35,000. He received the degree of Doctor of Divin-

ity from Union College in 1853, and from Harvard in 1859, and that of Doctor of Laws from Princeton in 1874. In 1855 he delivered six lectures on "The Constitution of the Human Soul," two in 1878 on "Russia and France, and Their Long Duel"; eight in 1879 on "St. Bernard, His Times and His Work," and ten in 1880 on "The Divine Origin of Christianity, Indicated by its Historical Effects." He delivered orations on Lincoln, June 1, 1865, and at the unveiling of the Lincoln Statue in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in 1869. In 1883 he delivered an address on the occasion of the opening of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. His published addresses also include "The Obligation of Man to Obey the Civil Law, Its Ground and Extent" (1850); "The True Success of Human Life" (1852), "The Relations of Commerce to Literature" (1854), "Colleges as a Power in Civilization" (1855), "Character in the Preacher" (1856), "The Puritan Scheme of National Growth" (1857), "The Law of Growth in the Kingdom of God" (1858), "Things Which Are Not—the Instruments of Advancing God's Kingdom" (1861), "The Preaching of Christ in Cities" (1864), "The Aim of Christianity for Those Who Accept It" (1867), "The Incarnation and the System which Stands Upon It" (1869), "The Attractions of Romanism for Educated Protestants" (1873), "The Early American Spirit, and the Genesis of It" (1875); "The Declaration of Independence, and the Effect of It" (1876); "The Recognition of the Supernatural in Letters and Life" (1880), and "John Wickliffe, and the First English Bible" (1880). Dr. Storrs is the son of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, for more than fifty years pastor of the Congregational Church of Braintree, Mass.; is the grandson of Rev. Richard P. Storrs, for nearly forty years pastor of the Congregational Church of Long Meadow, Mass., and is the great-grandson of Rev. John Storrs, born at Mansfield, Conn., who, for many years, was pastor of the Congregational Church at Southold, L. I.

DUFFIE, CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT, founder and first Rector of St. Thomas's Church, was born in 1789 and died in 1827. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1809, studied law with a cousin, Chancellor Samuel Jones, engaged in business for some time, and from 1817 to 1823 was a vestryman of Trinity Church; began the study of theology in 1821; was ordained a deacon in 1823, and in 1824 was ordained a priest, and founded St. Thomas's Church. He married Helena, daughter of James Bleecker, a New York merchant, and his wife, daughter of Theophylact Bache, and had a son, the present Dr. Cornelius Roosevelt Duffie. He was the son of John Duffie, who was in business in this city in partnership with his brother-in-law, Cornelius C. Roosevelt, and was a trustee of the Gold Street Baptist Church, and was the grandson of Major Duncan Duffie, of the Revolution, who came to New York City in 1741, having been born in Edinburgh in 1733, the son of John Duffie and Catherine

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Very truly Yours
R. S. Morris

Carmichael. Through his mother ancestral strains descended to Dr. Duffie from the American founders of the Roosevelt, Bogart, Herring, Cozine, Van Lent, and other families.

DUFFIE, CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT, Rector Emeritus of the Church of the Epiphany, and founder, in 1848, and first Rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, which was subsequently consolidated with the Church of the Epiphany, was the son of the late Dr. Cornelius Roosevelt Duffie, founder and first Rector of St. Thomas's Church, and his wife, Helena, daughter of James Bleecker, and granddaughter of Theophylact Bache. He was born in this city in 1821, was graduated from Columbia College in 1841, and from the General Theological Seminary in 1845. From 1846 to 1848 he was connected with Trinity parish, and in 1849 was ordained a priest. He was appointed Chaplain of Columbia College in 1857, and is now Chaplain Emeritus. He has been a trustee of the General Theological Seminary since 1865. He holds the degree of D.D. "Through the Bleeckers, Barclays, and Gordons, Dr. Duffie can trace his descent to six generations of the Earls of Sutherland, and over twenty generations of kings of England, Scotland, and France, a queen of Castile and an empress of Germany." He married, first, Sarah Brush, daughter of Joel Clark and Mary Brush; and, second, Lillian A., daughter of John Pelton, and has a daughter, Mrs. Edward Hamilton Cahill, and two sons, Cornelius Roosevelt, Jr., and Archibald Bleecker Duffie. The latter is engaged in the real estate business in this city.

BEECHER, HENRY WARD (see steel engraving in Volume II. of this work, facing page 242), a son of the celebrated Rev. Lyman Beecher, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology at Lane Theological Seminary, of which his father was then President. For a short time in 1837 he was on the editorial staff of a journal published at Cincinnati, Ohio. From 1837 to 1839 he was pastor of a small Presbyterian church at Lawrenceburg, Ind., while, at the same time, he did some farming. He was pastor of a church at Indianapolis, Ind., from 1839 to 1847, and during this period also edited an agricultural journal, his contributions to which were subsequently published under the title of "Fruit, Flowers, and Farming." Being in New York City in behalf of the American Home Missionary Society in 1847, he was invited to preach for the newly organized Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, and accepted a call as its pastor. This connection continued until his death. He was editor of the *New York Independent* from 1861 to 1863, and subsequently published his contributions under the title of "Star Papers." From 1870 to 1880 he was editor of the *Christian Union*. He has also

published "Lectures to Young Men," "Life Thoughts," "Yale Lectures on Preaching," "Industry and Idleness," "Sermons on Liberty and War," "Eyes and Ears," "Norwood" (a novel), and "Plymouth Hymns and Tunes." He made several visits to Europe, preaching and lecturing in England. He made frequent lecturing tours in America. Although he had previously been a Republican, he advocated the election of President Cleveland in 1884. When scandalized by the charges of Theodore Tilton, Beecher's innocence was maintained by the members of his congregation. He was acquitted in the suits brought against him by Tilton for alienation of the affections of the wife of the latter.

HALL, JOHN, Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for many years prior to his death in 1898, was of Scotch-Irish descent,



JOHN HALL.

and was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. He entered Belfast College when thirteen years of age, and, during his course, won many prizes. This was also true of the theological course which followed. He was licensed to preach at the age of twenty, and was selected as the students' missionary to western Ireland. Three years later he was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Armagh. In 1858 he accepted a call to the Church of Mary's Abbey, now Rutland Square, Dublin. He also became Editor-in-Chief of the *Evangelical Witness*. He advocated popular education, and by the Queen was made Commissioner of Education for Ireland. In 1867 the Presby-

terian General Assembly of Ireland sent him as a delegate to the Presbyterian churches of the United States. Upon his return to Ireland he received a call to become Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York City, which he accepted. He began to labor here November 3, 1867. In 1874-75 a new church edifice was erected. In 1881 he succeeded the late Dr. Howard Crosby as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, holding this position until his resignation in 1891. He was Lyman Beecher Lecturer in the Yale Theological School from 1875 until his death. He received the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws.

GALLAUDET, THOMAS, is a son of Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, a Yale graduate and Congregational clergyman, who founded and incorporated, in 1816, the Connecticut Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, the first institution of the kind in the United States, has likewise won an international reputation through his lifelong efforts in behalf of the same class of unfortunates. From 1843 to 1858 he was an instructor in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Having been ordained in the Episcopal Church, in 1852 he founded and became rector of St. Ann's Church of this city, a feature of which has always been its services for deaf mutes. He has been Rector Emeritus since 1892. He has been pastor of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd since 1869, and was Chaplain of its midnight missions for three years. He has been General Manager of the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes since its incorporation in 1872. In 1885 he founded the Gallaudet Home for Deaf Mutes on a farm in Dutchess County overlooking the Hudson. He has several times visited Europe in the interest of the cause to which himself and his family have addicted themselves. Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, founder, in 1864, of the Gallaudet College for the Deaf at Washington, and its President for more than forty years since, is his brother. A graduate from Trinity College, in 1862 Mr. Gallaudet received its degree of D.D. He married, in 1845, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. B. W. Budd, and has five daughters and a son, Dr. Benjamin Gallaudet, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. The first American ancestor, Pierre Elisee Gallaudet, a French Huguenot physician, came to New Rochelle, Westchester County, as early as 1711. He was born near Rochelle, France, the son of Joshua Gallaudet and Margaret, daughter of Rev. Elisha Prioleau, Minister of Niort.

BACKUS, BRADY ELECTUS, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York City, since 1876, was born in 1839 at Troy, N. Y., the son of the late Professor Augustus Backus and Martha Cordelia, daughter of Judge Benning Mann, of Hartford, Conn. He is lineally descended from William Backus, of Norwich, England, who settled at Saybrook, Conn., and subsequently, in 1659, became a founder of Norwich, Conn., and also from Sir John Peters, of Exeter, England, in 1509. His grandfather, Electus M. Backus, was a Revolutionary soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army, and commander of the American forces at Sackett's Harbor during the War of 1812, being killed while defending it against the British in 1813. His father was Professor of Music in the Emma Willard Seminary, subsequently pursuing a business career at Grand Rapids, Mich. Dr. Backus was bred to the law, and practiced in Grand Rapids until 1866, when he entered Trinity College. He was graduated in 1870, as he was from the General Theological Seminary of this city in 1873. The

same year he was appointed assistant minister of St. Peter's, New York; in 1874 became rector of Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., and in 1876 entered upon his present charge. He has received the degree of D.D., and is a member of Trinity College Alumni, the New England Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of the War of 1812. He married, in 1875, Annie Taylor, and has a daughter and a son, Electus T. Backus.

POTTER, HENRY CODMAN, seventh Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, is a nephew of the sixth Bishop, the late Dr. Horatio Potter. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., May 25, 1835, attended the Philadelphia Academy, and in 1857 was gradu-



HENRY C. POTTER.

ated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia. He was at once made a deacon, and, on October 15, 1858, was ordained a priest. He was in charge of Christ Church, at Greensburg, Pa., from the time of his graduation until May, 1859. During the next seven years he was Rector of St. John's, at Troy, N. Y. For two years following he was Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, Boston. In May, 1868, he became Rector of Grace Church, New York, so remaining for the sixteen years following. In 1863 he was elected President of Kenyon College. From 1866 to 1883 he was Secretary of the House of Bishops. In 1873 he was elected Bishop of Iowa, but declined the office. In 1883 he

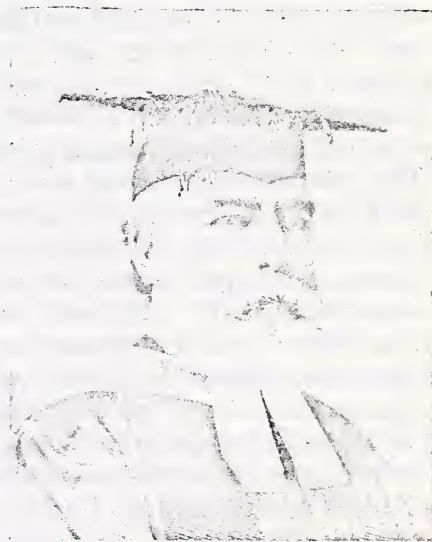
was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and in January, 1884, he resigned as Rector of Grace Church. The duties of Bishop practically devolved upon him while he was Assistant. After the death of his uncle, January 2, 1887, he was elected Bishop of the Diocese. Union College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1863, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1865. From Trinity College he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1881, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1883.

RYLANCE, JOSEPH H., since 1871 Rector of St. Mark's Church, New York City, was born in Ireland, June 16, 1826; was graduated from King's College, London; for two years was curate of a parish in a London suburb; for five years Rector of an English Protestant Episcopal Church in Paris, and came to the United States in 1865, bearing letters of sympathy from Queen Victoria to Congress on the death of

Abraham Lincoln. Prior to his call to St. Mark's in 1871, he had been called successively to St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, and St. James's Church, Chicago.

DUFFIELD, HOWARD, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City since 1891, was graduated from Princeton College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and for many years was pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Detroit, Mich., prior to his call to his present charge. Dr. Duffield attracted attention by a remarkably brilliant patriotic address delivered at a banquet of the Republican Club of the City of New York, in March, 1898, at the height of the excitement occasioned by the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, and the reports of terrible suffering in Cuba through Spanish cruelty.

HOFFMAN, EUGENE AUGUSTUS, has been Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the City of New York, the most notable institution of its kind of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, since 1879. Not merely has he drawn no salary during this period, but he has himself endowed the office of Dean, and is allowing the interest to accrue for the benefit of the Seminary. By himself and his family three professorships in the Seminary have been endowed, while its memorial chapel of the Good Shepherd was erected by the Dean's mother in memory of his father, the late Samuel Verplanck Hoffman. Through his efforts, in fact, over one million dollars have been secured to the institution, while the large block, known as Chelsea Square, upon which stood two old stone houses when he became Dean, "has been more than half covered by a magnificent pile of buildings." He has also been a liberal contributor and able executive officer to church charities and various institutions. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, Trinity School, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He is also Chairman of the Building Committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.



EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN.

During many consecutive years he has represented the Diocese of New York in the General Convention. He is a member of the commission appointed for the Revision of the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1863, by Racine College in 1882, by the General Theological Seminary in 1885, and by Columbia College in 1886. The degree of Doctor of Common Law was bestowed upon him in 1890 by King's College University, Windsor, Nova Scotia. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given him by the University of the South in 1891 and by Trinity University, Toronto, in 1893. He has published "The Eucharistic Week," "The Legal Use of Church Bells," and "The System of Free Churches," besides sermons, addresses, and magazine articles. He is a member of the Century, Riding, and City clubs, the Archæological Society of New York, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the New

L. A. Hoffman

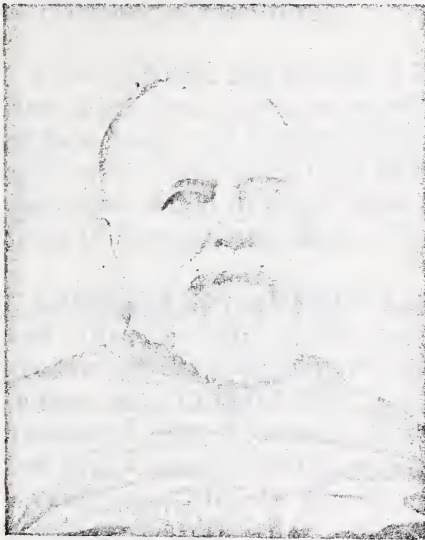
York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. He was born in New York City, March 21, 1829, and descends from the old New York families of Hoffman, De Witte, De Crispel, Benson, Verplanck, Beekman, Storm, and others. The late Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Rector of All Angels, New York City, was his younger brother. His mother was the daughter of Garrit Storm, well known as a New York merchant. His father, the late Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, was bred a lawyer, but later became head of the celebrated drygoods commission house of Hoffman & Waldo, of New York City. He was a director in important business corporations, prominent in church work and a member of the Union League Club. Dr. Hoffman is lineally descended from Marten Hoffman, a wealthy resident of New Amsterdam as early as 1660; from his son, Captain Nicholas Hoffman; from the latter's son, Colonel Martinus Hoffman, while the son of the last-mentioned, Captain Harmanus Hoffman, was the Dean's grandfather by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Philip Verplanck and Effie Beekman. Dr. Hoffman was himself married in 1852 to Mary C., daughter of the late Peter Zabriskie Elmendorf. Of their four children, the son, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, is Astronomical Fellow in Johns Hopkins University, while the three daughters are the wives, respectively, of Rev. John Harry Watson, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Thomas White Nickerson, Jr., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., and Charles Ludovic Hackstaff. It remains to speak of Dr. Hoffman's earlier career. He attended the Columbia College Grammar School, in 1847 was graduated from Rutgers College, in 1848 was graduated from Harvard, and in 1851 was graduated from the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained dea-

con by Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, in 1851, and during the next two years did mission work in connection with Grace Church Parish, Elizabeth, N. J. From 1853 to 1863 he was Rector of Christ Church, Elizabeth, and erected a stone church building, a parish schoolhouse, and a rectory, and established a classical school for boys, and a girls' school. He made his church free, organized the parish of Milburn, erected the church of St. Stephen, brought about the erection of a church building at Woodbridge, where he revived the parish, and freed St. James's, Hackettstown, from debt. Urged by Bishop Odenheimer to become Rector of St. Mary's, Burlington, N. J., within a year he lifted its debt of \$23,000, and raised funds for a peal of bells and an endowment for bell-ringers. During this time he became a trustee of Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall, and was Secretary of the Diocesan Convention and Secretary of the Standing Committee. During the five years following 1864 he was Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn. The erection of Long Island into a separate diocese occurred at this time, and he became President of its Standing Committee, and was prominently mentioned for the first Bishop. He became one of the trustees of the Church Charity Foundation. He was Rector of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, during the ten years from 1869 to 1879, and displayed his wonted energy.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK, Rector and founder of All Angels Protestant Episcopal Parish, New York City, was born in White Street, New York, November 18, 1830, and died in the same city, March 4, 1897. He was the second son of the late Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, the prominent New York merchant, his elder brother being Rev. Dr. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary of New York City. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman attended Rutgers College, in 1851 was graduated from Trinity College, and prepared for the Protestant Episcopal ministry at the General Theological Seminary in New York. Ordained a deacon by Bishop G. W. Doane, of New Jersey, he was for two years stationed at Morristown, in that State, in charge of a number of small chapels in the surrounding villages. He then became curate of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., of which parish Bishop Doane was Rector, as well as head of the diocese. Upon the death of Bishop Doane, two years later, he became Rector of the parish of St. Philip's, at Garrisons, N. Y., where he remained for fourteen years. In 1873 he accepted the charge of the little mission chapel of All Angels, at that time in West Central Park, and made of it one of the largest and most popular Protestant Episcopal parishes in the City of New York. The present church edifice, at the corner of Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, was largely built at the expense of his private fortune, as a memorial to his parents. It was erected in 1890. He was also a liberal benefactor beyond the limits of his own parish. To St. Stephen's College, Annan-

dale, N. Y., he gave the Hoffman Library Building and its contents. He erected the new dormitory for the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. He founded the Church Association for the Promoting of the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries—an organization which has already saved a number of institutions threatened with extinction, added to the equipment of others, and founded scholarship. He was a trustee of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, and of the General Theological Seminary of this city. At the time of his death he was Vice Chancellor of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.,—a position held at one time by the late Hon. William E. Gladstone. He published "Notes on the Angels," "Days and

Nights with Jesus," "The Principle of the Incarnation," "Books: A Library Lecture," "A Ramble at Sewanee," and "The Artists' and Authors' Prayer Book." He left incomplete a magnumopus illustration of the Bible. The degrees of D.D., D.C.L., and LL.D. were conferred upon him. About 1854 he was married to Eleanor Louise Vail, of New Brunswick, N. J., who survives him, with their daughter, Mrs. Jacob Van Vechten Olcott, of New York City, and two sons—Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., and William Mitchell Vail Hoffman—both of whom are engaged in real estate business in New York. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., is a director and



CHARLES FREDERICK HOFFMAN.

Secretary of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, and a director of the Fruit Auction Company. The ancestral antecedents will be found given in the notice of Dean Eugene Augustus Hoffman.

ABBOTT, LYMAN, successor of Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, is also well known as an editor and author. One of the sons of Professor Jacob Abbott, the voluminous author of the famous "Rollo Books," and other series for the young, he was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 18, 1835, was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1853, studied law, was admitted to the New York bar, and for a short time was the partner of his distinguished brothers, Benjamin Vaughan and Austin Abbott, after which he studied theology. Pastor of a Congregational Church at Terre Haute, Ind., from 1860 to 1865, during the next three years he was Secretary at New York City of the American Union

Commission, in the interest of the freedmen. He was also pastor for a time of the New England Church of New York City, resigning in 1869 to devote himself to literary work. He had previously been joint author with his two brothers of the novels, "Cone-Cut Corners" (1855) and "Matthew Caraby" (1858). He now edited a department of *Harper's Magazine*, as well as the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*. He subsequently became joint editor with Henry Ward Beecher of the *Christian Union*, and from Mr. Beecher's retirement to the present time has been its editor-in-chief. He resigned the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church in 1898. He delivered a series of sermonic lectures on "The Bible as Literature," in which he supported the Driver-Briggs variation of the Kuenen-Wellhausen school of higher criticism of the Bible.

CONCANEN, RICHARD LUKE, first Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, was consecrated at Rome, Italy, April 24, 1808 (the State of New York and Eastern New Jersey having been erected into a diocese, with New York City as the Episcopal See, on April 8 of that year), but failed to reach New York on account of the military conditions in Europe, and died at Naples, June 19, 1810.

KOHLMANN, ANTHONY, Jesuit, held the office of Vicar-General and Administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, on account of the inability of the first Bishop, Richard Luke Concanen (whom see), to reach New York City. With his associate, Fenwick, another Jesuit, Kohlmann founded the New York Literary Institute, the first Catholic school of importance in the city, located at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, a portion of the present site of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

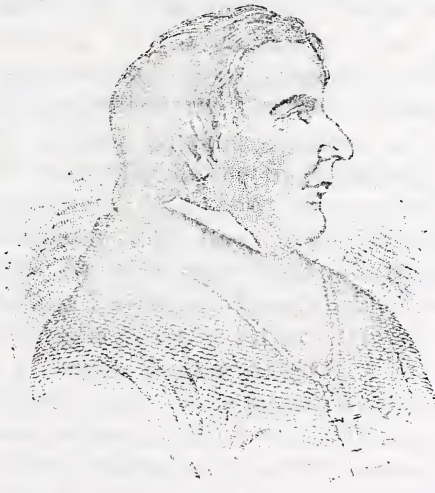
JOQUES, ISAAC, a Jesuit, ransomed from captivity among the Iroquois, and given passage to France by the city of New Amsterdam in 1643, is said to have been the first Catholic priest who set foot in New York City. "He found in the city," says the chronicler, "only two Catholics—a Portuguese woman and a transient Irishman from Maryland—whose confessions he heard."

HARVEY, THOMAS, a Jesuit, who accompanied Dongan, the Catholic Governor, to New York City in 1683, was the first Catholic priest having a charge in the city, a Catholic chapel near Bowling Green, and a Latin school about where Trinity Church now stands being then established. When Leisler assumed the government he fled to Maryland, but subsequently returned.

MCGLYNN, EDWARD, Catholic priest, of New York City, is distinguished for his eloquent advocacy of the system of political economy

of the late Henry George. Pastor of St. Stephen's Church at the time, Dr. McGlynn espoused the candidacy of George as Mayor of New York City in 1884, and, refusing to desist at the command of Archbishop Corrigan, was suspended as a priest. Not appearing before the Pope at Rome when summoned, he was excommunicated; but soon after the arrival in this country of the Papal Delegate, Archbishop Satolli, by this dignitary he was restored to his priestly functions, in December, 1892. While he was under the ban of the church, thousands of his parishioners and other sympathizers openly identified themselves with Dr. McGlynn, willing to share his ecclesiastical exile. These formed the nucleus of the large congregation whom the clergyman, as President of the Anti-Poverty Society of this city, addressed each Sunday night at Cooper Union for many years. He is now in charge of a parish in Newburg.

CONNOLLY, JOHN, Prior of St. Clement's Dominican Convent at Rome, Italy, was appointed by Pius VII. in 1814, the Second Bishop



JOHN CONNOLLY.

of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, was consecrated at Rome on November 6 of that year, and arrived in New York City on December 24, remaining Bishop of New York until his death in this city, February 6, 1825. Having at first but four priests under him in a diocese including the State of New York and a part of New Jersey, he did missionary work himself, founding, among others, the Catholic churches at Utica and Rochester, N. Y. He introduced the Sisters of Charity into New York City, and placed under them the orphan asylum which he had founded in 1817, and incorporated

as the New York Benevolent Society. He was active during the yellow fever plague of 1822 and 1823. He was born in Drogheda, Ireland, in 1750, and educated in Belgium.

POWER, JOHN, Roman Catholic priest, was Vicar-General under Bishop John Connolly, and during nearly two years, from the death of the latter, February 6, 1825, until the appointment of his successor, Bishop Du Bois, was Administrator of the Diocese of New York.

PRESTON, THOMAS S., Assistant Minister of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, New York City, prior to 1849, in that year entered the Roman

Catholic communion. He subsequently became Pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church, New York City; was Chancellor and Vicar-General under both Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Corrigan, and was made Monsignor.

DU BOIS, JOHN, succeeded John Connolly as Roman Catholic Bishop of New York in 1826. He had been the founder of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., and had assisted Madame Seton in founding the Sisters of Charity. He dedicated a number of churches and established a diocesan seminary at Nyack, N. Y., which was subsequently destroyed by fire. He died December 15, 1842.

HUGHES, JOHN, the first Archbishop of New York, was born in Annaloghan, County Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1797, the son of Patrick Hughes and Margaret McKenna. About 1816 the family emigrated to Chambersburg, Md., and the future Archbishop was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburg, Md. He was ordained priest in 1826, the following year became Pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Emmetsburg, and subsequently was assigned to St. Joseph's, at Philadelphia. He organized the Catholic Tract Society and St. John's Orphan Asylum at Philadelphia. He was also active in founding a theological seminary. He had controversies with Dr. Delancéy and Rev. John Breckinridge. In 1837 he was appointed Coadjutor-Bishop to Bishop Dubois, of New York. Two years later he succeeded the latter. He reorganized the lay trustee system of New York, founded the Church Debt Association, in 1840 founded St. John's College at Fordham, subsequently turning it over to the Jesuits; engaged in the public school controversy, in 1841 introduced at New York the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and in 1846 the Sisters of Charity. He also engaged in controversy over "Know-Nothingism." He secured the erection of the dioceses of Albany and Buffalo by a subdivision of his diocese, while in 1849-50 his diocese was erected into an archdiocese, he being made its first Archbishop. He opposed the revolutionary movements in Europe in 1852, and was antagonistic to Kossuth on the occasion of the latter's visit to this country. He erected the Church of the Immaculate Conception in 1854, and in 1858 laid the cornerstone of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1859 he sent a present of \$50,000 to Pope Pius IX., collected in his archdiocese. In 1861 he visited Europe at Lincoln's request. A little later he founded the theological seminary of his denomination at Troy, N. Y. He died in New York City, January 3, 1864.



John Arch. of N. Y.

MCCLOSKEY, JOHN, was appointed Coadjutor to Bishop Hughes in 1844, and on May 6, 1864, succeeded him as Archbishop of the



JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York. He placed the Catholic Protectory on a firm foundation, and carried St. Patrick's Cathedral to completion. Many churches were erected under his administration, many institutions organized, and many new Catholic orders introduced in the city. On April 27, 1875, he was made Cardinal, New York thus becoming the See of the first American Cardinal. The Catholic Union and the Catholic Club were formed during this period. Upon the death of Pope Pius IX., in 1878, Cardinal McCloskey was summoned to the conclave of cardinals at Rome.

Pope Leo XIII. was elected, however, before he arrived. Cardinal McCloskey died October 10, 1885.

MACCRACKEN, HENRY MITCHELL, was born at Oxford, Ohio, September 28, 1840, his paternal great-grandfathers, of Scotch descent, being Revolutionary soldiers. Being graduated from Miami University at the age of sixteen, he taught the classics, and was superintendent of a school. He studied theology two years at the United Presbyterian Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, and in 1863 was graduated at Princeton. For four years Pastor of the Westminster Church of Columbus, Ohio, he was one of the Committee of Three of the Ohio Synod, who founded the University of Wooster in 1866. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Free Church Association of Edinburgh and the Assembly at Dublin. Resigning his pastorate, he studied a winter at the universities of Tübingen and Berlin. On his return he became Pastor of a Presbyterian church in Toledo, Ohio. He proposed the Presbyterian Ter-centenary celebration of 1872 in the General Assembly of 1870. In 1881 he became Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, as well as its Professor of Philosophy. He secured its removal from Pittsburg to Allegheny and its establishment on a better foundation in 1882. In 1884 he delivered the address at the Scotch-Irish Reunion at Belfast, Ireland, the same year becoming Professor of Philosophy in the University of the City of New York. He subsequently became executive officer of this institution, with the title of Vice-Chancellor, while, in 1891, he succeeded the late Dr. John Hall as its Chancellor. He was active in founding its School of Pedagogy, in forming

its alliance with Union Theological Seminary in 1890, in the purchase of the new site, University Heights, in 1892; in the removal thither in 1894, in the erection of the system of college halls and the library, at a cost of \$600,000; in the erection, for \$700,000, of the new building of eleven stories on the old site on Washington Square, as offices, council-room, and location for the Schools of Law and Pedagogy, and in the consolidation of the School of Medicine with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He holds the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws. In the General Assembly of 1890 he moved for a committee to revise the Westminster Confession. He is Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

CORRIGAN, MICHAEL AUGUSTINE, Archbishop of New York since October 10, 1895. the date of the death of the late Cardinal McCloskey, had performed the active functions of his present position from September 26, 1880, when, under the title of Archbishop of Petra, he was made the Coadjutor of Cardinal McCloskey, with the right of succession to the archdiocese. Prior to this he had labored in Newark, N. J., in which city he was born, August 13, 1839. Graduated from Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Md., in 1859, he was one of the first students to enter the American College at Rome, Italy, and was ordained a priest in that city, September 19, 1863, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity the following year in public competition. He was appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture in Seton Hall College, Orange, N. J.; became President of that institution in 1868, administered the Diocese of Newark in the absence of Bishop Bayley in 1870, and, in March, 1873, was appointed Bishop of Newark by Pius IX. It was the record made by him in this diocese in establishing Catholic institutions, erecting churches, and creating new parishes, as well as for his skill in adjusting ecclesiastical differences, which led to his assignment to the Diocese of New York.



MICHAEL AUGUSTINE CORRIGAN.

LOW, SETH, President of Columbia University, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 18, 1850, and is one of the sons of the late Abiel A. Low, referred to elsewhere. (For portrait of Seth Low, see Volume

II. of this work, page 272.) He attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in 1870 was graduated from Columbia College at the head of his class. During the last year of the course he also attended law lectures. In 1875 he entered his father's tea-importing business, becoming manager of the firm business. He became a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Reform Club of Brooklyn, and became its first President. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn as an independent candidate, while in 1883 he was re-elected. He won distinction by his economical administration and his efforts to introduce the principle of civil-service examinations in connection with municipal offices. At the end of his second term he visited Europe. Returning he re-entered his father's business, subsequently closing up the enterprise. In 1890 he was elected to succeed the late Dr. F. A. P. Barnard as President of Columbia College. He at once secured a close union of the several departments, all of them being controlled by a university council. In 1890, for the first time, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons held its annual commencement at the same time as the other departments of the college. By act of the Legislature, March 24, 1891, it was made an organic part of the corporation of Columbia University. A new site for the University was obtained by the purchase of Bloomingdale Asylum and grounds on Morningside Heights, the payment of \$2,000,000 for this property being consummated in 1894. The institution now occupies the new buildings erected there. Mr. Low devoted one-half of his private fortune, the sum of \$1,000,000, for the erection of the new library building. In 1893 was established the *Columbia Union Press* for the publication of valuable documents and treatises. Mr. Low was also a founder of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and was its first President. He is President of the Archaeological Institution of America, and is Vice-President of the New York Academy of Sciences. By Governor Morton he was appointed one of the commissioners to draft the present charter of the City of New York. In the first election for Mayor of the consolidated city, in the fall of 1897, he was the candidate of the Citizens' Union, Mayor Van Wyck, Benjamin F. Tracy, and Henry George being the other candidates. His resignation as President of Columbia University was not acted upon during the campaign, and, after his defeat, was withdrawn.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, Governor of the State of New York, was born in New York City, October 27, 1858. He is the son of the late Theodore Roosevelt and a nephew of the present Robert B. Roosevelt and the late James A. Roosevelt. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1880, and began the study of law in New York. He served in the New York Assembly in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, representing the Twenty-first District of New York City. In 1886 he was Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, in a triangular con-

test, Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and Henry George being the other candidates. By President Cleveland, during the latter's first administration, he was appointed a Republican member of the United States Civil-service Commission, and distinguished himself in this position by his vigorous efforts in enforcing civil-service regulations. He resigned from this office, May 1, 1895, to accept his appointment by Mayor Strong as Police Commissioner of New York City, while, by the Board of Police Commissioners, he was elected its President. After a vigorous administration in this capacity, he resigned to accept his appointment by President McKinley, April 6, 1897, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He held this position during the period of preparation for the Spanish War, and then resigned to accept the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of so-called "Rough Riders," which had been organized to serve under him. This command participated in the Santiago campaign, while, after its engagement at Siboney, Roosevelt was commissioned Colonel. Returning to the United States with his troops, he became the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and was elected to this office November 8, 1898. He is the author of "Naval War of 1812," "Life of Thomas H. Benton," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," "The Winning of the West," "History of New York City," "Essays on Practical Politics," "The Wilderness Hunter," "American Political Ideals," and, in collaboration with Henry Cabot Lodge, "Hero Tales from American History."



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BEAL, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, was Superintendent of the Gas Light Company of Yonkers, N. Y., from 1855 to 1866; was President and Manager of the Central Gas Light Company of New York City from 1866 to 1897, and is now President of the Central Union Gas Company of this city. He originated the Northern Gas Light Company of New York City, and the William R. Beal Land Improvement Company, and is a director of both corporations. For several years he was a School Trustee in the Twenty-third Ward, and Chairman of the Board of School Trustees. He is Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Union of Harlem, is a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Harlem, and is a vestryman of Holy Trinity Church (Episcopal), of this city. He is a member of the New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Church, and Harlem clubs, and of Alexander Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was born in Newark, N. J., May 13, 1838, and was educated in Grace Church School of that city. His parents, James R. Beal and Elizabeth Austen,

who died when he was a child, were both natives of England. His mother was of the same family as Jane Austen, the authoress.

PARSONS, CHARLES, has been President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company since 1883, and is President of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company, and President and Receiver of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. He is Vice-President of the Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, and a director of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, and the National Bank of the Republic. He was Chairman of the Purchasing Committee of the New Jersey Midland Railway Company, which bought that property under foreclosure sale, and having reorganized it, was its president prior to its consolidation with the New York, Susquehanna and Western. In 1892 he was elected President of the New York and New England Railroad Company. As President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, he increased the earnings from \$1,600,000 to \$3,560,000, through the purchase of the Syracuse, Phoenix and Oswego, and the Rochester and Ontario Belt Railway, the building of the Norwood and Montreal Railroad, and the lease and consolidation of the Utica and Black River Railroad. As thus reorganized he leased the lines to the New York Central in 1891. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Stock Exchange. Born in Alfred, York County, Me., February 6, 1829, he is the son of William Parsons, and seventh in lineal descent from Joseph Parsons, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Springfield, and subsequently in Northampton, Mass. He enjoyed a good academic education. In the winter of 1853-54 he shipped produce to the North from New Orleans. He was in the commission business at Savannah, Ga. from 1854 to 1861, when the war forced him to discontinue. Forming a partnership with his brother, Edwin Parsons, in 1862, he has since resided in this city.

WELLS, JAMES L., is President of the North Side Board of Trade, President of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, and a director of the Twenty-third Ward Bank. He has been actively engaged in the real estate business for twenty-six years, and has been a director of the Real Estate Exchange. He has divided into city lots and successfully marketed nearly all the large properties in the Borough of the Bronx during the past twenty years. From 1884 to 1888 he acted as Official Appraiser for New York City in acquiring lands (about 4,000 acres) for the "new parks" and parkways. By appointment of Mayor Strong he was Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments in 1895, 1896, and 1897. He was a Member of the Assembly in 1879, 1880, and 1892; a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1881, 1882, and 1883, and was a member of the Board of Education of the town of West Farms from 1869 until

its annexation by the city in 1874. As an Alderman he obtained the charter under which was constructed the Suburban Elevated from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Tremont, while as an Assemblyman he introduced and passed the bill compelling the running of continuous trains and the carrying of passengers from the Battery to Tremont for a single fare of five cents. Active in the citizens' movement which secured a separate Department of Street Improvement in the annexed district, he twice refused nomination as Commissioner of this Department. In 1897 he refused the Republican nomination as President of the Borough of the Bronx. He was one of the founders of the North Side Board of Trade, one of the founders of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, and one of the founders of the Dollar Savings Bank. An Episcopalian, he was Vestryman and Warden of Grace Church, West Farms, and subsequently of St. Ann's Church, Morrisania. He was born in West Farms, now a part of New York City, December 16, 1843, and is the son of English parents, his father removing to this country in 1817. He married Florence Edith Fowler, and has a daughter.

FOSDICK, CHARLES B., for many years prior to his death was prominent both as a leather merchant and financier. He was born in New York City, August 31, 1824, and was descended from one of the old New York Huguenot families. Having received a common school education, he began a commercial education at the age of twelve, and was very soon thereafter launched upon a business career, which continued until his death. For forty-five years he was engaged in the tanning and leather business. He was chosen President of the Hide and Leather National Bank, upon its organization, in June, 1891. This institution, under Mr. Fosdick's direction, became exceptionally successful, acquiring a large volume of business in a short time. He was also interested as a director in such institutions as the Second National Bank, the Hamilton Bank, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and other enterprises. A remarkable feature of his career has been thus described: "There is no man in New York who has served so often upon the Grand Jury as he has; and owing to his thorough mastery of everything relating to the work of that



CHARLES B. FOSDICK.

august tribunal—the ‘Palladium of Liberty,’ as Horace Greeley designated it—Mr. Fosdick was invariably made foreman, and the presentments upon matters of great public moment were usually drawn up and read by him in open court. Many of the suggestions that he made from time to time in his official capacity have been embodied in the laws and statutes of this Commonwealth.” He served continuously as foreman of the Grand Jury for more than ten years. He was foreman when the “Boodle” Aldermen were indicted, and when the case of Sheriff Flack was investigated, as well as upon a number of other important occasions. He served as a Commissioner of Lunacy in the celebrated Stephanie murder case, and found Stephanie sane after a previous commission had pronounced the culprit insane. The report of this second commission was confirmed, and Stephanie was subsequently tried and sentenced to State’s prison for life.

KORTRIGHT, LAWRENCE, was one of the notable merchants of this city of the Revolutionary period. He was joint owner of several privateers during the colonial war with the French. In 1770 he was one of the original incorporators of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He acquired large tracts at Kortright, N. Y., which would have been erected into a manor, had not the Revolution swept away this English institution. He was descended from Jan Bastiaensen Kortright, who came to New Amsterdam in 1663 from Beest, Gelderland. By his wife, Hannah Aspinwall, Lawrence Kortright had one son—Captain John Kortright—and daughters who became the wives, respectively, of President James Monroe and Nicholas Gouverneur, head of the famous firm of Gouverneur, Kortright & Company.

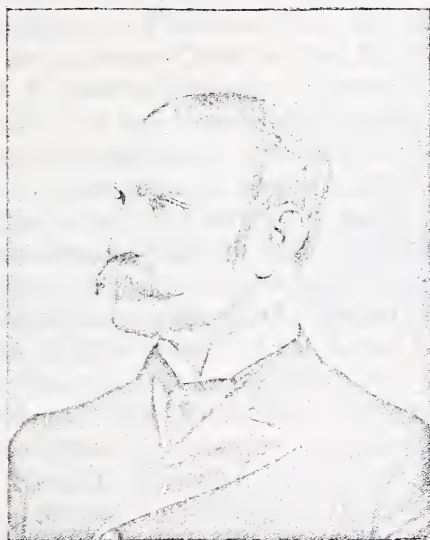
DOTY, ETHAN ALLEN, has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1847, and by appointment of Mayor Seth Low in 1883 became Chairman of the Civil-service Commission of the City of Brooklyn. Since 1889 he has been President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn. He is also a director of the Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn, and of the Franklin Safe Deposit Company of the same Borough. He is a member of the Union League, Lincoln, Hamilton, Manufacturers’, and Whist clubs of Brooklyn, and the Hardware and Unitarian clubs of New York, and has been active in politics in Brooklyn as an independent Republican. He was born in New York City, June 14, 1837, and was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. The son of the late Warren S. Doty and Sarah M., daughter of Rev. Caleb Child and Sarah Bramhall, he is eighth in lineal descent from Edward Doty, who came over in the Mayflower. He also descends from Benjamin Child, who emigrated from England to Roxbury, Mass., in 1630, while his first American ancestor in the Bramhall line was one of the early settlers of Plymouth, Mass. In 1852, Mr. Doty became Assistant Librarian of the

Mercantile Library of New York City, and a year or two later became Librarian of a large library in Brooklyn. He was subsequently book-keeper with a firm of publishers, while in 1857 he entered the employ of the manufacturing firm of Doty & Bergen, of which his father had been founder and head, and some time subsequent to the death of the latter succeeded to his father's interest in the business. In 1862 he purchased the interest of Mr. Bergen, and formed the firm of Doty & McFarlan. This firm, with manufactory in Brooklyn and warehouse in New York, for many years has been one of the largest houses engaged in the manufacture of fancy papers in the United States.

MOORE, WILLIAM HENRY HELME, was graduated from Union College in 1844, studied law, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar, and was long prominent in New York City in the adjustment of marine losses. He became Third Executive Officer of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, being for thirty years its Second Vice-President, from 1886 to 1895 was its First Vice-President, and since 1895 has been its President. He is a trustee of the Atlantic Trust Company, and the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and is a director of the Phenix National Bank. He is President of the Life Saving Benevolent Association, President of the Workingmen's Protective Union, President of the New York Port Society, is one of the vice-presidents of the American Geographical Society, and since 1882 has been a trustee of Union College. In 1890 he was elected President of the Union College Alumni Association. He is a member of the Union League and Reform clubs, and the City Bar Association. He married Adelaide L. Lewis. Born in Sterling, L. I., in 1824, he is the son of Colonel Jeremiah Moore, and descends from Thomas Moore, born in England about 1615, who married Martha, daughter of Rev. Christopher Youngs, Vicar of Reydon, Suffolk, England, emigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1636, and eventually settled at Southold, L. I., where he was the largest taxpayer, was Representative to the Connecticut General Court, was Chief Town Officer, and a Member of the first New York Provincial Assembly. Through his mother, Julia Brush, he also descends from Rev. George Phillips, one of the founders of Watertown, Mass., in 1630, who had been born in Rainham, England, in 1593, and was graduated from Cambridge University, England.

MACKEY, CHARLES WILLIAM, head of the law firm of Mackey, Forbes & Hughes, of Franklin, Pa., spends the greater portion of his time in the office which he has long maintained in New York City. He is President of the Indiana Central Railroad Company, President of the Franklin Steel Casting Company, President of the Pennsylvania Mining and Milling Company, President of the Anglo-American Oxide Company, Vice-President of the Fifth Sterling Steel Company, and Vice-President of the Wheeler Sterling Projectile Com-

pany. He is President of the American Axe and Tool Company. He is Vice-President of the New York Connecting Railway Company, having in hand the project of building a bridge across the East River between Morrisania and Brooklyn. He is Vice-President and General Counsel of the Colorado and Northwestern Railway Company. He is President of the Columbia Gas Light and Fuel Company, which supplies natural gas to Sharon, Mercer, Meadville, Oil City, and other places in Pennsylvania, having been its organizer. He organized and is President of the Franklin Natural Gas Company of Franklin, Pa. He was President of the American Oxide Company prior to its recent sale to the National Lead Company. He is President of the Pennsylvania Reduction Company, which has recently erected at Boulder, Col., one of the largest plants for the reduction



CHARLES WILLIAM MACKEY.

of gold and other ores in the United States. He is Vice-President of the Shenango Coal and Mining Company, one of the largest coal companies of Western Pennsylvania. He is a director of the Savings Bank of Franklin, Pa., the Emlenton Bank of Emlenton, Pa., and the Edinburgh Bank of Edinburgh, Pa. He organized the Columbia Spring Company, a combination of nearly all the manufacturers of springs in America, and was for some time one of its officers. He also organized the National Lead Trust, the American Axe and Tool Company, and other notable consolidations. He was for many years Attorney of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, a branch of the

Pennsylvania system. He projected the Olean, Bradford, and Warren Railroad, subsequently absorbed by the Western New York and Pennsylvania system, and was its Vice-President and General Solicitor. Of the Pittsburg, Bradford and Buffalo Railroad, now linked with the Pittsburg and Western, he was both projector and President. He was one of the organizers of the Cincinnati and South Eastern Railroad, now a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio system, and was its Vice-President and General Solicitor. He was a director and General Solicitor of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company. Formerly President of the Norfolk and Virginia Beach Railroad Company, under his management it established at Virginia Beach, near Norfolk, one of the well-known winter resorts of the country. He was born in Franklin, Pa., November 19, 1842, re-

ceived a good education, acquired the printer's trade, and published a newspaper when a boy. At the age of eighteen he studied law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Charles E. Taylor, subsequently President-Judge of the Venango District, Pennsylvania. After the firing upon Sumter, he assisted in organizing the first company raised in his county for the Civil War, which became Company C of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps; rose to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, when mustered out, July 11, 1863, had participated in numerous battles, from Dranesville to Gettysburg, and served as Ordnance Officer on the staffs of General McCall and General E. O. C. Ord. By appointment of Secretary Chase, from August, 1863, to August 1, 1865, he served as Special Agent for the United States Treasury for the Eastern Virginia and North Carolina District. At the close of the war he became a member of the law firm of Taylor & Gilfillan, of Franklin, Pa. In 1875 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, formerly Attorney-General of the United States. Mr. Mackey was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania District in 1884, and again in 1886, but failed of election, though receiving the largest majorities received by a Republican in the district for many years. He did effective work as a campaign speaker in New York and New Jersey in 1888. He was Captain in the Pennsylvania National Guard in 1872 and 1873. He is Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the New York Medico-Legal Society, the Army and Navy, Lawyers', Colonial, and Hardware clubs of New York City, the Grosvenor Club of London, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, and the Nursery Club of Franklin, Pa. He is a Knights Templar, District Deputy Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania, and District Deputy Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of Pennsylvania. He married, May 9, 1867, Lauretta B., daughter of the late Cyrus Paige Fay, of Columbus, Ohio. She descends from an old New England family, which settled at Hardwick, Mass., in 1645. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, both her paternal grandfather and her maternal great-grandfather being distinguished officers in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey have six children—Susan Taylor, wife of Edward Everett Hughes, her father's law partner; Myra Fay, wife of Cyrus Clarke Osborne, Representative of the Standard Oil Company at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Cyrus Fay, William Chase, Julia Ann, and Marion Paige Mackey.

CHANDLER, ALBERT BROWN, has long been prominently identified with some of the most important telegraph corporations, and latterly has also interested himself in electric lighting. At the present time he is President of the Sprague Electric Company, President

of the Electric Building, Loan and Savings Association, Acting President of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company, Vice-President and General Manager of the New York Quotation Company, Trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and a director of the Commercial Cable Company, the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, the Brooklyn District Telephone Company, the American District Telephone Company of Philadelphia, the United States and Hayti Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Commercial Cable Building Company, the Sprague Electric Elevator Company, and the Van Kannel Revolving Door Company. In 1858, at the age of eighteen, he became Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Bellaire, Ohio, and subsequently was employed in Pittsburg. In 1863 he became cipher operator in the War Department at Washington, and was also General Eckert's Disbursing Clerk. Upon the consolidation of the telegraph companies in 1866 he became Chief Clerk in the Superintendent's office, Eastern Division, and had charge of the transatlantic cable service. Becoming Assistant General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, in January, 1875, he was successively Secretary, Trustee, Treasurer, Vice-President, and in 1879 President, so remaining until its absorption into the Western Union in 1882. In 1881 he had been elected President of the Fuller Electrical Company. In December, 1884, John W. Mackay employed him as counsel of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, and in 1885 he was appointed Receiver of the same. Upon its reorganization he was elected President and Manager. He also became President of the Commercial Telegraph Company, Vice-President of the Commercial Cable Company, Vice-President of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company, and Manager of the United Lines Telegraph Company. He was likewise President of the Brooklyn District Telephone Company. Through his exertions the New York Stock Exchange obtained control of the Commercial Telegraph Company. In 1887 he arranged uniform rates with the Western Union, terminating a severe competition.

MAIRS, WILLIAM H., as the head of William H. Mairs & Company, whose establishment he founded in 1857, has long ranked as the leading manufacturer of wall paper in the United States, and he is now Treasurer of the National Wall Paper Company. He was born in Utica, N. Y., June 29, 1834, the son of John Mairs and Rachel, daughter of James Van Deusen, of Leeds, N. Y. His grandfather was a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. James Mairs, who came from the north of Ireland to Saratoga County, New York, about 1790. He is also seventh in descent from Jan Franse Van Hussen, who came from Holland about 1645, and made large purchases of land in the vicinity of Fort Orange, now Albany. His father, for a quarter of a century a merchant in Utica, removed to Brooklyn in 1845. Mr. Mairs attended the Brooklyn Mechanics' Institute. From 1850 to

1857 he was engaged with his father and a brother in the fancy dry-goods trade, but in the latter year modestly began the manufacture of wall paper on his own account.

PIERREPONT, HENRY EVELYN, eldest son of the late distinguished citizen of Brooklyn of the same name, who died in 1888, is a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank and a director of the Franklin Trust Company and the Home Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He married, in 1869, Ellen A., daughter of the late Abiel Abbot Low, and sister of Seth Low, President of Columbia University, and has two daughters, Mrs. Lea Mellyvaine Luquer and Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, and four sons, Henry Evelyn, Jr., Robert Low, Rutherford Stuyvesant, and Seth Low Pierrepont.

MALLORY, CHARLES, Vice-President of the New York and Texas Steamship Company, and a director of the Mallory Steamship Line, was born in Mystic, Conn., January 18, 1844, and was educated in the public schools of that place, and of New Haven, Conn. Upon leaving school he became a clerk in his father's firm of C. H. Mallory & Company, and his career since has been identified with the growth and development of the Mallory steamship interests. He is a member of the Union League and Racquet clubs, of New York City, and the Crescent and Hamilton clubs, of Brooklyn, where he resides. He was married, in October, 1872, to Maria Louise, daughter of George Quinn, of Milan, Ohio. He is himself the son of Charles H. Mallory, founder of the Mallory Steamship Line, and Eunice Clift. During the Civil War his father served in both houses of the Connecticut Legislature. Mr. Mallory's great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.



CHARLES MALLORY.

MILLIKEN, SETH MELLEN, from 1856 to 1861 conducted a general store in Minot, Me.; from 1861 to 1865 was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Portland, Me., with his brother-in-law, Daniel W. True, and in 1865 became a member of the Portland firm of Deering, Milliken & Company, wholesale drygoods jobbers. In 1867 they

established a branch in New York City, and since 1873 Mr. Milliken has been Resident Manager of the business in this city. He is Treasurer of the Harwood Land and Improvement Company, a trustee of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a director of the Mercantile National Bank and the Upper East Side Association. He is President of the Pondicherry Company, woolen manufacturers, of Bridgton, Me.; is President of the Cowan Woolen Manufacturing Company, of Lewiston, Me.; is President of the Dallas Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Huntsville, Ala.; is chief owner of the Farnsworth Company, manufacturers of flannels, of Lisbon, Me., and is a director of the Forest Mills Company, of Bridgton, Me., the Lockwood Company, of Waterville, Me., and both the Spartan Mills and the Lockhart Mills, of South Carolina. In 1892 he was a Republican Presidential Elector. He is a member of the Union League, Riding, Driving, Merchants', Wool, Suburban, and Republican clubs, the Algonquin Club of Boston, and the Cumberland Club, of Portland Me. He married, in 1874, Margaret L., daughter of Dr. L. G. Hill, of Dover, N. H., and has a daughter and two sons—Seth Mellen, Jr., and Ferrish H. Milliken. Born in Portland, Me., January 7, 1836, he is himself the son of Josiah Milliken, farmer, tanner, and lumber dealer, and descends from Hugh Milliken, a Scotchman, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1650.

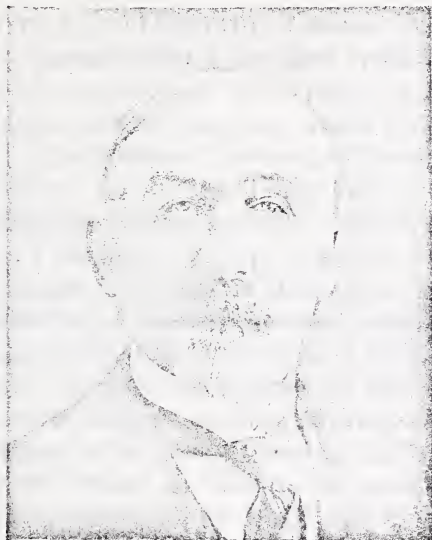
CHESEBROUGH, ROBERT A., President of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, is the son of the late Henry A. Chesebrough, a drygoods merchant of New York City, and grandson of Robert Chesebrough, founder of the Fulton Bank and its first president. He is descended from William Chesebrough, who accompanied Governor John Winthrop, to Boston, in 1630, was High Sheriff of Boston, and became a founder of Stonington, Conn., which he represented in the Hartford General Court. Born in London, England, January 9, 1837, Mr. Chesebrough was educated in Europe, traveled extensively and devoted some years to the study of chemistry. In 1858 he began the manufacture of petroleum and coal oil products in New York City, and in 1870 discovered and patented the commercial product to which he gave the name of vaseline. The wide range of use to which it has been put has led to the establishment of branches of his manufactory throughout Europe. He has been Second Vice-President of the Consolidated Exchange of this city, and a member of its Building Committee. He was one of the founders of the New York Real Estate Exchange. As the Republican candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District of New York City, he reduced the Democratic majority, but failed of election. He was elected President of the Downtown Republican Club in 1890, and is a member of the Union League, Manhattan, and Riding clubs. He married, in 1864, Margaret McCredy, sister of Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, and has a daughter and three sons—Robert M., William H., and Frederick W. Chesebrough.

MUNN, ORSON DESAIX, founder and President of Munn & Company, patent solicitors, and publishers of the *Scientific American*, was born in Monson, Mass., June 11, 1824, the son of Rice Munn and Lavinia Shaw. After being graduated at the age of sixteen from Monson Academy, for two years he was employed in a book store in Springfield, Mass., and later clerked in his native town. Coming to this city in 1846, in partnership with the late Alfred E. Beach, son of Moses Y. Beach, then proprietor of the *New York Sun*, he formed the firm of Munn & Company, and acquired the plant of the *Scientific American*, which Rufus Porter had established. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Beach, January 1, 1896. They soon established an agency for procuring patents for inventors, and extended this service to include all foreign countries having patent laws. They have obtained for customers more than 100,000 patents. They also import scientific and engineering books. A Spanish edition of the *Scientific American* is published. In 1876 they began the publication of the *Scientific American Supplement*. They also publish a monthly for architects and builders. Mr. Munn has a summer home, Llewellyn Park, Orange Mountain, N. J., and near by an estate stocked with Dutch belted cattle. He was married in 1849 to Julia Augusta Allen, of his native place. She died October 26, 1894. Mr. Munn's two sons are associated with him in business.

ROSSITER, CLINTON L., is President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, President of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, President of the Sea Beach Railway Company, and is a director of the Citizens' Electric Light Company. He was born in Brooklyn, February 13, 1860, was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of that borough, and in 1875 began his business career in connection with the California Fast Freight Line Clipper Ships. In the following year he became identified with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. In 1890 he became Superintendent of the Harlem Division, while from 1891 to 1895 he was Assistant Superintendent of the Buffalo and Syracuse Division. In June, 1895, he was elected to the Presidency of the roads owned and controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He is a member of the Hamilton, Montauk, and Marine and Field clubs of Brooklyn. He is the son of Lucius T. Rossiter and Mary, daughter of Van Wyck Wickes. His maternal grandfather, Major Thomas Wickes, was an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolution. He lineally descends from Edward Rossiter, born in London in 1601, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and six years later became one of the founders of Windsor, Conn.

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH L., following his service in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, became identified with the development

of Southern railroad interests. His first connection was with the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. Later he was associated in the management of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line railroads. In 1877 he established himself in New York City as a broker and dealer in securities and investments. He influenced the investment of millions of dollars in the iron and coal resources of Alabama and Tennessee. As financial agent he procured the means for the construction and equipment of the Chattanooga Southern Railway, and was President of the construction company by which the road was built. He is now President of the Gold Creek Nevada Mining Company. He is a member of the New York Club and the Southern Society of New York.



JOSEPH L. ROBERTSON.

and maintains a well-known stock farm, "Meadowland," in Monmouth County, New Jersey, which is devoted to the breeding of thoroughbred horses. He married, in 1869, Mary Webb, daughter of William H. Pollard, of Montgomery, Ala., and niece of Charles T. Pollard, and has two daughters, and two sons—William Pollard and Benjamin J. Robertson. Major Robertson was himself born on the old Robertson family estate in Montgomery County, Kentucky, October 4, 1838. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of Kentucky and Tennessee, while his mother, Emily Richardson, was a granddaughter of the Marquis de Calmis, a scion of the old Huguenot

nobility of France, who became one of the pioneers of Kentucky. Pursuing his course at the Military Academy at West Point when the Civil War began, Major Robertson resigned and enlisted in the Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, being commissioned First Lieutenant of Company H. He became Adjutant of the regiment, and subsequently Assistant Adjutant-General of the brigade, commanded by General John C. Breckenridge. In 1863 he served on the staff of General Hawes, of Kentucky, in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Later, he was on the staff of General Waul, of Texas. He was finally transferred to the staff of General Magruder, with whom he served until the close of the war.

DUN, ROBERT GRAHAM, head of the well-known mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Company, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, August 7, 1826, and is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Rev. James

Dun, for twenty years was minister of the Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow. His father, Robert Dun, emigrated to Virginia in 1815, and married Lucy Worthum Angus, also of Scotch descent. Early in life Mr. Dun rose to partnership in a Chillicothe business house, and in 1850 came to this city and entered the employ of the mercantile agency of Tappan & Douglass. Upon the retirement of Mr. Tappan he became a partner under the style of B. Douglass & Company. In 1859 he acquired the Douglass interest, and reorganized the firm as R. G. Dun & Company. Under this firm name about one hundred and fifty branches are maintained in the principal cities of this country and Europe.

HOGAN, TIMOTHY, founder and head of the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, prominently identified with the shipping and steamship interests of the Port of New York, is President of the North American Transportation Company, and a director of the Miami Steamship Company, the Produce Exchange Trust Company, the Colonial Bank, the Brooklyn Bank, the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, and the Manhasset Improvement Company. He was born in Liverpool, England, February 17, 1835, the son of Michael Hogan, who was in the warehouse business in that city. In 1848, at the age of thirteen, he shipped as a seaman, and so continued until 1854, when he became foreman for Gale & Brown, a leading firm of stevedores of New Orleans. In 1858 he succeeded the senior partner under the style of Brown & Hogan, and so continued until the Civil War brought the business to an end. Coming to New York in 1862 he organized the firm of Pinder & Hogan, stevedores, which was dissolved in 1869. He continued alone until the present firm was formed, his sons, Charles W. and Jefferson Hogan, then becoming his partners. Subsequently his younger son, Arthur F., entered the firm. He was one of the first in this country to realize the utility of the iron freight steamers with compound engines, known as "tramps," and was one of the founders of the "Monarch Line" from London, in 1880. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and the Maritime Exchange. He was long a Vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. For some years he has been a resident of New York City. He was married, in 1857, to Mary Nichols Millward, of Liverpool. She was active in connection with the benevolent institutions of Brooklyn, and upon her death, in August, 1882, left bequests to nearly all of them.

HOGAN, CHARLES W., member of the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, and the oldest son of its founder and head, is President of the Miami Steamship Company, Treasurer of the Terminal Warehouse Company, and Secretary of the Occident Dock Company, being a director of all three. He is a member of the Produce Exchange and the

Maritime Exchange, of the Marine and Field, Atlantic Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht clubs, and resides at Plainfield, N. J.

HOGAN, JEFFERSON, member of the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, is the second son of Timothy Hogan. He is President of the Charleston Transport Line, and a director of the Miami Steamship Company, the Occident Dock Company, and the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company. He resides in New York City, and is a member of the Produce Exchange, the Maritime Exchange, and the New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and Marine and Field clubs.

HALSEY, STEPHEN ALLING, was born on Chambers Street, New York City, April 7, 1798, the son of Jacob Halsey and Jemima Cook, his father being a carpenter, master builder, and dealer in lumber. He died May 5, 1875, at his home on Main Street, Astoria, L. I. Under the firm style of John C. Halsey & Company, he was long engaged in the fur business in New York City with his brother John Cook Halsey, the latter having learned the business in the employ of the first John Jacob Astor. Stephen Alling Halsey may be said to be the father of Astoria. In 1824 he had purchased a summer residence at Flushing, L. I., but a daily steamboat making a landing at Hallett's Cove, he became enamored of the latter spot, and in 1835 removed there, having purchased the Perrot and Blackwell farms, comprising nearly all the land between Pot Cove and Hallett's Cove. He laid out and opened streets, built wharves, and erected dwelling-houses and buildings for factories, shops and stores, at the same time inducing manufacturers, tradesmen, and mechanics to establish themselves there. His brother co-operated until his death, in 1837. Through the efforts of Stephen Alling Halsey, in 1839, the Legislature incorporated the settlement as a village, under the name of Astoria, adopted in honor of John Jacob Astor. In 1840 Mr. Halsey purchased Horne's Hook Ferry to Eighty-sixth Street, New York, improved the service greatly, and retained control for nearly thirty years. About this time he erected and occupied the large stone mansion now occupied by the Long Island City High School. He induced William Lewis to operate a line of omnibuses from Astoria to City Hall, New York City, by way of Eighty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, and Chatham Street, giving the omnibuses free passage across the ferry, and building the stable for the line. The trip one way was sometimes made within the hour. He was instrumental in opening Fulton Street—then called Perrot Avenue—from the Boulevard to Main Street (making a direct route to the ferry), and was also the leading factor in constructing the Flushing turnpike, and the Astoria, Ravenswood and Williamsburgh turnpike, with their bridges, both of which roads he managed for many years. He was a trustee of the village of Astoria almost con-

tinuously from its incorporation until the chartering of Long Island City, of which it became a part. The first Fire Department was created principally through his agency in 1842, by the organization of Astoria Fire Engine Company, No. 1. He bought the engine, and erected the engine-house. He was a liberal contributor in the erection of the Reformed Dutch Church in 1836, the Presbyterian Church in 1846, and the Roman Catholic Church on Newtown Avenue. About 1849 he bought several farms in association with Byam K. Stevens, Henry L. Riker, and William B. Bolles, leading to the opening of Broadway with Crescent, Emerald, Academy, and Grand streets, and First, Second, and Jamaica avenues. He donated for the erection of a public school building the lots on Academy Street, which have been used for many years for the Fourth Ward School. He organized the Astoria Gas Company in 1853, and built the works which for nearly a quarter of a century supplied the village. The title of "Father of Astoria," was universally accorded to him by his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Halsey lineally descended from Thomas Halsey, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637 from Great Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, England, where his ancestors had been land-owners since 1520, a portion of the ancient estate being still held by Thomas Frederick Halsey, Member of Parliament from Hertford County. Having resided at Lynn, Mass., from 1637 to 1640, in the latter year Thomas Halsey removed to Southampton, L. I., of which he was one of the



STEPHEN ALLING HALSEY.

founders. Here his son, also Thomas Halsey, was a man of large means and influence. Recompense Halsey, great-grandson of the original emigrant, in 1730 removed from Southampton to Scotch Plains, Union County, N. J., and eventually to Hanover, Morris County, N. J., where he died in 1771, leaving a large estate. His son, Elihu Halsey, was the father of Jacob Halsey, who removed to New York City and engaged in the lumber business. His wife was the daughter of John Cook, of Hanover, Morris County, N. J. Stephen Alling Halsey was their second son and fourth child. The latter married, in 1831, Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Jean Baptiste Reboul, who had removed to New York City in 1798 from the Island of Martinique, where he had resided since 1777, having been born, in 1758, in the parish of Chateauroux, Dauphine, France. The issue

of this marriage was four sons—John J. Halsey, born in New York City, and George A., Stephen B., and William R., born in Astoria. The last-mentioned died in infancy. Mrs. Halsey died in 1851. Two years later Mr. Halsey married Elizabeth H. Goble, of Newark, N. J., by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The younger son by this marriage, Dr. Frank S. Halsey, is a physician of New York City.

SEAMANS, CLARENCE WALKER, one of the members of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, proprietors of the Remington Typewriter, and now a director of the corporation of that name, is also President of the Union Typewriter Company, is a trustee of the Washington Trust Company, and is a director of the Bedford Bank and of the Schermerhorn Bank. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a trustee of Syracuse University, a trustee of Adelphi College, and a trustee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and is a member of the Union League, Crescent, Riding and Driving, and Parkway Driving clubs of Brooklyn, where he has long resided. He was born at Ilion, N. Y., June 5, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of that place.

DITSON, CHARLES HEALY, who, for more than thirty years, has been at the head of Charles H. Ditson & Company, music publishers, the New York branch of the system of confederated houses, is the eldest son of the late Oliver Ditson, founder of the business, and long head of the parent house in Boston. Mr. Ditson is now a trustee of his father's estate, is Secretary and Treasurer of Charles H. Ditson & Company, of New York; Treasurer of the Oliver Ditson Company, of Boston, and Treasurer of the Oliver Ditson Society for the Relief of Needy Musicians. For twelve years he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Music Publishers' Association of the United States. He is a member of the Players' and Manuscript clubs, and the New England Society, of this city, and the Algonquin Club, of Boston. He was born in Boston, August 11, 1845, and there educated. He married, in 1890, Alice Maud, daughter of John Tappin and Jane Lindsley, and granddaughter of Rev. Henry Tappin. Mr. Ditson is descended from Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, through his mother, Catherine, daughter of Benjamin Delano, of Kingston, Mass. His paternal grandfather, of Scotch descent, was a shipowner in Boston, where his father was born in 1811. The latter entered the bookstore of Colonel Samuel H. Parker, of Boston, became his partner under the style of Parker & Ditson, and purchased the entire business in 1840. He then took up the publication of music exclusively, absorbing several houses in this line. In 1867 the New York house was established with the present Mr. Ditson at its head. In 1875 was established the Philadelphia house of J. E. Ditson & Company, at its head being another son, James Edward Ditson, who died in 1881. A

notable branch house was also organized at Chicago under the style of Lyon & Healy, while the firm of John C. Haynes & Company, of Boston, is also a branch. Oliver Ditson educated many musicians, was the patron of orchestras and musical societies, and, by his subscription of \$25,000, saved the first Peace Jubilee in Boston from failure. He was President of the Continental National Bank of Boston for twenty-one years, and was a trustee of the Boston Safe Deposit Company, and the Franklin Savings Bank. A third son, Frank Oliver Ditson, having died in 1885, Charles H. Ditson is the only surviving son. He has one sister, widow of Colonel Burr Porter.

DICKINSON, HORACE EDWARD, drygoods importing merchant of New York City, was born here in 1858. He is a member of the New York Athletic and Knickerbocker Riding clubs and the Sons of the Revolution. He married, in 1887, Nellie R., daughter of Alexis Poulet and Rebecca Acton, and through her mother descended from Captain Richard Acton, of the British navy, who served under Admiral Blake against the Dutch from 1650 to 1660, and, accompanying Governor Charles Calvert to Maryland about 1665, settled in Anne Arundel County. He was the third son of Sir Edward Acton, Baronet, of Aldenham Hall, County Salop. Mr. Dickinson is grandson of Horace Dickinson, who removed from Hatfield, Mass., to Montreal, Can., where he became a prominent merchant and established a steamship and coach service between Montreal and Kingston. His mother's father, Abijah Bigelow, was a Revolutionary soldier. He is also great-grandson of Brigadier-General Lemuel Dickinson of the Revolution and Shays's Rebellion, and is seventh in descent from Nathaniel Dickinson, who came with Winthrop in 1630, and was prominent at Watertown and Wethersfield, Conn. Mr. Dickinson is twenty-first in descent from Johanne Dykonson of Kingston-upon-Hull in the time of Henry III. Through the wife of one in this line he descends from Edward III. of England.

GOOD, JOHN (created Count of the Holy Roman Empire by Pope Leo XIII. in 1887), is distinguished as an inventor who has revolutionized the art of rope making, and as the largest cordage manufacturer in the world. He was born in Ireland in 1844, and brought to this country by his widowed mother at the age of seven. At twelve years of age he began to learn rope making, and later was apprenticed to a machinist. He became foreman of a rope-making establishment, and during the period of the Civil War he invented various machines applicable to rope making. One was for hand combing and lapping hemp, another for straightening fibers, a third for drawing hemp into slivers, and a fourth for spinning fine cords. These inventions, which have completely transformed the character of cordage-manufacture, were patented in the United States, the eleven

chief European nations, and Canada, Australia, and Cuba. He also invented a machine for making the binding twine which has displaced the wire originally used with harvesters. He introduced the manufacture of twine from sisal hemp, the century plant of Cuba and Yucatan. He has long operated large machine shops in Brooklyn, and in 1885 began the manufacture of cordage, establishing a large plant at Ravenswood, L. I. Later he established cordage mills at Millwall, and Great Grimesby, England; on the Tiber, Italy, and in France and Germany. He has been independent of the National Cordagemakers' Association, or "Cordage Trust," since April, 1892. He is President of the John Good Cordage and Machine Company, a director of the Kings County Trust Company, and a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

HUSON, ROBERT, born in Stratton, Norfolk, England, July 19, 1813, the son of Robert Huson and Elizabeth Crampton, received a common school education, and between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one served an apprenticeship as a mason-builder. He then came to America, between 1834 and 1847 worked as a journeyman in New York City, and since the latter date has been engaged in business on his own account. He erected the Park Theater, and other structures, but has especially devoted himself to masonry work in support of furnaces, boilers, and heavy machinery of various kinds. He is considered an expert in this department. He is a Republican, and a member of the Masons' and Builders' Association. He married Sarah, daughter of Alexander Gaston, of an old Pennsylvania family, and has two daughters and a son—Hiram A. Huson, in business with his father.

SCHAEFER, EDWARD CHARLES, engaged in commercial business in New York in 1868, the following year becoming connected with the Germania Bank. In 1873 he became connected with the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, and, since 1878, has been President of that corporation. Since 1892 he has also been President of the Germania Bank. He is likewise President of the Brooklyn Fifth Avenue Improvement Association, and is a director of the New York Hygeia Ice Company, of John Chatillon & Sons, and of the Schaefer Company. He is a member of the Manhattan and Democratic clubs, the Liederkrantz, the Arion Society, the German Society, the German Hospital, the Isabella Home, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. The son of Frederick Schaefer and Theresa R. Hammer, he was born in New York City, December 16, 1850, and was educated in private schools, the public schools, and a business college.

HUDSON, CHARLES I., for some years connected with S. M. Mills & Company, of this city, formerly a prominent brokerage firm, in 1874 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and established a business of his own. In 1876 he established the firm of C. I. Hudson & Company, and has continued at the head of a firm under this style to the present time, but has had several partners. He was elected one of the Governors of the Stock Exchange for the term of four years in 1891, and in 1896 was re-elected. One of the organizers of the Fourteenth Street Bank in 1888, for several years he was a member of its directorate. He is a member of the Colonial, Manhattan, Riding, Democratic, New York Athletic, Larchmont Yacht, and American Jersey Cattle clubs, the St. Lawrence River Association, and the Thousand Island Club, having been one of the organizers of the last mentioned, and now being one of its directors. He has a country place, "The Ledges," on one of the Thousand Islands. He married, in 1876, Sarah E. Kierstede, a descendant of Anneke Jans, and has four sons—Percy Kierstede, Hendrick, Hans Kierstede, and Charles Alan Hudson. Mr. Hudson was born in New York City, August 20, 1852, the son of Isaac N. Hudson and Cornelia A. Bogert, daughter of John Edward Haight, a well-known New York merchant. His father was born in England, being the son of a clergyman of Bradford, England, and, coming to this country in 1830, became prominent as a journalist.



CHARLES I. HUDSON.

DUNLAP, ROBERT, pre-eminent in the manufacture and sale of gentlemen's hats in the United States, is also largely interested in other directions. He is President of Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau, Limited, and a director of the Bank of the State of New York, the Garfield National Bank, the Excelsior Savings Bank, and the Ball Electric Light Company. He was one of the founders of the illustrated weekly, *Truth*, in 1890, and, subsequently acquiring the property, achieved success in its publication. In 1891 he established the Dunlap Cable News Company, and later consolidated it with a European service under its present style as Dalziel's News Agency. Born in New York City of Scotch-Irish parentage, October 17, 1834, he was educated in the public schools, apprenticed to learn hat-making, served his time,

and then entered his employer's store as salesman, and in 1857 engaged in the business on his own account. With several stores in this city, branches in Philadelphia and Chicago, agencies in other cities, and a large factory in Brooklyn, he is at the head of the largest business of the kind in the world, while his make is the unquestioned standard in the United States.

CHEW, BEVERLY, Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company, for four years President of the Grolier Club, and the owner of one of the notable private libraries, rich in American post-Revolutionary first editions and early English drama and poetry, was born in Geneva, N. Y., March 5, 1850, attended the Peekskill Military Academy, and in 1869 was graduated from Hobart College. He is a member of the Century Association, the Grolier, Players', Church, and Sigma Phi clubs, and the Dunlap Society. He married, in 1872, Clarissa Taintor, daughter of the Rev. Job Pierson, of Ionia, Mich. She died in 1889. He is the son of Alexander La Fayette Chew and Sarah Augustus, daughter of Phineas Prouty, of Geneva, N. Y., both his father and maternal grandfather being bankers. He is seventh in descent from John Chew, a cadet of the family of Chew of Chewton, Somerset, England, who came to Virginia in 1620, and was a member of the assembly and house of burgesses. Mr. Chew's grandfather, Beverly Chew, removed to New Orleans from Virginia and was Collector of the Port, Russian Vice-Consul and President of the branch United States Bank at that place. He married Maria Theodora, daughter of Colonel William Duer of New York and granddaughter of Major-General Alexander of the Revolution, titular Lord Sterling.

CONKLIN, ROLAND RAY, in 1897 elected Vice-President of the North American Trust Company of New York and London, is also a director of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, the United States Land Company, the Augusta Railway and Electric Company, and the Northeast Electric Railway. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1880, and immediately afterward went to Winfield, Kan., and with Samuel M. Jarvis organized the firm of Jarvis, Conklin & Company, mortgage-loan bankers. In 1886 it was incorporated as the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. In 1881 he removed to Kansas City, and more recently to New York City. He is President of the Men's Club, a member of the Colonial, Manhattan, and Lawyers' clubs of this city; the Maryland Club, of Baltimore; the Chicago Club, of that city, and of the Church of the Messiah, New York. He was born in Urbana, Ill., February 1, 1858, the son of Joseph Okell Conklin and Julia Louisa, daughter of John Hunt. His mother was born in Norwich, England, and could trace her descent from John Rogers, the martyr.

STOUT, CHARLES HERMAN, was born in New York City, February 13, 1864, the son of Charles Stout and Hanora Frances Merrell. His father was a well-known drygoods merchant of New York, a member of the firm of Knisely, Stout & Kellogg. Charles Herman Stout was educated in public and private schools in New York City, entered a commission office as clerk, became a clerk in the service of the National Bank of the Republic of this city, and rose through various grades to that of Assistant Cashier, to which he was appointed January 10, 1888. Since June 30, 1893, he has been Cashier. He is Treasurer of the Colonial Order, New York Chapter; is a member of the St. Nicholas and Church clubs, and is an active member of St. Thomas's Church. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the early settlers of New Jersey. He is of French Huguenot descent through his mother, her ancestors having settled in Westchester County, New York, about 1750.

MORRIS, HERMON, became Secretary of the Kings County Trust Company, December 29, 1890, prior to which time, for about nineteen years he was with the Nassau National Bank, of Brooklyn, during the greater portion of this period occupying the position of general bookkeeper, discount and collection clerk. He was born on Ninth Street, New York City, November 11, 1844, and was graduated from Ward School No. 44, and admitted to the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. His father was born in Newark, N. J., and his mother in New York City. His is the branch of the Morris family which received the original grant of the site of the present city of Newark, N. J.

HURST, WILLIAM H., President of the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company, was born in this city, April 24, 1853, the son of George Hurst and Ann McSorley. His father was a dealer in blue-stone, founder of the firm of Hurst & Treanor, of New York. He descended from a family of farmers of County Fermanagh, Ireland, as did his wife from farmers of County Tyrone. Mr. Hurst was graduated from the New York public schools in 1872, attended St. John's College, Fordham, and was connected with his father's firm, Hurst & Treanor, from that time until his retirement from business in 1890. After two years spent in travel he was in 1892 elected President of the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company, engaged in collecting and distributing news throughout the United States. He is a member of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the New York Catholic Protectory, and a member of the Democratic, New York Athletic, and Catholic clubs. He married, first, in 1876, Norah M. Hallahan, who died in 1886, and second, in 1888, Minnie E. Murphy, and has living a son and a daughter by the first wife, and four sons and two daughters by the second.

RICKERSON, CHARLES L., since 1872 a member of the firm of Williams & Rickerson, the largest dealers in hay in New York City, is also in control of the railway system of the Catskill Mountains. He is President of the Otis Elevating Railway Company, President of the Catskill and Tannersville Railroad, Vice-President of the Catskill and New York Steamboat Company, and a director of the Catskill Mountain Railway Company, the Cairo Railroad, the Arizona Cattle Company, and the Santa Cruz Park Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Mercantile Exchange, the Maritime Exchange, and the Montauk, Carleton, and Riding and Driving clubs of Brooklyn. He was born in Cairo, N. Y., August 15, 1843, and was educated in the public schools. His ancestors came from Holland on his father's side and from Scotland on the maternal side, and have been many generations in the United States.

COLTON, FREDERICK C., Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, has been connected with that institution for thirteen years, during ten of which he was Assistant Secretary. He was born in Amherst, Mass., September 5, 1844, and is the son of Aaron M. and L. Elizabeth Colton. He engaged in business in Northampton, Mass., just prior to the Civil War, but abandoned it to volunteer in defense of the Union. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and other actions, including the capture of Port Hudson. Having been mustered out, he accepted a position in the New York office of a manufacturing company of Massachusetts. Subsequently for some years he was a stockbroker and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

WHITE, JOSEPH BAKER, was appointed First Secretary of the Kings County Trust Company, upon its organization in 1889, and resigned to organize the Hamilton Trust Company, of which he has been Secretary since 1891, and of which he is a trustee. A member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, from 1878 to 1884, during four years of this time he was its President. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn. He was born at Long Branch, N. J., June 15, 1854, attended the famous New England Home School at Washington, Conn., Mansfield Academy, of Brooklyn, and in 1875 was graduated from Yale. He is the son of the late R. Cornell White, well-known steamship builder, and Hannah D., daughter of Dobel Baker and Mary Corlies, is the grandson of Robert White, Jr., and Hannah Gibbs, and is great-grandson of Calvin White. He is a cousin of Richard Grant White, the Shakespearian scholar and critic, and of the latter's son, Stanford White, the eminent architect, while his uncle, Chandler White, was one of the originators of the Atlantic cable. In the present residence of Mr. White, overlooking Lower New York Bay, on the Shore Road, between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, meetings of the Atlantic cable projectors were held. At seven-

teen years of age Mr. White took charge of one branch of his father's business, and for fifteen years was engaged in the transportation business about New York. He became General Manager of the "White Line" of steamers, two vessels of which—the *Grand Republic* and *Columbia* (built by his father)—were the largest excursion steamers in existence. Subsequently he was associated with the *Starin Transportation Company*. Still later he organized and managed the banking office of *Edward F. Linton*, in Brooklyn.

VAN WORMER, JOHN R., is Secretary and General Manager of the *Lincoln Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company*, was one of the organizers and is an officer of the *Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company*, and is a director of the *Schermerhorn Bank of Brooklyn*. He was Secretary of the *Union League Club of New York City* in 1892 and 1893, and is now a member of its Executive Committee. He is a member of the *Building and Finance Committee of the New York Athletic Club*. He is also a member of the *City and Republican clubs*, the *New England Society*, the *Holland Society*, and the *Sons of the American Revolution*. He was born in *Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y.*, March 14, 1849, his ancestors having come from *Holland* in 1660. Having received an academic education, he became a telegraph operator, and subsequently engaged in newspaper work. In 1872 he went on the stump for *General Grant*, afterward being employed by the *Western Union Telegraph Company* in *Albany*. In 1876 and 1877 he was *Private Secretary* to *George B. Sloan*, Speaker of the *New York Assembly*. He then became *Private Secretary* to *Senator Roscoe Conkling*, and was appointed *Clerk of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate*. He next sustained official and confidential relations to *Thomas L. James*, then *Postmaster of New York City*, and became his *Private Secretary* when *Mr. James* entered the *Cabinet of President Garfield* as *Postmaster-General*. He was subsequently appointed *Chief Clerk of the Post-office Department*, and so continued throughout the "*Star Route*" investigation. When *Mr. James* retired from the *Cabinet of President Arthur* in 1882, to accept the *Presidency of the newly organized*



JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

Lincoln National Bank of New York, Mr. Van Wormer accepted the position of Teller in this institution. When, in connection with the bank, the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company was organized, he became its general manager.

DEAN, MATHEW, came to New York City from Stamford, Conn., in 1856, and became clerk in the grocery establishment of Charles E. Knapp, on Hudson street. Subsequently he engaged in the foreign fruit business, which he successfully followed for some thirty years prior to his retirement from it. He became connected with the Municipal Electric Light Company of Brooklyn at the time of its organization in 1884, and was a member of its original directorate. Since 1890 he has been its President. He is also a director of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, as he is likewise of the New York Pie Baking Company. He was one of the founders of the Hanover Club, of Brooklyn, and was a member of its first Board of Directors. He was born in Stamford, Conn., April 29, 1838, and received his education in the public schools of that place. He is the son of Samuel Dean and Cynthia Chichester, is the grandson of Samuel Dean and Hannah Buxton, and is the great-grandson of Ebenezer Dean and Rachel Roberts. His great-grandparents emigrated from England to Stamford, Conn., in 1700.

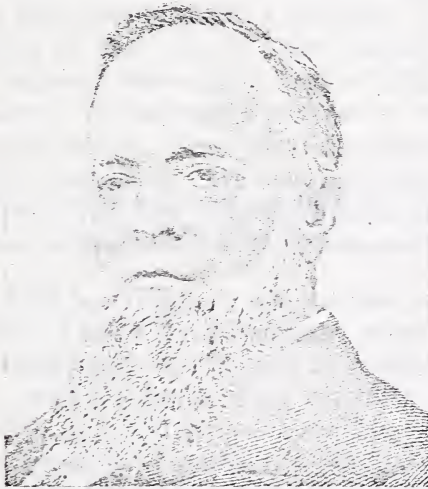
KOUWENHOVEN, FRANCIS DURYEE, eminent citizen and large landowner of Steinway, Long Island City, was born on the paternal farm upon which Steinway has largely been erected, August 19, 1826, and was educated in the public schools of Newtown, L. I. He is an influential member of the Republican party, is an Elder of the Dutch Reformed Church of Steinway, having also liberally contributed toward the erection of the church building, and is a member of the Holland Society of New York City. He was married, October 7, 1857, to Harriet, daughter of John B. Hyatt, of Newtown, L. I. Their surviving children are four daughters—Sarah L., wife of Rev. Matthias Haines, a Presbyterian clergyman, now established in Indianapolis, Ind.; Helena D., wife of Edward C. Hulst, of Flushing, L. I.; Agnes E., wife of Henry Steele Bartow, of Flushing, and Fannie G. Kouwenhoven. The son of George Kouwenhoven, a soldier in the War of 1812, and his wife, Helena, daughter of Francis Duryee, of Dutch Kills, L. I. Mr. Kouwenhoven is himself descended from Wolfert Gerretsen van Couwenhoven, who, in 1630, emigrated from his native town, Amersfoort, Province of Utrecht, Netherlands, to New Netherlands, originally settling at Rensselaerville, near Albany. In 1636 he became one of the original proprietors of Flatlands, L. I. From this patriarch the line descends through Gerrit, William, Gerrit, Luke, and George Kouwenhoven, to Francis Duryee Kouwenhoven.

GROSJEAN, FLORIAN, is President of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, of which he was one of the founders in 1850, and which, in the line of enameled and stamped sheet metal-ware, stands second to no manufacturing establishment in the United States. The business originated in the manufacture of tinned spoons in New York City, in a modest way, under the firm style of Lalance & Grosjean. In 1863, at the end of thirteen years, works were erected at Woodhaven, L. I., on the outskirts of Brooklyn. In 1869 the firm reorganized into the present stock company. The works were burned in 1876, and rebuilt on a larger scale. A few years ago a large rolling-mill and tinplate works were erected at Harrisburg, Pa. Born in Switzerland seventy-four years ago, Mr. Grosjean came to this country when a young man. He was at first engaged in the importation and jobbing of house furnishing goods in New York City, but soon changed to the manufacture of sheet metal goods. He is a member of the Fulton Club, and has a beautiful country-seat at Woodhaven.

SNYDER, CHARLES B. J., on July 11, 1891, was appointed by the Board of Education of the City of New York Architect and Superintendent of School Buildings, and has since revolutionized the construction and design of public school buildings in the Borough of Manhattan. He was born in Stillwater, N. Y., November 4, 1860, and was educated in the common and high schools, subsequently studying architecture at a technical school, at Cooper Union, in this city, and with William E. Bishop. He also studied with builders, preparing for his profession, during the four years from his coming to New York, in 1879 and 1883. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Country Cycle Club, Kane Lodge, No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, and Huguenot Council, 397, Royal Arcanum. He is the son of George I. Snyder and Charity A., daughter of Jeremiah Shonts and Charity Curtis, the latter being descended from Thomas Curtis, who settled at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1634. On the paternal side he is eighth in descent from Dietrich Snyder, of Hackenburgh, in the Palatinate, whose wife was a daughter of Christian Diedrich of Graffschaft, Neuurd. Mr. Snyder's great-grandmother, Eleanor Knickerbocker, born August 9, 1778, was descended from Harmen Jansen Knickerbocker, from the village of Wye, Holland, whose oldest child, Johannes, was baptized in New Amsterdam, November 6, 1667.

WEST, GEORGE, has long been a prominent figure in the paper manufacturing business in the United States. At the present time

he owns eight paper mills in Saratoga County, New York, which constitute the largest manufactory of manila paper in the world. He is also the proprietor of a creosote factory, and is a large owner of mining properties and real estate. He was one of the original incorporators of D. S. Walton & Company, wholesale paper merchants of New York City, and is joint owner with D. S. Walton. He is a director of the National Folding Box and Paper Company, the Franklin National Bank, and the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. One of the founders of the First National Bank of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., he was its Vice-President from 1876 to 1880, and has been its President since 1880. He was long the owner of the *Schenectady Union*, and at the present time is a director of the *Utica Herald*. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is



GEORGE WEST.

Treasurer of the Round Lake Association, having saved its camp-meeting grounds from foreclosure. He contributed one-half the cost of the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church structure at Ballston Spa, erected the parsonage connected with it, and liberally contributed toward the erection of the Baptist and Catholic church buildings in the same village. He was a member of the New York Assembly for five terms, from 1872 to 1876, and during the last term was Chairman of the Railway Committee. He represented the Twentieth New York District in Congress for three terms, having been elected in 1880, 1884, and 1886. He was a delegate to the Republican Na-

tional Conventions of 1880, 1884, and 1888. He was married in England, April 7, 1844, and has a son, George West, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. D. W. Mabee. The son and son-in-law are associated with Mr. West in the paper business. Mr. West was born in Bradnich, Devonshire, England, February 17, 1823. He early entered a paper mill and mastered all the branches of the business, including the manufacture of writing paper and colored papers. At eighteen years of age he held a foremanship. Coming to the United States in 1849, he worked in paper mills in New Jersey and Massachusetts, and in 1859 produced the first water-mark writing paper manufactured in the United States. In 1858 he became part proprietor of a mill at Cummington, Mass., was very successful in its management,

and, advantageously disposing of his interest, established himself as a paper manufacturer in Saratoga County, New York. Here he constantly extended his operations.

BRUGGERHOF, FREDERICK WILLIAM, President of J. M. Thorburn & Company, since taking up his residence in Darien, Conn., has been active in public life as a Democrat in Connecticut. In 1874 he was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives, being the first Democrat elected from the town of Darien in about twenty years. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate and the following year was re-elected. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1884, having been elected a Presidential Elector-at-large. He is a member of the Manhattan and Hardware clubs of New York, the Stamford Yacht, and the Wee Burn Golf clubs. Born in Barmen, Prussia, October 15, 1830, he is the son of Peter Abraham Bruggerhof and Marie Budde, his ancestors being from Holland. He immigrated with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., in 1837, was educated there, and, coming to this city in 1849, entered the employ of J. M. Thorburn & Company, the oldest firm of seed merchants in existence in this country. He became a partner in 1855, and has remained the active member since. Upon the incorporation of the firm in 1894 he was elected President. He was married in this city in 1856 to Cordelia E. Andreas, and has four daughters and a son—Edward Everett Bruggerhof, a director of J. M. Thorburn & Company.

BANTA, JOHN, was educated in the Ninth Ward Public School of New York City, at sixteen years of age began to learn the art of building, and was engaged in business as a builder in New York from 1855 until his death, July 26, 1893, at the home he had himself built in 1860, and which had been his residence since that time. Among other prominent buildings, for the Clark estate, he built the Dakota Flats, the Wyoming, and the Ontario. He was at one time President of the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society, and was also a member of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange and the Holland Society. He married, in 1847, Rachel Van Valen, of New York City, and is survived by his wife and daughter, Elizabeth Banta. Born at Saddle River, N. J., December 3, 1822, Mr. Banta was the son of Thomas T. Banta and Elizabeth Haring. His original American ancestor came to New Amsterdam from northwestern Holland, with his wife and five sons, in 1659, and settled at Flushing, L. I.

DINSMORE, WILLIAM B., Secretary of the Adams Express Company, is the son-in-law of the late Alvin Adams, its founder and first president, and is the son of the late William B. Dinsmore, who became Mr. Adams's associate in the infancy of the enterprise, and succeeded him as its president. He was born in New York City in 1844, was educated here, and is a member of the Union League, Racquet, New

York Athletic, New York Yacht, and Rockaway Hunting clubs. He married, in 1866, Helen F., daughter of Alvin Adams, and has two daughters and a son, William B. Dinsmore, Jr.

YETMAN, HUBBARD R., educated in the public schools of Englishtown, N. J., Woodhull's Institute, Freehold, N. J., and Mount Hermon Institute, Tottenville, S. I., for nearly twenty years was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of Staten Island, and has subsequently followed the profession of civil engineer. He was Engineer of Roads in the town of Westfield, and was Engineer of the Tottenville Waterworks. He has held the offices of State Assemblyman, Supervisor of Richmond County, Justice of the Peace, and School Commissioner. He was a Volunteer during the Civil War, although but a mere youth at the time. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Protestant Episcopal Church. Born in Monmouth County, N. J., August 28, 1847, he is the son of William A. Yetman and Mary A., daughter of Hubbard Rively, and is the grandson of Jeremiah Yetman and great-grandson of John Yetman. His paternal ancestors were of English and Irish, and his maternal ancestors of Dutch descent.

MOODY, LEONARD, engaged in the real estate business in Brooklyn since 1869, has been connected with many public enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Real Estate Exchange, of Brooklyn, and is Chairman of its Building Committee. He was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, for five years was one of its directors, and served on its Building Committee. He was one of the founders of the Oxford Club, and was one of the original members of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn. One of the founders of the Berkeley Institute, he is a member of its Board of Trustees and a member of its Building Committee. He is a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and one of its trustees. He was an organizer and charter member of the Co-operative Building Bank, of Brooklyn, and was its Vice-President for a term of years. He has been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. He is now President of the Geneva Mineral Water Company, and a director of the Hamilton Trust Company, the Kings County Bank, and the City Savings Bank. Under his supervision was built the Fougere Apartment House, the largest in Brooklyn. In February, 1884, by a skillful real estate coup, he secured for the United States Government at a reasonable price the Johnson Street Federal Building site, thus ending an agitation of sixteen years' duration, and defeating various schemes to charge exorbitant prices for proposed sites. In addition to those already mentioned, he is a member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving and Field and Marine clubs, as he is also of U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Central Lodge, Free

and Accepted Masons, the four Aurora Grata Scottish Rite organizations, and Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is an influential member of the Republican party. He was born in East Pittston, Me., September 27, 1839, the son of Nathaniel Moody, and grandson of Jeremiah Moody, a native of England, whose wife was of Scotch descent. Having remained upon his father's farm until the age of twelve, between then and the age of sixteen he shipped before the mast. Returning to East Pittston, he purchased a farm which he still owns. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged in lumbering in Virginia, dealing in white oak timber for shipbuilding purposes. He responded to the first call for volunteers in the Civil War, and was among the forces assigned to Fortress Monroe. He subsequently assisted in raising the Twenty-first Maine Volunteers. Discharged in 1863 on account of disability through fever contracted in the swamps of Virginia, he married in that year Marianna Henrietta, daughter of Henri Quantin, a New York importing merchant, of French descent. After a residence of a few years in Maine, in January, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Moody made Brooklyn their home.

BURROUGHS, JAMES SCHOONMAKER, at fifteen years of age became a clerk with Schieffelin Brothers, of New York City, the well-known wholesale drug firm whose present style is Schieffelin & Company, and remained with them for ten years. He then formed a partnership with George W. Hubbard as drug and chemical brokers, and still continues this business under the style of J. S. Burroughs & Company. He is an active member of the Dutch Reformed Church, of which denomination his great-grandfather, Rev. Martinus Schoonmaker, of Flatbush, L. I., was a clergyman. He is himself the son of George W. Burroughs and Sarah Schoonmaker, and descends from John Burroughs who, born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1617, was a member of the Long Parliament, which convened in 1640, and was dissolved by Cromwell, and to escape persecution by the latter immigrated to Salem, Mass., about 1642. He was one of the founders of Middlebury, L. I., in 1652; in 1666 was one of the seven original patentees of Newtown, L. I., and boasting the rare accomplishment for those days of legible penmanship, was for eleven years Town Clerk of Newtown. Mr. Burroughs's country-seat at Newtown, inherited from his father, has been in the family for ninety-six years, while four generations have been born beneath its roof.

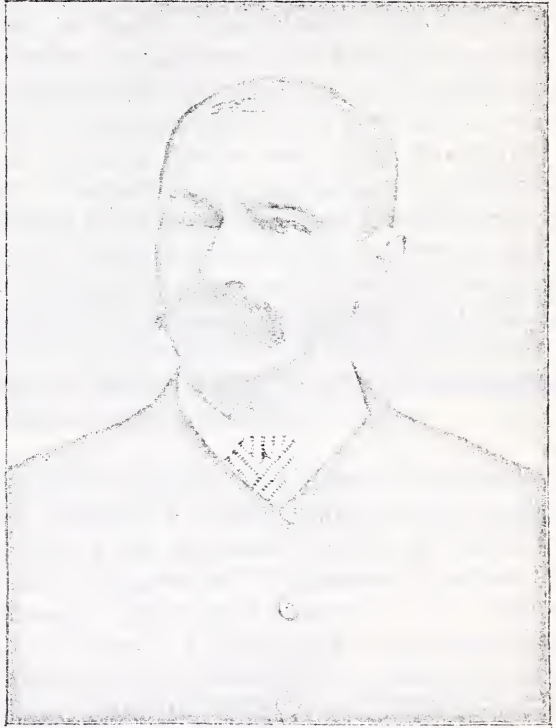
WALTER, MARTIN, is a director of the Tremont Building and Loan Association, the Bronx Borough Bank, and the Retail Grocers' Publishing Company; is a member of the Executive Committee of the North Side Board of Trade, Borough of the Bronx, and a member of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the same section of the city. He was born

in New York City, November 2, 1856, the son of Martin Walter and Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Rich, of Würtemberg, Germany. His father and grandfather were born in Guetzenbrigg, Alsace, of an old military family, and immigrated to the United States when Mr. Walter's father was two years of age. After being graduated from Grammar School, No. 63, New York City, Mr. Walter entered the employ of Paulsen & Bamman, grocers. At the end of six years he became the partner of one of his employers in a grocery business at Tremont, under the style of Jacob F. Paulsen & Company, which subsequently became Paulsen & Walter. Mr. Walter managed the business. He led his firm to acquire a farm of sixteen acres at Mount Hope, which was laid out in lots, and disposed of within a year. Other property was similarly handled. Mr. Walter terminated his connection with the grocery business, and has since devoted himself exclusively to real estate. He married, in 1891, Elizabeth, daughter of John Negenah, a large stockraiser of Chapin, Ill., and has a daughter.

LAIMBEER, WILLIAM, merchant, of Brooklyn, was one of the pioneers in business at the Atlantic Dock, building the first stores on the North Pier. He was one of those who, in order to encourage the establishment of a ferry service from Whitehall Street, New York City, to Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, signed an indemnity bond. His son, Richard Harper Laimbeer, became his partner in 1845, and his successor in 1853, when he retired. His declining years were spent on his farm at Amsterdam, N. Y., where he died, December 13, 1861, at the age of sixty-nine. He married Thomazine Harper.

LAIMBEER, RICHARD HARPER, long prominent in the grain warehouse business, is at the present time Vice-President of the New York Produce Exchange, having long been a member of its Board of Managers, and is a director of the Eagle Lock Company, and the New York Produce Exchange and Safe Deposit Storage Company, and a Trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution. He was formerly Vice-President of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, and a director of the Standard Mining Company, of California. He was engaged in the storage warehouse business from 1845 to 1868, as head of the firm of R. H. Laimbeer & Company. Upon the organization of the Grain Warehouse Company in 1872, he became its Treasurer, and with the organization of the Grain Warehousing Company in 1874 he also became its Treasurer. He was born June 22, 1825, the son of the late William Laimbeer and Thomazine Harper, his father being a prominent Brooklyn merchant. May 21, 1848, he married Kate J., daughter of John Radcliffe, of Port Jackson, N. Y., and has a son, Hon. Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr., and two daughters.

LAMONT, DANIEL SCOTT, Secretary of War during the second term of President Cleveland, is Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and is a director of more than forty railroad corporations, constituting the great Northern Pacific system, standing in administrative relation to this system somewhat like Chauncey M. Depew to the Vanderbilt system. He is also President of the Northern Pacific Express Company, trustee of the American Surety Company, director of the National Union Bank, Vice-President of the Northwestern Improvement Company, and trustee of the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company and the Virginia Land and Townsite Company. Of Scotch-Irish descent, he was born on a farm in McGrawville, Cortland County, N. Y., February 9, 1851. He left Union College before finishing the course to accept the editorship of the *Democrat*, in his native county. Becoming active in Democratic politics, in 1870, he was appointed Engrossing Clerk of the New York Assembly, and Chief Clerk, Department of State. He also served on the staff of the *Albany Argus*. He rendered assistance in the preparation of Grover Cleveland's first message as Governor, and was appointed Private Secretary. He held the same position during Cleveland's first term as



DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT.

President, and distinguished himself for tact and discretion. At the close of the administration he began to enter upon his present affiliations with a syndicate of capitalists. Following his able administration of the portfolio of War, from the spring of 1893 to that of 1897, he resumed these engagements. He edited a volume of Cleveland's speeches under the title, "Public Office a Public Trust."

GAUTIER, DUDLEY GREGORY, steel manufacturer, is head of the firm of D. G. Gautier & Company, with extensive works in Jersey City and main offices in this city. He is a member of the Union and

the Meadowbrook Hunt clubs and the Downtown Association. He resides at Hempstead, L. I. Born in Jersey City, February 2, 1847, and educated in Germany, he is the eldest son of the late Dr. Josiah Hornblower Gautier, of Jersey City, and his wife, Mary Louisa, daughter of Hon. Dudley S. Gregory. His father was graduated from the University of New York, and from its Medical Department, and, after practicing for some time in Jersey City, became founder and head of J. H. Gautier & Company, manufacturers of plumbago crucibles. Mr. Gautier's grandfather, Dr. Thomas Brown Gautier, was an eminent physician of Hudson County, New Jersey; was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1823, also receiving the degree of M.D. from Rutgers College in 1831, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Hornblower and Anna Merselis. Mr. Gautier is also fourth in descent from Thomas Gautier, a prominent lawyer of New York and New Jersey, and is fifth from Andrew Gautier, educated in King's College (now Columbia), whose wife was Mary, daughter of Captain Brown and Mary Ten Eyck, of Bergen County, New Jersey. Captain Brown commanded a privateer in the French wars and during the Revolution was a member of the Bergen County Committee of Correspondence and otherwise prominent in the patriot cause. Andrew Gautier, sixth in the line, was a wealthy New Yorker, Assistant Alderman from 1765 to 1777, and Alderman from 1768 to 1773. He was the son of Daniel Gautier and Maria Bogaert, and grandson of Jacques Gautier, original emigrant, of an ancient family of St. Blanchard, Languedoc, France.

ACKER, DAVID D., one of the founders, and, prior to his death, the head of the firm of Acker, Merrill & Condit, large retail grocers, was Vice-President of the New York National Exchange Bank, and an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, and Maritime Exchange. He was a member of the Holland Society, and of St. Thomas's Church. He declined a nomination for Congress in New Jersey, where he also maintained a residence. Born in Bergen County, New Jersey, June 13, 1822, of old Dutch stock. In 1833 he entered the employ of T. & A. S. Hope, of this city, fancy grocers. Thomas Hope & Company, as the firm had become, was succeeded in 1857 by Acker, Merrill & Company, William J. Merrill and John W. Condit being Mr. Acker's partners. In 1868 the present style of Acker, Merrill & Condit was adopted. Three large stores in this city and one in Yonkers have been established. Mr. Acker died March 23, 1888, leaving a wife and seven children.

ACKER, CHARLES LIVINGSTON, at the time of his death, in 1891, was a member of the firm of Acker, Merrill & Condit, of which his father, the late David de Peyster Acker, was the founder and so long the head. He was also an officer of a number of important

corporations. He was Vice-President of the Hudson River Bank. He was a member of the Holland Society and of several clubs. He was born in New York City in 1846, and married Helena, daughter of Hon. James J. Brinckerhoff, formerly a member of the New Jersey Senate. Three daughters and his son, Charles Livingston, Jr., survive him.

ACKER, FRANKLIN, son of the late David de Peyster Acker, founder of the firm of Acker, Merrill & Condit, was born in New York City, February 16, 1853. He attended the public schools of the city, an academy at Weston, Conn., and in 1870 entered the employ of his father's firm. He became a partner in 1888, but retired in 1892. He is a director of the Fiberite Company and the David D. Acker Company, and a member of the Holland Society, and the Colonial, Commercial, and Hardware clubs. He married, in 1884, Emma, daughter of Hon. James J. Brinckerhoff, formerly State Senator of New Jersey, and has two sons, David de Peyster and Irving Fairchild Acker.

BISSELL, PELHAM ST. GEORGE, is engaged in the management of the large real estate interests inherited from his father, the late George H. Bissell, and is also interested in the manufacture of paper. He organized the Adirondacks Pulp Company, and is one of its largest owners. He was born in New York City, December 5, 1858; attended the Columbia Grammar School, and in 1880 was graduated from Columbia College. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the New York Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. He married Helen Alsop, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. French, and has one son, Pelham St. George, Jr. Mr. Bissell's mother was Ophie Louise Griffin, while through his distinguished father he descends from the Huguenot, John Bissell, who was one of the founders of Windsor, Conn., having arrived in Plymouth Colony as early as 1628.

RENWICK, EDWARD S., enjoys a high reputation, both as an able engineer and as a solicitor and expert in patent cases. It is believed that no one now living has been engaged as an expert in a greater number of notable patent cases. He is a member of the Union, Engineers', New York Yacht, and Adirondack League clubs, the Scientific Alliance, and the American Geographical Society. He was born in this city, January 3, 1823, and is the son of the late James Renwick, LL.D., who occupied a chair in Columbia College. After being himself graduated from Columbia, he engaged for some time as an iron manufacturer until the enactment of the tariff of 1846 discouraged such enterprise. In April, 1849, he established himself at Washington as a patent solicitor in partnership with Peter H. Watson, under the firm style of Watson & Renwick. On May 13, 1851, they obtained the first patent for a self-binding reaper, and shortly

after patented certain improvements. All the machines of the present day embody these patents. In 1855 Mr. Renwick returned and established himself in this city. With his brother, H. B. Renwick, he was at one time engaged in repairing the steamship *Great Eastern*. He was married to Alice Brevoort in 1862, and has two sons and a daughter. One of the sons, Edward B., is a member of the firm of Pirsson & Renwick, stone merchants; the other, William W., is a member of the well-known firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick, architects.

HARTLEY, MARCELLUS, prominent gun and rifle merchant of New York City, is an officer of a large number of important corporations. He is President of the Remington Arms Company, President of the Bridgeport Gun Implement Company, of Bridgeport, Conn.; President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of the same; a Trustee of the American Surety Company and the American Deposit and Loan Company, and a Director of the German-American Bank, the Lincoln National Bank, the Western National Bank, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the Manhattan Railway, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the American District Telegraph Company, the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company, and the Audit Company. He is a member of the Union League, Riding, Lawyers', Presbyterian, Republican, and Essex County Country clubs, and the New England Society. He married Frances Chester, daughter of Dr. S. Pomroy White. He is the eldest son of the late Robert Milham Hartley and Catherine, daughter of Reuben Munson, his father having been a well-known philanthropist of this city, and his maternal grandfather a prominent merchant, an Alderman, and Member of the Assembly.

JAMES, THOMAS LEMUEL, Postmaster of New York under President Grant and President Hayes, and Postmaster-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President Garfield, has been President of the Lincoln National Bank of this city since January, 1882, when he retired as Postmaster-General, and is President of the Arverne Improvement Company, and a director of the Franklin National Bank, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, the International Pulp Company, the Love Electric Traction Company, the Hall Signal Company, the New Jersey Shore Line Railroad Company, and the Harriman and Northeastern Railroad, being also Treasurer of the latter. Born in Utica, N. Y., March 29, 1831, he was educated in the public schools, learned the printer's trade, and became joint proprietor of the *Madison County Journal*, which he subsequently consolidated with the *Democratic Reflector* as the *Democratic Republican*. He was Canal Collector at

Hamilton, N. Y., from 1854 to 1856. Coming to New York in 1861, he held the positions of Inspector and Weigher of Teas under Collector of the Port Hiram Barney, and under his successor, Thomas Murphy was Deputy Collector of the Third Division. Entering, March 17, 1873, upon his duties of Postmaster of New York, under appointment by President Grant, he won renown by his vigorous reorganization of an indifferent service, making it adequate to the business necessities of the city. He reduced the employees to a disciplined working force. President Hayes re-appointed him. He refused the offer of the latter to make him Collector of the Port, as he did also the portfolio of Postmaster-General, offered him in 1880, when Postmaster-General Key was made United States Circuit Judge. But he entered the Cabinet of Garfield as Postmaster-General, and again distinguished himself by a reorganization and investigation, which ferreted out the notorious "Star Route" frauds. "Newspapers were subsidized at the capital and in other cities to attack the Postmaster-General and his assistants in the most obnoxious and determined manner, but none of these affected Mr. James in the way of causing him to lessen his efforts to break up the nest of dishonest officials, whose nefarious work was speedily laid bare before him. The dishonest mail



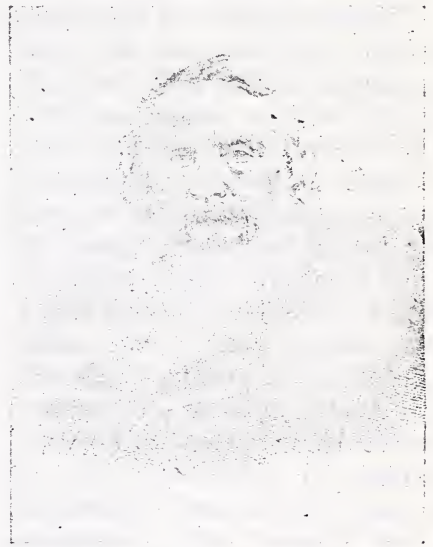
THOMAS LEMUEL JAMES.

routes were cut off, faithless employees were dismissed, and the general tone of the service was strengthened and improved. He had been met on his entrance into office by the fact of an annual deficit of \$2,000,000. The reductions which he made in the Star Route service and the steamboat service amounted to over \$2,000,000; while his thorough investigation into the abuses and frauds of the Post-office department resulted in the famous Star Route trials, and revealed the scandals which had existed in that service prior to his assuming charge of it. Applying, as far as it was practicable, the civil-service methods which had been in operation in the New York Postoffice to his new field of operations, the postal service was made

self-sustaining, up to the time when the rate of postage was reduced by Act of Congress." Several institutions have conferred the degrees of A.M. and LL.D. upon Mr. James.

FULTON, ROBERT (for portrait, see Volume I. of this work, page 259), although not the inventor of the steamboat, was the first to demonstrate its commercial utility. He was born in Little Britain, Pa., in 1765, and died February 24, 1815. He early developed mechanical and artistic talent. From 1782 to 1786 he resided in Philadelphia, supporting himself as a mechanical draughtsman and a painter of miniatures and landscapes. He went to London in 1786, and studied under Benjamin West, the famous artist. Under the influence of the Duke of Bridgewater he subsequently took up civil engineering. He made several inventions of utility in canal improvement, and published a treatise on this subject, which attracted some attention. During the next few years he was at Paris, living with the family of Joel Barlow. The first panorama in Paris, exhibited in 1800, was contrived by Fulton. In 1797 he engaged in experiments in submarine torpedoes. His submarine explosives attracted the attention of the governments of France and Great Britain, his experiments in blowing up hulks being successful; but as he refused to give exclusive rights to either government, they dropped the matter. He also constructed a submarine boat, which he could manage under water for several hours at a time. In 1801, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, then United States Minister to France, interested him in the subject of steamboat invention, Livingston having acquired the monopoly of steam navigation on the Hudson, originally conferred by the New York Legislature on Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat. In 1803 Fulton completed a steamboat on the Seine. It sank to the bottom on the first trial, but was resurrected and repaired and made successful trips. Livingston and Fulton returned to America in 1806, and Fulton began the construction of the steamboat Clermont, on the Hudson. In August, 1807, this boat began to make trips between New York City and Albany. The following year Fulton married Livingston's niece, while the Chancellor transferred to him the monopoly of steam navigation on the Hudson. Fulton enjoyed these rights during life, but after his death the courts declared the monopoly unconstitutional. In 1812, Fulton constructed his first steam ferryboat, to ply between New York and Jersey City. A little later he put ferryboats in operation between New York and Brooklyn. From his plans the first steamboat on the Mississippi was built in 1811. In 1814, Fulton launched the first steam frigate for the United States—Fulton the First—authorized by Congress for the defense of New York Harbor. Fulton did not live to see its completion.

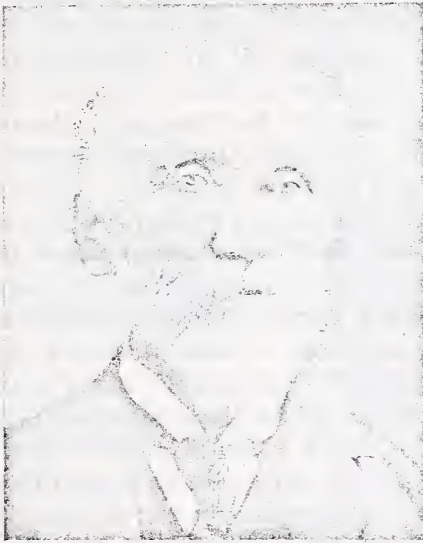
MORSE, SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE, the first to devise a successful system of communicating intelligence by means of electricity, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, and died in New York City, April 2, 1872. He was graduated from Yale in 1810, and studied painting in London under Washington Allston and Benjamin West. Returning to America in 1815, he established a studio in Boston. A little later he traveled in New England and the South, and among his commissions, painted a portrait of President Monroe for the city of Charleston, S. C. In 1820 he removed to New Haven, Conn., while from 1823 he resided in New York City. In 1824 he was appointed attaché to the Mexican Legation. In 1825 he painted a portrait of Lafayette for the City of New York. From 1826 to 1845 he was President of the National Academy of Design. Engaged in the study of the old masters in Europe from 1829 to 1832, he also became interested in the various experiments looking to the conveying of intelligence by electricity. While returning to America on the ship *Sully*, in October, 1832, the principle of his alphabet of "dots and dashes" occurred to him, and was enthusiastically communicated to his fellow-passengers. The alphabet was formulated by the time he arrived on shore, but years of tedious and trying experimentation followed. In 1835 he was able to send messages on a half-mile of wire arranged in his room. In 1837 he applied for a patent, and also to Congress for an appropriation for an experimental line. It was not until March 4, 1843, that the Senate passed the House bill appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a line between Washington and Baltimore. This line was successfully put in operation the following year. A brief glance at the establishment of commercial telegraphy in the United States and Canada will be found in the sketch which follows. Professor Morse made several visits to Europe subsequent to the successful issue of his experiments. He obtained a patent in France, which did not prove valuable, but was refused one in England, the question of priority being at issue. He received many honors, including knighthood, and numerous medals. He was entertained by the King of Denmark and by the Emperor of Russia. Subsequently the chief emperors of Europe presented him a purse of 400,000 francs. Morse was interested in the original Atlantic cable project, and visited Europe in 1857 in the



SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE.

interest of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to which he sustained the official relation of electrician. He met Daguerre during one of his visits abroad, and to Morse also belongs the credit of constructing a camera and taking the first sun picture in the United States.

WOOD, ORRIN SQUIRE, was prominently connected with the development of commercial telegraphy in the United States and Canada. Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, and the associate of Professor Samuel F. B. Morse in the introduction of the telegraph, was a brother-in-law of Mr. Wood, and through this connection the latter went to Washington in 1844, and was the first whom Professor Morse instructed in the operation of his new invention. The experimental line authorized by the Government between Washington and



ORRIN SQUIRE WOOD.

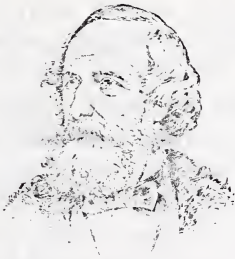
Baltimore was erected during this year, and Mr. Wood assisted in the work of its practical operation. The following year he accompanied Professor Morse to New York City, and was the operator in the first telegraphic exhibition here, on a line erected on Broadway, between Exchange Place and Grand Street. A company was organized to build a line from New York to Philadelphia, but this project failed through inability to stretch a line across the Hudson which would permit the passage of ships beneath it. The feasibility of submarine telegraphy had not yet been demonstrated. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Wood then erected an exhibition

wire from the railroad station at Utica, N. Y., to the State Fair Grounds, resulting in the organization of a company to erect lines between New York City and Buffalo, with intermediate offices at Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, and Rochester. Meantime, Henry Wells, of express fame, had erected wires between Buffalo and Lockport, and, in the fall of 1845, Mr. Wood put this line in operation. In January, 1846, the first completed section of the New York and Buffalo line, between Albany and Utica, was put in operation by Mr. Wood. At Utica he also organized and taught the first class in telegraphy, to equip operators for this line. He opened the different offices as the sections were completed. With this line more than two offices were worked successfully in one circuit for the first time. Mr. Wood's brother subsequently became superintendent of the line. In the fall of 1846 the line was

completed to New York City, Mr. Wood then opening the first telegraph office for business in New York. He remained in charge of this office until March, 1847, when he accepted his appointment as superintendent by the newly organized Montreal Telegraph Company. At this time Professor Morse gave him a letter, in the course of which he said: "You were the first pupil who was regularly initiated in the matter of operating my telegraph." For eighteen years Mr. Wood remained superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and, during this period, all of the successful commercial telegraph lines in Canada were built under his supervision, with nearly all the railway lines. By Mr. Wood's advice, from the beginning the Montreal Company used galvanized-iron wire in place of copper wire. This company began to pay dividends almost from the start, and was the first company in the world to do so. Mr. Wood supported Cyrus W. Field in the project of a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, and was a stockholder in the original Atlantic Telegraphic Company. The only dispatch which passed over the first cable between England and Canada was received by him and delivered to the commander of the British forces at Montreal. When the cable parted he joined Mr. Field in a journey through the lower Canadian provinces. In 1860, Mr. Wood visited England with Sir Hugh Allen and Postmaster-General Smith to select an Irish port for landing the Canadian mails, and to urge government aid in England for a new Atlantic cable. In this year he also aided Governor John A. King and other eminent New Yorkers, who had come to Montreal to invite the Prince of Wales to visit New York. With Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, Wis., Mr. Wood, in 1863, purchased most of the stock of the telegraphic companies in the Northwestern States. Three years later he resigned from the Montreal Company and gave all his attention to the building up of a great system in the wheat region. In 1881 this system was profitably disposed of to Jay Gould by a ninety-nine-year lease. In 1889, Mr. Wood joined with Mr. Simmons in building a railroad to the top of Pike's Peak. During the past twelve years he has resided on Staten Island, where he has been active in connection with rapid transit. During the last six years he has been President of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, while he has been one of its trustees for a still longer period. He was born in Sherburne, N. Y., December 14, 1817, and, upon the completion of his education, and prior to his connection with the telegraph, was for two years engaged as a civil engineer on the New York State canals. Through his father, Benjamin Wood, a native of Scituate, R. I., he descends from William Wood, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1634. Through his mother, a daughter of Nicholas Bonesteel, of Montgomery County, New York, he descends from Nicholas Bonesteel, who came from Holland to Rhinebeck, N. Y., in 1720. Mr. Wood married, in 1849, a daughter of William Forbes, of Montreal. She died in 1869. In 1878 he married the present Mrs. Wood, a daugh-

ter of Nelson Lindsey, of Orange, N. J. His three children were all by his first wife—Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, of Montreal; H. Bolton Wood, engaged in business in Boston, and a daughter, who died at Colorado Springs in 1889.

FIELD, CYRUS WEST, is remembered for his zeal and energy in carrying to a successful issue the project of the laying of a telegraphic cable across the bed of the ocean. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., November 30, 1819, and died at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, July 12, 1892. The son of an able clergyman, Dr. David Dudley Field, he was also a brother of the late David Dudley Field, the eminent New York lawyer, and of Stephen M. Field, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Cyrus W. Field attended the New York public schools up to the age of fifteen, and then entered a mercantile house. He subsequently became head of this establishment, while, in 1853, he retired from business with a large fortune. Soon after this he became



Cyrus W. Field.

interested in the problem of transatlantic telegraphic communication. The suggestion of this was not original with Field, having come from Lieutenant Matthew Fontaine Maury, author of the "Physical Geography of the Sea," and for many years superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington. The latter had carefully sounded the Atlantic along the path of commerce between America and Europe, and had announced the existence of a great submarine plateau which would make the laying of a telegraphic cable feasible. It remained for Mr. Field to carry out this suggestion. In 1854 the latter se-

cured from the Newfoundland Legislature a charter granting exclusive rights for fifty years for a telegraph from Europe to America by way of Newfoundland. During the next three years the overland wires were erected, together with a small cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The attempt to lay this cable in 1855 failed, but success was realized the following year. In 1856, Mr. Field organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The first attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, in 1857, failed, the cable parting. Another attempt, in 1858, also failed. But in August, 1858, a cable was laid and operated for a short time. After a little, however, it refused to work. Nothing more was done until the close of the Civil War. In 1865 the attempt was made to lay a new cable, but the wire again parted. But in 1866 another cable was successfully laid, while the wire which had parted in 1865 was fished up and spliced. Mr. Field received the thanks of Congress, and in 1867 the highest honor from the French Exposition. Later in life he invested his fortune in Manhattan Elevated stock, hav-

ing Jay Gould as his coadjutor, and employing all his securities to artificially boom the stock of this road, against Gould's advice, was caught in a flurry. His loss was great, and, but for the generous assistance of Gould, his entire fortune would have been swept away.

COOPER, PETER (see steel engraving, frontispiece of Volume I. of this work), founder of the Cooper Institute in this city, in 1854, was born in New York City, February 12, 1791, and died here April 4, 1883. His father, a hatmaker, had been a Revolutionary soldier, as had been his maternal grandfather, James Campbell, while the latter was also an alderman of New York. Peter Cooper enjoyed very little attendance at school, and was apprenticed to a coachmaker. He was, successively, a manufacturer of patent machines for shearing cloth, a cabinetmaker, and a grocer. He amassed a considerable fortune as a manufacturer of glue and oils, having taken a lease of a glue factory for twenty-one years. At the expiration of this time he erected a factory of his own. In 1828 he became an iron founder, erecting the Canton Iron Works at Baltimore. Here he built, in 1830, the first locomotive engine in America, being himself its designer. He disposed of the Baltimore works and acquired a similar plant in New York City. Here he established a rolling-mill and a wire factory. He was the first man to successfully employ anthracite coal in puddling iron. In 1845 he removed his establishment to Trenton, N. J., where he had at one time the largest rolling-mill in the United States. He took great interest in the development of commercial telegraphy. He organized the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and was its President during the eighteen years prior to its consolidation with other lines. Next to Cyrus W. Field he was probably the most prominent supporter of the project of the Atlantic telegraphic cable. He was a director of the original Atlantic Telegraph Company. He was at one time President of the American Telegraph Company, and was also President of the North American Telegraph Association, which controlled two-thirds of the lines in the United States. He was a member of the New York Common Council, was a trustee of the Public School Society, and was a member of the New York Board of Education. At the cost of about a million dollars he erected and permanently endowed the Cooper Institute, with its free public library and its free instruction in the practical and the fine arts. He was the candidate of the labor organizations for Mayor of New York City, and in 1876 was the candidate of the Greenback party for President of the United States.

WATTS, JOHN, born in New York City, April 5, 1715, was one of the most prominent citizens of New York. He was one of the founders of the New York Society Library in 1753, being the first incorporator mentioned in the charter of this institution. He long served as one

of its trustees. He was also a founder and the first President of the New York Hospital (1770-1784). He was one of the founders of the New York Merchants' Exchange, and was principally active in raising the subscription for the erection of its building in 1752. His education



DE PEYSTER AND WATTS
ARMS.

was completed abroad, and he was bred to the law, becoming one of the most eminent practitioners in New York. In 1752 and subsequent years he was a member of the New York Assembly. From 1758 until the Revolution he was a member of the King's Council. In 1762-63 he was Attorney-General of New York by appointment of Governor Monckton. He was an active opponent of the Stamp Act of 1764, and influential in securing its repeal. He was married, in July, 1742, to Ann de Lancey, sister of James de Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor of New York. In addition to his elegant town house, on Broad-

way, opposite Bowling Green, Mr. Watts had a large country-place which embraced nearly all of what is now the Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards of the City of New York, together with a part of the Eighteenth Ward. This place was named Rose Hill, in honor of the ancestral seat near Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Watts was a loyalist during the Revolution, and, on this account, was forced to retire to England, while all his property here was confiscated. His wife died of a broken heart in New York, while he died, an exile and impoverished, in Wales. He was the choice of the King for Acting Governor of New York in case the Revolution failed. One of his daughters became the wife of the eleventh Earl of Cassilis. He was himself the son of Robert Watts, or Watt, who was born at his father's place, Rose Hill, Scotland, in 1680, came to New York City in 1710, and died here September 21, 1750. He married



JOHN WATTS.

Mary, daughter of William Nicoll, of New York City and Islip, L. I., and his wife, Anne, daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt. Robert Watt was, in turn, the son of John Watt, of Rose Hill, Scotland, who was born about 1650, and in 1696 was

appointed Commissioner of Supply for the Shire of Edinburgh. One of his daughters became the wife of Sir Walter Riddel, Baronet. The father of this John Watt, of Rose Hill, Adam Watt, was appointed writer to his Majesty's signet in 1661, and also held the judicial position of Commissary of Kirkeudbright.

WATTS, JOHN, JR., son of Hon. John Watts and Anne de Lancey, was born in New York City, August 27, 1749, and died here, September 3, 1836. Like his father, he was carefully educated, being bred to the law. He was appointed Recorder of New York City in 1774, when twenty-five years of age, and held this office until 1777, being the last to fill it under commission from the King. For several years a member of the New York Assembly, he was its Speaker from 1791 to 1794. From 1793 to 1795 he was a member of Congress. In 1806 he became First Judge of Westchester County, New York. He was one of the founders of the Tontine in 1794. He was also one of the founders of the New York Dispensary, while he was its President from 1821 to 1836. He was also the founder and endower of the Leake and Watts Orphan House in the City of New York. One of his sons, Major Robert Watts, a soldier in the War of 1812, inherited a fortune of a million dollars or more from John George Leake, of New York, the testator stipulating that this fortune should be used in founding an orphan house in case Major Robert Watts pre-deceased him. This was not the case. But in 1830, Major Watts died unmarried. His father and heir, John Watts,

Jr., instead of accepting the Leake's fortune, which thus became his, gave it for the founding of the Leake and Watts Orphan House. The wife of the latter was Jane, daughter of Peter de Lancey, of Westchester County, New York, and granddaughter of Lieutenant-Governor Cadwalader Colden. Another son of Hon. John Watts, Jr., George Watts, was also a soldier in the War of 1812, distinguishing himself at the battle of Chippewa, and by his bravery in saving the life of General Winfield Scott, when the latter was about to be captured by Indians. One of the daughters of John Watts, Jr., married Philip Kearny, and was the mother of Major-General Philip Kearny of the



Civil War. Another daughter, Mary Justina, married the late Hon. Frederic de Peyster, of this city, and had an only child—the present Major-General John Watts de Peyster. The latter erected the bronze statue of his grandfather, Hon. John Watts, Jr., which now stands in Trinity Churchyard. The accompanying cut is from a photograph of this statue.

CUSHMAN, DON ALONZO, engaged in business in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1805, in 1810 removed to New York City, organized in 1815, and became senior partner of the mercantile firm of Cushman & Falconer, subsequently D. A. Cushman & Company, and remained at its head until his retirement in 1855. From the latter date until his death, in 1875, he developed his large real estate interests in the section of the city which had been Chelsea village, established his own residence on Ninth Avenue, opposite the General Theological Seminary, and was chiefly instrumental in making that section one of the fashionable quarters of New York. He was a lineal descendant of Elder Thomas Cushman, of Plymouth Colony; was born in Covington, Ky., October 1, 1792, and was reared and educated in Otsego County, New York.

CUSHMAN, E. HOLBROOK, for many years a merchant in New York City, since his retirement from active mercantile pursuits has been occupied in the management of the large city real estate interests inherited from his father, the late Don Alonzo Cushman. He was born in New York in 1832, and is a member of the New York Athletic and Mendelssohn Glee clubs. Through his mother he is the grandson of Peter Ritter, of New York City. The paternal line descends from Robert Cushman, of Kent, England, who chartered the Mayflower, was Assistant Governor of the Company of Pilgrims, but remained behind to manage the finances in England. He visited Plymouth in 1621, but returned to England, and died there in 1625. His only son, Thomas Cushman, settled at Plymouth, however, married Mary, daughter of Isaac Allerton, and in 1649 succeeded Elder Brewster as ruling elder of the church.

BOOTH, EDWIN THOMAS, throughout the greater part of his professional life was easily the leading actor in America, while he is generally conceded to be the foremost figure in the history of the American stage. Irving, the famous English actor, is probably the only one of the contemporary tragedians who would cause hesitation in according to Booth the supremacy among actors of all nations of his day. The parts which Booth rendered with the greatest success, and to which he confined himself during his later years, were Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Iago, King Lear, Wolsey, Richard III., Richelieu, Shylock, Benedick, Petruchio, Richard II., Brutus, Bertuccio, Ruy

Blas, and Cæsar de Bazan. His first appearance in New York City was as Wilford, in "The Iron Chest," in the National Theater, Chat-ham Street, September 27, 1850. In the following year, and in the same theater, he took the part of Richard III. for the first time, in place of his father, the late Junius Brutus Booth, who had suddenly been taken ill. His rendition of the part, considering that he was but eighteen years of age at the time, was remarkably successful. His first appearance upon the stage had been at the Boston Museum, September 10, 1849, where he took the part of Tressil in Shakespeare's "Richard III.," as a member of his father's company. From 1852 to 1856 he played in California and Australia, attracting much attention by his personations of Richard III., Hamlet, Macbeth, and Shylock. In 1856 he also appeared in Baltimore and other Southern cities. But his success in Boston, where he appeared as Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," in April, 1857, marked the real recognition by the public that a new star had arisen upon the theatrical horizon. He again presented "Richard III." in New York, May 14, 1857, at Burton's Metropolitan Theater, while he appeared at the same place in his various rôles in the following August, firmly establishing his reputation as a coming man. In 1860 and 1861 he was favorably received in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, where he appeared as Sir Giles Overreach, Shylock, and Richelieu. From December 26, 1862, to March 23, 1867, he was associated with



EDWIN THOMAS BOOTH.

his brother-in-law, John S. Clarke, and another, in the management of the Winter Garden Theater in New York City, formerly Burton's Metropolitan Theater. Here he presented the most brilliant performances of the great tragedies of Shakespeare and others which this city had witnessed. His run of "Hamlet" for one hundred consecutive nights, then unparalleled, won for him the presentation of a gold medal by a number of the most prominent citizens of the city. In 1864 he appeared as Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet" for the benefit of a monument to Shakespeare in Central Park. While the assassination of Lincoln drove Booth from the stage for a short time,—a retirement which he intended should be permanent,—the manifestation of public sympathy, coupled with the fact that the manage-

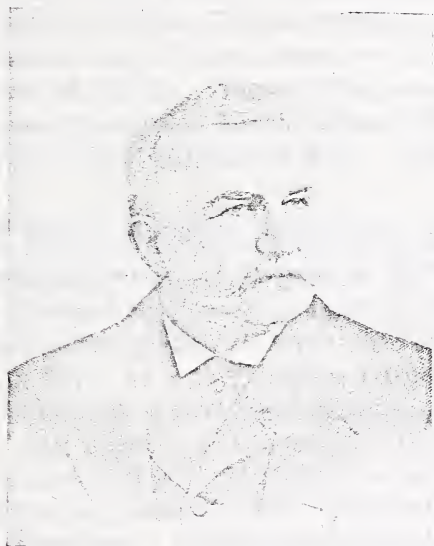
ment of the theater ceased to be profitable during his absence from the footlights, constrained him to resume. But in March, 1867, the house was destroyed by fire. In 1863, Booth and his colleagues had also assumed the management of the Walnut Street Theater of Philadelphia, which they continued to control until March, 1870. In the spring of 1868 the erection of a new theater was begun in New York City, at the southeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, while on February 3, 1869, Booth opened the house with a production of "Romeo and Juliet." This house, known as Booth's Theater, was managed by the great actor until the spring of 1874, and by others, until it was torn down in 1882. A series of brilliant seasons marked Booth's control, his stock company containing many distinguished actors, including Lawrence Barrett. While the receipts would have made a fortune for a manager with business ability, Booth was not an economical financier, and actually became bankrupt. In 1876 he made a triumphal tour of the Southern and Western States, and in 1880 and 1882 made visits to England, meeting with recognition. In the latter year he also visited Germany, and was enthusiastically received. An edition of his favorite plays, adapted for stage use by himself, was published in fifteen volumes (Boston, 1877-78), William Winter contributing introductions and notes. It is well known that the clubhouse of the Players' Club of this city, facing Gramercy Park, was a gift from Booth to the Club. While thus peculiarly identified with New York City, Edwin Booth was born in Bel Air, Md., November 13, 1833. The son of the gifted but eccentric Junius Brutus Booth, he was the grandson of Richard Booth, a silversmith of Bloomsbury, England. His mother, Mary Ann Holmes, was also a native of England. The eccentric character of the father, which was perpetuated and exaggerated so sadly in the case of John Wilkes Booth, undoubtedly was largely responsible for the peculiarly sensitive and gloomy spirit of Edwin Booth. And there was much in the career of the latter, which was too well calculated to deepen this oppression of mind and heart. The partial insanity and intemperance of his father cast its shadow. His first wife, Miss Mary Devlin, of Troy, N. Y., whom he married July 7, 1860, died February 21, 1863. By her he had his daughter and only child, Edwina, born in England, December 9, 1861. A still more appalling blow was the assassination of Lincoln by his brother. Under this stroke he would have abandoned the stage, had not financial necessity forced him to continue. On June 7, 1869, he married Miss Mary McVicker, daughter of a Mr. Runnion and stepdaughter of James H. McVicker, the actor and theatrical manager of Chicago. She died in 1881, without issue. The degree in which the tragedy in his own life contributed toward Booth's success in interpreting tragedy upon the stage it is difficult to determine. Investigation on this point would afford a theme of interesting, if painful, study.

LITTLE, JOSEPH JAMES, head of the large printing establishment of J. J. Little & Company, which he founded in 1867, has been prominent in public life. He was among the one hundred representative men of the city designated by Mayor Grace in 1885 to receive the remains of General Grant at Albany and accompany them to their resting place at Riverside. He was a member of the original committee to raise funds for the Grant monument. He was one of the appointees of Mayor Grant in 1889 to collect funds for the Johnstown sufferers. He was one of the New York Committee on the World's Fair. Appointed a member of the Board of Education, he did efficient work toward securing improvements in the schoolhouses in process of erection in the city. Resigning from the Board to take the seat in Congress to which he had been elected in 1891, his fellow-commissioners tendered him a dinner, an honor then without a precedent in this body. His election to Congress was remarkable in the fact that although four candidates were in the field, he received nearly sixty per cent. of the total vote. Born in Bristol, England, June 5, 1841, brought to the United States in 1846, his parents settling in Morris, Otsego County, N. Y. He was early apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and soon after serving his time came to New York City, April 1, 1859. He soon became a foreman, and accumulated enough to start for himself in a modest way in 1867. He is a Trustee of the American Institute and a Director of the Astor Place Bank, as well as President and Treasurer of J. J. Little & Company. Called out with the militia in the Civil War for three summer campaigns in defense of Washington, he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was re-appointed to the Board of Education by Mayor Van Wyck, and elected its President.

ADLER, FELIX, author, moralist, philosopher, and Oriental scholar, was Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature at Cornell University from 1874 to 1876, and in the latter year founded in New York City the Society of Ethical Culture, before which he has been a weekly lecturer since. His philosophy is stated in his "Creed and Deed," and in frequent contributions to periodical literature. Born in Alzey, Germany, August 13, 1851, he is the son of a Hebrew rabbi, by whom he was early brought to New York. After his graduation from Columbia College in 1870, Professor Adler studied in Germany, at Berlin and Heidelberg, attaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

HOAGLAND, CORNELIUS NEVIUS, long a successful physician and surgeon, was President of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, and was a director of the Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, and other corpora-

tions, and a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. At a cost of \$100,000 he erected, in 1887, the Hoagland Laboratory of Brooklyn, "for the purpose of original research in the higher branches of medical science," at the same time establishing a \$50,000 endowment fund. He was a Regent of the Long Island Hospital College, was a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, a life-fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York, and a life-member of both the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the Long Island Historical Society. He was a trustee of Syracuse University and of Antioch College of Ohio. He was a member of the Crescent, Hamilton, and Union League clubs of Brooklyn, and the Fulton and Adirondack League clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Ohio Society of New York City. He was born in Hillsborough, Somerset County, N. J., November 23, 1828, and at the age of nine



CORNELIUS NEVIUS HOAGLAND.

accompanied his father to Miami County, Ohio. Here he prepared for college under private tuition, studied medicine under a prominent local physician, attended the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1852 was graduated from the Medical School of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio. He practiced medicine in Miami County, Ohio, for some time. In 1854 he was elected Auditor of that county, and in 1856 was re-elected. Upon the opening of the Civil War he became First Lieutenant of Company H of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but in October, 1861, was appointed Surgeon of the Seventy-first Ohio, and so remained until

the close of the war. He campaigned through Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, participating in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Atlanta, Franklin, and Nashville. During the battle of Nashville he was wounded in the breast. He served on the staff of both Brigade and Division Commanders, and often had complete charge of the field hospitals. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. With his brother, Joseph C. Hoagland, he purchased in 1866 a drugstore at Fort Wayne, Ind., where they began to sell baking powder by the ounce. This was the beginning of the Royal Baking Powder Company, of which they were the founders. A manufactory was established in Chicago, which Joseph C. Hoagland directed, while Dr. Hoagland assumed the business management in

New York City. In 1876 the latter sold out his interest in the Royal Baking Powder Company, retiring from business. In 1889, however, he became President of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, having acquired the corporation from its former owners. He quadrupled its business. On August 10, 1852, he married Eliza E., daughter of the late Judge David H. Morris, of Ohio, and had three daughters, who survive him. Dr. Hoagland was himself the grandson of Dr. Isaac Hoagland, who became a surgeon in the United States Army in 1796, and was great-grandson of Hon. Christopher Hoagland, a Justice of the Peace of Somerset County, New Jersey, and a Member of the New Jersey Legislature. Through his father he was in the seventh generation from Cristoffel Hoaglandt, who, born in Holland in 1634, and coming to New Amsterdam as a youth, became a successful merchant of New York City, and subsequently acquired a large estate in Somerset County, New Jersey, where he died in 1684. He married Catherine, daughter of Hon. Martin Creiger, one of the "Great Citizens" of New Amsterdam, where he was one of the earliest Burgomasters and a Captain of Militia. Through his mother Dr. Hoagland was in the sixth generation from Dirk Jansen Hoagland, who arrived in New Amsterdam from Holland in 1657. Dr. Hoagland died in 1898.

VAN PELT, DANIEL, clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church and historical writer, was born in Holland in 1853, and when about twelve years of age was brought to New York City by his parents. In 1874 he was graduated from the College of the City of New York, while, in 1877, he was graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was pastor of several churches, but has since given up pastoral work to devote himself to literature. He has especially distinguished himself as a historical student and writer, and in connection with the history of New York City. Much original investigation was done during several years' residence at The Hague as Secretary of the American Legation. Upon him devolved the burden of the actual editorial work in the preparation of the notable Memorial History of the City of New York, while he was the author of many of the historical monographs which it contained, to some of which his name was attached. He is the author of Volumes I. and II. of the present work. He is a member of the editorial corps of the "History of New York: the Empire State in Three Centuries," now being compiled.



DANIEL VAN PELT.

WALL, WILLIAM, founder, in 1830, of the extensive cordage manufactory of Brooklyn which has since been conducted under his name or that of his sons and grandsons, was also prominent in public life. While he resided in New York City in his later years, during an earlier period his residence was in Williamsburgh. He held such positions during the corporate history of Williamsburgh as Trustee, Commissioner of Highways, Supervisor, Member of the Board of Finance, Commissioner of Waterworks, and Mayor, being elected to the latter office in 1853. He refused a nomination as Mayor of Brooklyn, after the incorporation of Williamsburgh with Brooklyn, but in 1860 was elected to Congress. In 1866 he was a Delegate to the Loyalists' Convention. He was an Incorporator of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, and long its President; was an Incorporator of the Williamsburgh City Bank, now the First National of Williamsburgh, and a founder of the Williamsburgh Dispensary. For seven years he was a Water Commissioner of Brooklyn. He was born in Philadelphia, March 20, 1800, the son of a ship's officer, who died when he was an infant. Learning ropemaking, with his mother's brother, he came to New York, worked at his trade for a while; and in 1830 established himself in the business in Brooklyn. His oldest son becoming his partner, the firm style of William Wall & Son was adopted, followed by that of William Wall & Sons, when the second son was admitted. Although Mr. Wall's death did not occur until April 22, 1872, he retired in 1856, leaving the business in the hands of his sons—Charles, William, Jr., Michael W., and Frank T., all of whom eventually became partners.

WALL, CHARLES, eldest son of the late Hon. William Wall, and his successor as head of the firm of William Wall & Sons, was born in Brooklyn in 1828. He attended the Brooklyn public schools, Swinburne's Academy, White Plains, N. Y., and for two years studied in Europe. In 1850, at the age of twenty-two, he became his father's partner under the style of William Wall & Son, which became William Wall & Sons when his brother, William, Jr., entered the firm. Upon the retirement of his father in 1856 the firm style was changed again to William Wall's Sons, and of this firm he remained the head until his death in 1879. He invented considerable machinery now used in the manufacture of cordage. He married Eliza, daughter of the late Evander Berry, of Brooklyn. E. Berry Wall, of New York City, is their son.

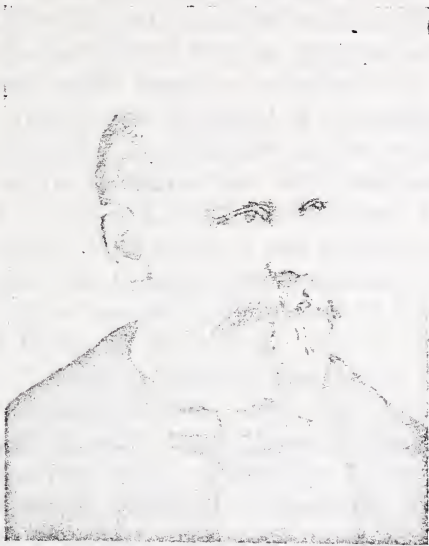
WALL, MICHAEL W., in 1879 succeeded his brother Charles as head of the firm of William Wall's Sons, cordage manufacturers. He was the third son of the late Hon. William Wall, the second son, William Wall, Jr., having died prior to 1879. Michael W. was born in Brooklyn in 1839, and entered the employ of his brothers as clerk

in 1856, subsequently becoming a partner. A Lieutenant in the Eighth New York National Guard, he went to the front with his regiment during the Civil War, and was promoted to the rank of Captain. He had large real estate interests in Brooklyn, and was long an officer of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company. He resided in New York.

BISSELL, ARTHUR F., who has been engaged in manufacturing in New York City since 1863, and is now Treasurer of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1848, and from that date until 1863 successfully practiced medicine at Toledo, Ohio. He was born in Geneseo, N. Y., in June, 1826, and is the son of the late Edward Bissell, and seventh in descent from John Bissell, a French Huguenot, who arrived in Plymouth in 1628, and subsequently became one of the founders of Windsor, Conn. He is also descended from Henry Wolcott, who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1630, and is the ancestor of Hon. Roger Wolcott, Hon. Oliver Wolcott, and Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Jr., all governors of Connecticut. Mr. Bissell's father was a notable manufacturer and merchant of Lockport, N. Y., where he had several mills, while, in 1832, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he was one of the founders of that city and the constructor of its first railroad, the Toledo and Kalamazoo. In 1851, Dr. Bissell married Anna E., daughter of Judge Nehemiah Browne, of Rye, N. Y., and descended from Thomas Browne, who, in 1664, imposed the name of Rye upon the Westchester County village, in honor of his native place of that name in Sussex, England. Through him she descends from Sir Anthony Browne, standard bearer of England in the time of Henry VII.

SOPER, ARTHUR WILLIAM, having been engaged as a railroad executive from 1858 to 1881, in the latter year established himself in business in New York City, managing interests in connection with railroads which rapidly grew to large proportions. In 1887 he organized the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company of New York City, and has since been its President. He is also President of the Pintsch Compressing Company, and a director of the American Air Power Company, the Standard Coupler Company, the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, the Sackett Wall Board Company, and the American Mutoscope Company. He is a member of the Union League, New York, City, Lotus, Engineers', Republican, Lawyers', New York Yacht, and Atlantic Yacht clubs. He married, in 1871, Hettie M., daughter of Samuel Wardwell, of Rome, N. Y., and has a daughter. He was himself born in Rome, N. Y., July 16, 1838, the son of Albert Soper and Esther Farquharson, of English and Scotch descent. The Soper family has been seated at Huntington, L. I., for two centuries and a half. Philander Soper, grandfather of Mr. Soper,

emigrated from Long Island to Rome, N. Y., in 1809. Mr. Soper's father built the first planning mill at Rome, and established a large lumber business. Removing to Chicago, he organized the Soper Lumber Company, with mills in Michigan, and established a trade reaching from Massachusetts to Colorado. Arthur William Soper, the eldest son, attended the Rome Academy, and entered his father's office. In April, 1858, he became clerk in the freight department of



ARTHUR WILLIAM SOPER.

the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. At the end of three years he became Superintendent's Clerk, two years later became passenger conductor, the next year was made Chief Clerk in the General Superintendent's office, and three years later becoming Assistant Superintendent, held this office for four years. The Superintendent, Addison Day, having become Superintendent of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway, he invited Mr. Soper to become Assistant Superintendent of that road. He accepted, removing to St. Louis. At the end of a year Mr. Day resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Soper succeeded him as General Superintendent, sub-

sequently becoming General Manager of the road. This position he resigned in 1881 and established himself in New York.

PETERS, AUGUSTUS WINNIETT, born in St. John, N. B., June 10, 1844, came to New York in 1866 and entered the banking and brokerage firm of Ralph King Hollock. He became a member of the Gold Exchange, and was elected its secretary. Subsequently he became a member of the Mining Exchange, and in 1872 was elected its chairman, being annually re-elected until 1897, when he resigned to accept the position of President of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to which he was elected for a term of four years in the fall of 1897. He served until his death, in January, 1899. For five years he had been Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall and Sachem in the Columbian Order in the Tammany Society. He was a member of the Old Guard of New York and the Military, New York Athletic, Democratic, and Algonquin clubs. He was educated in the grammar school of St. John, N. B., and prior to coming to New York was in the office of the Comptroller of Customs of that city, was in mercantile life, and was Clerk in the

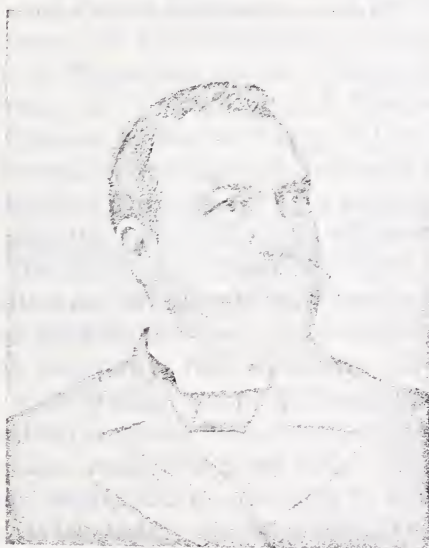
Bank of New Brunswick. He was the son of Benjamin Lester Peters and Mary Anne Winniett, his ancestors having been among the loyalists of the Revolutionary period who retired to New Brunswick and founded the city of St. John. His father was Mayor of that city and a city magistrate.

WENDELL, JACOB, began his mercantile career in Portsmouth, N. H., where he was born, July 24, 1826; subsequently became a member of the Boston commission firm of J. C. Howe & Company, in 1863 came to New York City as partner of J. C. Howe & Company, while the firm style became, successively, Wendell, Hutchinson & Company, and Jacob Wendell & Company, of both of which companies he was head. In addition to the woolen commission business he became active in connection with real estate, being Vice-President of the New York Real Estate Association, Vice-President of the Manhattan Real Estate Association, and a director of the Central Real Estate Association, the Continental Insurance Company, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of New York, and the Merchants' National Bank, of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, and Wool clubs; the Holland Society, the New England Society, and the New York Historical Society. He married, in 1854, Mary Bertodi, daughter of N. A. Barrett, of Boston, and has four sons—Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard University; Gordon Wendell, in business with his father in this city; Evert Jansen Wendell, and Jacob Wendell, Jr. The son of Jacob Wendell, a merchant, of Portsmouth, N. H., and Mehetabel Rindge, daughter of Mark Rogers, Mr. Wendell descends from Evert Jansen Wendell, who was born in Embden, East Friesland, in 1615, immigrated to New Amsterdam in 1640, and married Susanna, daughter of Philip Du Trieux and Susanna de Scheene.

WICKES, EDWARD ALLEN, is President of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, Vice-President of the Cataract Construction Company, Second Vice-President of the Niagara Junction Railway Company, and a director of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, the Michigan, Midland, Canada Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Bridge Company, the Niagara Development Company, and the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, and University clubs, the New England Society, and the Downtown Association, as well as of the Williams College Alumni Association. He is the son of Rev. Thomas Scudder Wickes, and was born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., April 10, 1843. He entered Williams College at sixteen, leaving to accept a commission as Captain in the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Volunteers, October 11, 1862. He was detailed to staff duty, accompanied Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and

was mustered out as Brevet Major. His grandfather, Eliphalet Wickes, was a prominent lawyer of Queens County, New York, and served several terms in Congress. His great-grandfather, Thomas Wickes, held the rank of Major in the Revolution, and was a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Wickes lineally descends from Thomas Weekes, who immigrated to America in 1635, while on his mother's side he descends from Governor William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620.

JARVIS, SAMUEL MILLER, is a director and Vice-President of the North American Trust Company, and at present is its manager in Cuba; is President of the United States Land Company; is Vice-President of the Northeast Electric Railway Company, and is a director



SAMUEL MILLER JARVIS.

of the Augusta Railway and Electric Company, the Ottawa Waterworks and Light Company, the Bear River Irrigation and Ogden Waterworks Company, the Colonial Telegraph and Cable Company, and the West Indies Telephone and Telegraph Company. He is a member of the Colonial and Lawyers' clubs of New York and the United States Club of Havana, Cuba. The North American Trust Company having been made the fiscal agent and depository of the United States Government at Santiago de Cuba, in July, 1898, Mr. Jarvis established in that city a branch of the Trust Company, this being the first American banking Institution in Cuba. Immediately

following the assembling of the United States Evacuation Commission at Havana, he also established a branch of the North American Trust Company in that city. He was recently prominent in the organization of the Chamber of Commerce of Havana, and was elected its first Vice-President. In connection with Miss Clara Barton, he was active in the Red Cross work at Santiago and Havana. He was born in McDonough County, Illinois, January 31, 1853, the son of James Jarvis, merchant and farmer. His paternal great-grandfather was the owner of a large plantation in Virginia in the last century. At the age of twenty Mr. Jarvis settled at Winfield, Kan., where he taught school and studied law. In 1876 he began law practice with Hon. A. J. Pyburn. He soon became financial agent in Kansas for several insurance companies, and in 1878 formed the firm of Jarvis, Conklin

& Company. In 1881 this firm removed to Kansas City. Mr. Jarvis organized the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank at Kingman, Kan., in 1884, becoming its President. He also helped organize the Bank of Columbus, Kan., becoming its Vice-President. He was one of the incorporators of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City. He was one of the organizers of the Land Title Guarantee Company of the same city, and was its President. He has been a director of the New England Safe Deposit and Trust Company. In 1871 he married Miss Priscilla Wear, and has two daughters and a son—Hugh Samuel Jarvis.

PARSONS, HOSMER BUCKINGHAM, is President of the American Railway and Lumber Company, is President of the Jalapa Railway and Power Company, is Vice-President of the American Mining Company, is Vice-President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is Treasurer of the Batopilas Mining Company, is Assistant Secretary of Wells, Fargo & Company, and is a director, Secretary, and Cashier of Wells, Fargo & Company's Bank. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a trustee of the Berkeley Institute of Brooklyn, and a member of the Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, and the Lawyers' Club, of New York, the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. From 1860 to 1863 he held mercantile and banking clerkships in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri. Since 1861 he has been successively with Butterfield's Overland Dispatch Company, Ben Holladay, Holladay's Overland Mail Company, and with Wells, Fargo & Company, engaged in overland stage transportation, express business, and banking business in Kansas, Utah, Montana, and New York City. He was born in Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., January 6, 1846, and was educated at Ripon College, Wisconsin. He is of English descent, the son of Rev. Benjamin Booth Parsons, D.D., LL.D., and Arabella, daughter of Hosmer Buckingham and Lily Snow, and grandson of Plyn Parsons and Tryphosa Booth. His father was a distinguished clergyman, as was also his uncle, Rev. Charles Benjamin Parsons, D.D., LL.D. The latter was an eminent tragedian who subsequently became a Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.

RANKINE, WILLIAM BIRCH, is President of the Niagara Falls Water Works Company, President of the Lewiston Connecting Bridge Company, Vice-President of the Vulcanized Fibre Company, Vice-President of the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Railway Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Niagara Development Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Cataract Construction Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Niagara Junction Railway Company, Secretary and a director of the Nikola Tesla Company, and a director

of the Interstate Casualty Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Cataract Construction Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Reform, Church, Alpha Delta Phi, and Lawyers' clubs, the City Bar Association, St. Andrew's Society, and the Union College Alumni. He is also a member of the Buffalo Club of Buffalo, and the Todénac Club of Toronto. He attended Canandaigua Academy, Hobart College, and Union College; was graduated from the latter in 1877, and now holds the degree of A.M. from both Union and Hobart. In 1880 he was admitted to the New York bar; from 1880 to 1884 was clerk with the law firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Henning, of this city; from 1884 to 1890 was a member of the firm of Hawkesworth & Rankine, and in 1892 withdrew from general practice, becoming attorney for the Niagara Falls Power Company and the allied corporations engaged in developing the power of Niagara Falls. Born in Owego, N. Y., January 4, 1858, he is the son of the late eminent Rev. James Rankine, D.D., LL.D., who was successively Professor in Trinity College, Hartford; President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and Rector of the De Lancey Divinity School, Geneva. His mother was Fanny, daughter of Charles B. Meek, of Canandaigua, N. Y., who came to the United States from Staffordshire, England, in 1836. His paternal grandfather, John Rankine, of Canandaigua, came from Ayr, Scotland, in 1835, being the son of a Scottish laird. He also descends from the house of Cochrane, through Grizel, daughter of Sir John Cochrane, of Ochiltree, the second son of the first Earl of Dundonald.

GREENWOOD, ISAAC JOHN, a director of the Ball and Wood Company, was one of the original members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in 1859, was one of its Incorporators in 1864, and became its first Vice-President. The son of the late Dr. Isaac John Greenwood, and grandson of Dr. John Greenwood, both eminent physicians of this city, he was born here November 15, 1833; was graduated from Columbia College in 1853, subsequently receiving the degree of A.M., and studied chemistry under Professor Robert Ogden Doremus, and attended lectures in the New York Medical College. He married, in 1866, Mary Agnes, daughter of Joseph Rudd and Eliza E. Barnes, and has a son—Isaac John Greenwood, Jr. He is a member of the Colonial Club, the Columbia Alumni Association, the Dunlap Society, the New York Zoölogical and Botanical Garden societies, the New York and Long Island Historical societies, the American Geographical Society, the Linnaeus Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Prince Society of Boston, and other organizations, including the Buffalo Historical, and the New England Historical and Genealogical societies, of both of which he is Corresponding Member. He is a member of the Grand Consistory of the Dutch Collegiate Church.

WHEELER, JEROME BYRON, after a brilliant record as a volunteer during the Civil War, obtained a clerical position in New York City in the grain business, and subsequently was clerk with Holt & Company, flour and commission merchants. He was rapidly promoted until he became a partner in this firm. This association continued until 1878. In 1879 he became executor of the estate of his brother-in-law, R. M. Valentine, thus becoming connected with the well-known drygoods house of R. H. Macy & Company. He joined the senior partner, Charles B. Webster, in the purchase of the entire business. In 1888 he retired from this firm, having interested himself in mining enterprises. A visit to Aspen, Colo., in 1882, led him to organize the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company, of which he is President. He is also President of the Cæsus Gold Mining and Milling Company. In 1884 he bought coal lands at Jerome Park, Colo., opened a coal mine, and built the most elaborate coke ovens in Colorado. He acquired interests in the Aspen, Emma, Spar, Vallejo, and Hidden Treasure mines, together with many others. In 1886 he induced the Colorado Midland Railway Company to extend its line to Aspen, and became First Vice-President of the company. He organized the Grand River Coal and Coke Company, owning 5,000 acres of coal lands, and became its President. He established the J. B. Wheeler Banking Company of Aspen, and the J. B. Wheeler Banking Company of Manitou. He erected an opera house at Aspen,

aided in developing the Glenwood hot springs as a resort, and has been active in real estate operations at Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Ogden, and Salt Lake City. He maintains an office in New York City, and is a member of the Union League, Commonwealth, Manhattan, Goethe, and Lawyers' clubs, and the New England Society. He married, in 1870, Harriet Macy Valentine, of Nantucket, Mass., and has living two daughters. He was himself born in Troy, N. Y., September 3, 1841, the son of Daniel Barker Wheeler and Mary J. Emerson. His ancestors, long established in New England, were originally from England. His mother belonged to the same branch of the Emerson family as did Ralph Waldo Emerson. The family having moved to Waterford, near Troy, Mr. Wheeler was educated in the schools of Waterford, clerked in a village store and worked in a factory. On



JEROME BYRON WHEELER.

September 3, 1861, his twenty-first birthday, he joined the Sixth New York Cavalry, Company D, and subsequently participated in all the campaigns of the Potomac, with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Gettysburg and Appomattox. He became, successively, Sergeant in the Quartermaster's Department, Second Lieutenant on the staff of Colonel Devin, Acting Quartermaster of his regiment, Captain, and Brevet Major, and was mustered out with his regiment in September, 1865.

BALDWIN, AUSTIN P., is a director of the German-American Insurance Company, is largely interested in steamship and express lines, and has long been a successful importer of wines in New York City, where he was born in 1834. He is a member of the Union League and Mendelssohn Glee clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Downtown Association. He has visited Europe more than thirty times and has also toured Japan. He married Alice Bradford, of Providence, R. I., a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford and Captain Miles Standish, and has a daughter and two sons, Standish Bradford and Arthur Radcliffe. He is himself the son of the late Austin Baldwin, of Albany, and Julia Clarissa, daughter of Colonel John Van Heusen Huyck, of Rhinebeck, N. Y. His father was a prominent Albany merchant, was Speaker of the New York Assembly, and held other important positions in public life. He is also descended from General William Radcliffe, of the Revolution.

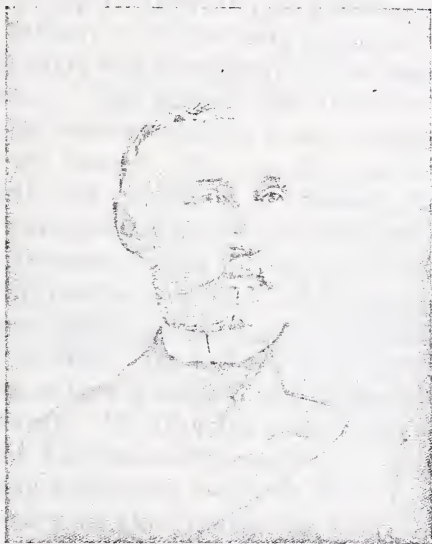
ANTHONY, RICHARD ALLARD, President, since 1896, of E. & H. T. Anthony & Company, is the son of the late Edward Anthony, one of the founders of the house, and its head from the beginning until his death in 1888. He was born in New York City, May 24, 1861, attended Rutgers College for two years, and in 1881 was graduated from Columbia. He entered the corporation of which his father was President, became its Secretary in 1884, Vice-President in 1888, and President in 1896. He is also a trustee of the United States Savings Bank, and was formerly a director of the Second Avenue Railroad. He is a member of the University and other clubs, the Holland Society, Sons of the Revolution, and Columbia Alumni Association. He married, in 1895, Amelia, daughter of Lawrence H. Van Valkenburgh.

ADAMS, CHARLES HENRY, for some years a resident of New York City, became prominent in public life while residing at Cohoes, N. Y. He was the first Mayor under the charter of that city, and served as President of its Water Board. He was a member of Governor Hunt's staff, with the rank of Colonel, in 1851, a member of the Assembly in 1857 and of the Senate in 1872. In the latter year he was a Presidential Elector, and in 1873 was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. He was elected to Congress in

1876. He was born in Cossackie, N. Y., the son of the late Dr. Henry Adams, and Agnes, daughter of Anthony Egberts. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his maternal grandfather a paymaster in the Revolution. He is eighth in lineal descent from Henry Adams, of Braintree, Mass., in 1634. Bred to the law and practicing for some time, in 1850 he engaged in woolen manufacture at Cohoes. In 1869 he was elected President of the Bank of Cohoes, of which he had been a director since 1859. At present he is a trustee of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York City and President of the Mercantile Corporation of the United States and South Africa. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club and the St. Nicholas and other societies. He was married, in 1853, to Elizabeth Platt, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and in 1877 to Judith Crittenden Coleman. By his first wife he has a daughter and a son, William Platt Adams, and by his second wife two daughters.

SHOEMAKER, HENRY F., in 1864 entered the wholesale coal-shipping house of Hammet, Van Dusen & Company, of Philadelphia, and within a year or two organized the firm of Shoemaker & McIntyre, in the same line. In 1870 he organized the firm of Fry, Shoemaker & Company, engaged in the mining of anthracite coal. In 1877 he became Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Railroad of Minnesota, and in the latter part of that year he removed to New York City, where he has since resided. He assisted in the construction of the Rochester State Line Railroad, now the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, in 1878, and was largely instrumental in its extension to the coal fields of Pennsylvania. In 1881 he established the banking house of Shoemaker, Dillon & Company, making a specialty of large issues of railroad bonds. With his associates, in 1882, he built the Rochester and Ontario Belt Railway, now part of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway. In 1886 he became actively interested in the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. The following year he became President of the Mineral Range Railroad. He became one of the principal owners of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad in 1888, and Chairman of its Executive Committee, a position which he still holds. He is also now President of the Dayton and Union Railroad Company, President of the Dayton and Ironton Railroad Company, President of the Southern Boulevard Land and Improvement Company, Vice-President of the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railroad, is a director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad Company, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, Limited, of London, England. He is a director of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad Company, in which, in 1893, he and his associates bought a controlling interest and made one of the most prosperous coal-carrying roads of Ohio. Among the mines adjacent to coal-carrying roads

in which he is interested are the Medvale Goshen, the Superior, and the Cleveland Massillon. He was formerly interested in the mining of bituminous coal in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. He was at one time a director and large owner of the New Jersey Rubber Shoe Company, now the United States Rubber Company, and is now a trustee of the Mount Hope Cemetery Association. He is a member of the Union League, Lotos, Riverside Yacht, and American Yacht clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic. He married, in 1874, Blanche, daughter of Hon. James W. Quiggle, of Philadelphia, at one time United States Consul to Antwerp, and subsequently United States Minister to Bel-



HENRY F. SHOEMAKER.

gium, and has two sons and a daughter. Mr. Shoemaker was himself born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1845, the son of John Shoemaker and Mary A. Brock, his ancestors emigrating from Holland to Philadelphia in 1683. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812, while his grandfather, John Shoemaker, was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Shoemaker attended the public schools and was graduated from Genesee Seminary, Lima, N. Y. Upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee in 1863, he raised a company of miners, and, as their First Lieutenant, took them to Harrisburg. They were mustered into the Federal service as a part

of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until Lee was beaten at Gettysburg, and retreated south of the Potomac.

BERRIAN, CHARLES ALBERT, has been engaged in the real estate business in New York City since 1870, and is especially an expert on realty values in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards,—the Borough of the Bronx. He subdivided many of the old farms in this section and disposed of them as building lots. During the past five years he has been almost exclusively engaged in making appraisals of property values either for the City of New York or for private owners. His services to the city include the condemnation of property valued at more than \$3,000,000 for the Jerome Park Reservoir, as well as properties for the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the famous avenue and driveway projected on a scale surpassing anything existing in any other city in the world. He has been a member of the Repub-

lican County Committee of New York County, and frequently has been a delegate to county, city, and State conventions. He was a member of the State Convention which nominated Governor Morton, and of the City Convention which nominated Mayor Strong. He held the office of United States Custom House Auctioneer under President Harrison, and now holds it again under appointment by President McKinley. He was for three years Secretary of the Fordham Club, and is now a member of its Executive Committee. He is also a member of the Suburban and Union Republican clubs, the North Side Board of Trade, and the Auctioneers' Association of the City of New York. He was born in New York City, January 30, 1845, the son of the late Philip H. Berrian and Phebe, daughter of Captain John Marshall. His father, who was long engaged in the real estate business in New York City, was a resident of Fordham, as was his grandfather, Charles Berrian. The first of his ancestors to settle at Fordham, Nicholas Berrian, was one of the sons of Cornelius Berrian, who, in 1727, bought Berrien Island. He was the son, in turn, of John Berrien and Ruth Edsall, and grandson of Cornelis Jansen Berrien and Jannetie Stryker. The family is of French Huguenot antecedents, hailing from Berrien, Department of Finisterre, France. They were driven to Holland by religious persecution, and from the latter country Cornelis Jansen Berrien immigrated to New Amsterdam, settling in Flatbush, L. I., as early as 1669. He was Deacon and Town Official, and in 1683 Commissioner to levy a special tax by appointment of the New York Colonial Assembly. Mr. Charles A. Berrian was educated in the public schools and at Farnham Preparatory Institute, Beverly, N. J. He became clerk in a banking house in New York City, and for several years was Secretary of the Ashburton Coal Company. During the next three years he held the office of Deputy County Clerk of Suffolk County, New York. He was married, January 30, 1867, to Susan Almy, daughter of Stephen C. Rogers, of Huntington, L. I., where the family had been seated for many generations. Mr. Rogers was for seventeen years Supervisor of his town, and for three years County Clerk of Suffolk County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Berrian have two daughters.

BENEDICT, HENRY HARPER, President of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, manufacturers of the Remington Typewriter, was born in German Flats, N. Y., October 9, 1844, the son of Micaiah Benedict, great-great-grandson of John Benedict, Captain of the militia of Danbury, Conn., and member of the Colonial Legislature, and is lineally descended from Thomas Benedict, who arrived in New England from Nottinghamshire in 1638. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1869, during his course having served as Professor of Latin and Mathematics in Fairfield Seminary, New York. He accepted a confidential position in the large manufacturing establishment of E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y., and presently became a director of the

corporation of Remington & Sons, and at the same time Treasurer of the Remington Sewing Machine Company. The rights in the Remington Typewriter having been acquired by Edward G. Wyckoff and Clarence W. Seamans, in 1882 he joined them in New York City as a member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. Active as the Business Manager and in charge of the foreign interests of the company, he is now its President. He is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, a trustee of Hamilton College, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Union League, Grolier, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Republican clubs of this city, of the Hamilton and Riding and Driving clubs, and Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn. While a resident of Ilion he was President of its Literary Association and the Herkimer County Bible Society, and Treasurer, a trustee and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, which he was active in founding.

BARRON, JOHN CONNER, while he was graduated from Yale in 1858, and from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1861, has not followed his profession since the close of the Civil War, but has engaged in important financial enterprises. He offered his services to the Government, however, in April, 1861, and rose to the rank of full Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth New York. Subsequently he was appointed Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel, of the First Division of the National Guard of this State, on the staff of Major-General Shaler, while, from 1863 to 1871, he was Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment. He traveled abroad extensively after the war, and then occupied himself with business enterprises in this city. He has been President of the Kentucky Coal, Iron and Development Company, and sustained the same relation to the L. C. Ranch and Cattle Company, and the Gila Farm Company. He is now President of the Carpenter Steel Company and a director of the Pacific Company and the United New York Railroad and Canal Companies. He has been Vice-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Rear-Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and Rear-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, while he is now Vice-Commodore of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club. He is also a member of the Union, Union League, and several shooting clubs. The match of his Wave with the Scotch cutter, Madge, was the first instance of international cutter-racing. He built the Athlon and acquired the English cutter, Clara. He was born in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1837, the son of the late John Barron and Mary, daughter of Colonel Richard Conner, of Staten Island, a Revolutionary soldier and member of the New York Provincial Congress of 1775. He is lineally descended from Ellis Barron, who was made Freeman of Watertown, Mass., June 2, 1641, having emigrated from Burnchurch County, Waterford, Ireland, where his family for many generations had been seated as "Barons of Burn-

church." Dr. Barron married, in 1869, Harriet, daughter of Rev. Albert Williams, of San Francisco, and has a daughter and three sons—Thomas, Carlisle Norris, and John Conner, Jr.

ADAMS, HENRY HERSCHEL, having risen to eminence in the commercial and financial circles of Cleveland, Ohio, has achieved a like success in New York City, whither he removed in 1882. He has been President of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company since 1890, as also of the Henry H. Adams Iron Company since 1891, and is President of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company. He is Treasurer of the Advisory Board of the New York Board of Education, a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and of the New York Metal Exchange, and is commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. Born in Collamer, Ohio, July 9, 1844, he is lineally descended from Henry Adams, who settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1634. His grandfather, Benoni Adams, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father, Lowell L. Adams, a soldier in the War of 1812. His mother, Hepzibah Thayer, was a well-known anti-slavery agitator and writer prior to the Civil War. Having received an academic education, he enlisted at the age of seventeen and served throughout the Civil War, participating in many battles, and in 1864 suffering capture by General Forrest, and incarceration in a Confederate prison. In 1867 he successfully engaged in the iron business in Cleveland, Ohio, also owning vessels in the iron ore and grain trade on the lakes. He was a member of the Board of Trade of Cleveland, and of its Board of Education. A delegate to the Boston "Free Ship" Convention of 1881, he was a member of its committee which appeared before a United States Senate committee.



HENRY HERSCHEL ADAMS.

BEACH, JOHN N., has been engaged in the wholesale drygoods business in New York City since 1867, from that year to 1872 being a member of the firm of P. Van Volkenburg & Company; from 1872 to 1879 a member of that of Van Volkenburg, Beach & Company; while since 1879 he has been a member of the well-known house of Tefft, Weller & Company. He has been President of the Drygoods Chronicle Publishing Association, Vice-President of the Mercantile

Accident Insurance Society, and a director of the Hamilton Loan and Trust Company, and is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of Hamilton College, a trustee of Adelphi College, Brooklyn; an officer of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and a member of the Merchants' Club, of New York. He married, in 1870, Mary Linette, daughter of Elisha Nelson, of Cold Spring, N. Y., and has several children. The eldest son died in 1893, during his senior year at Hamilton College, and Mr. Beach has erected upon the grounds of Hamilton College a memorial arbor of stone. Born in Lodi, N. Y., August 1, 1837, Mr. Beach is the son of the late George Clinton Beach and Mary Ann, daughter of Colonel Rynear Covert, of Seneca County, New York. His father was successively a teacher, a farmer, and a merchant. Mr. Beach attended the public schools, Ovid Academy, and Hamilton College, from the latter receiving the degree of A.M. in January, 1893. For some time prior to his removal to New York City in 1867, he was successfully engaged in the retail drygoods business at Watkins, N. Y.

COLES, EDWIN SANDS, was long active in financial circles in New York City, being a prominent stockbroker, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and for more than thirty years Secretary of the Stock Exchange Building Company. He was born at Dosoris, L. I., in 1828, and died in 1896, having been a member of various prominent clubs, and the St. Nicholas and other societies. He was the son of Butler Coles and the grandson of General Nathaniel Coles, while also descended from Robert Coles, who came from Suffolk, England, to Massachusetts in 1630. His son, Nathaniel, was one of the first settlers of Oyster Bay, L. I., and the family estates there and at Dosoris are still held by the family. Mr. Coles is survived by his widow, Sarah, daughter of Dr. Charles De Kay Townsend and Maria Fonda; by one son, Walter Henry Coles, and by two daughters.

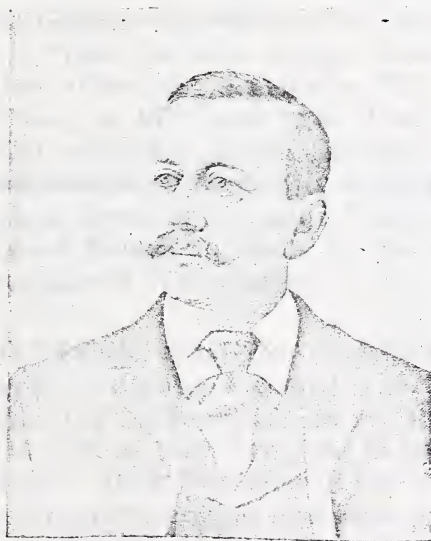
DODGE, GRENVILLE M., eminent alike as a civil engineer, a soldier, and a railroad financier, is now President of the Fort Worth and Denver Railway Company, President of the Love Electric Traction Company, and a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Wichita Valley Railway, the India Wharf Brewing Company, and the American Mutoscope Company. During the period between his graduation in 1851 as a civil engineer from the Military University of Norwich, Vt., and the beginning of the Civil War, he resided in Illinois, and was Assistant Engineer in the construction of the Chicago and Rock Island and other Illinois and Iowa railroads. At the close of the war he became Chief Engineer in charge of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. He has been conspicuous both in the building and the operation of the Texas and Pacific, the

Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the International and Great Northern, and the Fort Worth and Denver railroads. Captain of the Council Bluffs Guards when the Civil War began, he was appointed Aid to the Governor of Iowa, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and having organized the Fourth Iowa and Dodge Battery, joined Fremont at St. Louis with these forces in July, 1861. In command of a brigade in January, 1862, he led the advance in the capture of Springfield, Mo., and participated at Sugar Creek and Blackburn's Mills. His gallantry at Pea Ridge won for him the commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Having supervised the rebuilding of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, he was given command of the Central Division of Mississippi, and won several battles, capturing General Faulkner and his army near Island No. 10. As commander of the Second Division, Army of the Tennessee, he defeated General Forest in 1863. Throughout the Atlanta campaign he commanded the Sixteenth Corps under Sherman, participating in all the important actions and bearing the brunt of the battle of Atlanta. A severe wound received soon after the latter engagement prevented him from accompanying the march to the sea, but he was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers in command of the Department of Missouri in 1864. The following year he commanded the forces in Kansas and the territories. Returning to civil life, he was in 1866 elected to the 39th Congress from the Fifth District of Iowa. He has long resided in New York City, and is a member of the Union League and United Service clubs, and the New England Society. He was Chief Marshal of the procession at the dedication of the Grant Mausoleum in Riverside Park in April, 1897. He is President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He is also Chairman of the committee to erect a statue to General Sherman. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the War Investigating Commission, and was elected President of the Commission. Born in Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831, he is the son of Sylvanus Dodge and Julia F. Philips; is grandson of Captain Solomon Dodge, of Rowley, Mass., and lineally descended from a settler of Salem, Mass., in 1629.

DAVIDSON, MATHIAS OLIVER, the distinguished civil engineer, resided in New York City, and was engaged upon various municipal works. He was active in the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, and subsequently, from 1870 to 1872, laid out the avenues which cross the upper portion of the city. He opened the coal regions of Western Maryland, took charge of railroad construction in the island of Cuba in 1856, and was occupied from 1865 to 1870 in building the New Haven and Derby Railroad. Employed upon important public works in Mexico under the Emperor Maximilian, he was offered the title of Marquis by the latter, but never assumed it. He was the son of Dr. Oliver Davidson, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Margaret, daughter

of Dr. Mathias Burnet Miller, of Utica, and sister of Judge Morris S. Miller, and was sixth in descent from Nicholas Davidson, who came from England to Charlestown, Mass., in 1639, as the personal representative of Mathew Craddock, Royal Governor of Massachusetts Bay, and became one of the wealthiest men in the colony. His family was one of the nine noble Scottish stocks which competed for the crown upon the death of Margaret of Norway. Mathias Oliver Davidson married a daughter of Captain Mathew Miles Standish, of Plattsburg, and Catherine Phoebe Miller, her father being an officer in the War of 1812, and a descendant of Captain Miles Standish, of Plymouth.

WILSON, WASHINGTON, one of the founders in 1865 of the firm of Earl & Wilson, leading manufacturers of collars and cuffs, has been the member of the firm resident in New York City, managing the business and financial interests.



WASHINGTON WILSON.

He is a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, a trustee of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, and a governor of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the Union League, Grolier, Riding, Merchants', and New York Athletic clubs. Born in New York City, June 1, 1838, he is the son of John Wilson and Gainor Evans Roberts. His father was a member of the old volunteer fire department of New York City, and a member of the New York firm of Derrickson & Wilson, saddlers. His grandfather, of an old family of Lincolnshire, England, came to America in 1804, establishing

himself in the feed business in New York City. Mr. Wilson's mother was the daughter of parents who came to this country from Bala, North Wales, and was the grandniece of Rev. John Williams, a Baptist clergyman. Having been educated in the New York public schools, in 1853 Mr. Wilson entered the employ of Crocker & Stow, subsequently William A. Crocker, in the notion trade in New York City. With a partner, under the style of Goddard & Wilson, he subsequently acquired this business, continuing it until the Civil War made it unprofitable. After winding up the affairs of his firm, from 1862 to 1865 he was in the employ of the Adams Express Company. In 1865 he organized the present house of Earl & Wilson, having as

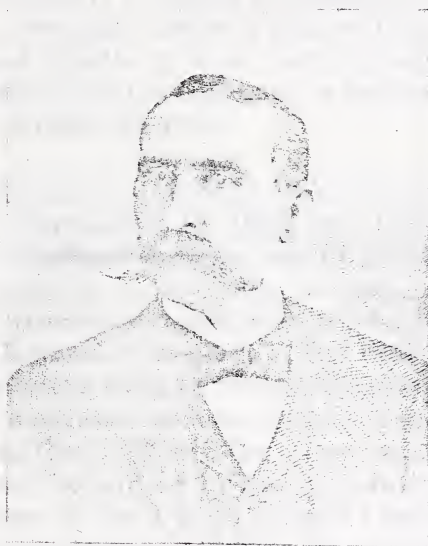
partner William S. Earl, of Troy, N. Y. In 1870, Mr. Wilson married James Rich, of an old New York family, and has three daughters.

GRIFFIN, FRANCIS BUTLER, has been engaged in business in New York City as a hardware merchant for a quarter of a century. He is a director of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, is Treasurer of the New York Infant Asylum, and one of its managers, and is one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, and a Member of the Executive Committee of its Board of Trustees. He married Annie M., daughter of John H. Earle. He is a member of the City, Presbyterian, and Hardware clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the New England Society. Born in New York City, November 8, 1852, he is the son of George Griffin and Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Abraham Benson, of Fairfield, Conn., and is the grandson of George Griffin, a prominent lawyer of this city during the first half of the present century. He descends from Jaspar Griffin, who came to New England when a child, having been born in Wales, in 1648, of royal descent. He also descends from Sir Matthew Griswold, of Malvern Hill, England, who settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1639, and from Henry Wolcott, son and heir of John Wolcott, of Golden Manor, England. His great-grandfather, Colonel Zebulon Butler, of the family of the Earls of Ormond, commanded the American forces in Wyoming Valley at the time of the massacre, and succeeded Benedict Arnold in the command of West Point by the designation of Washington.

CONVERSE, EDMUND COGSWELL, for a quarter of a century connected with the National Tube Works Company, of Boston, of which he is President and General Manager, has for a number of years resided in New York City, and is an officer of various important corporations. He is President of the National Standard Insurance Company, General Manager and Director of the McKeesport Connecting Railway Company, a Trustee of the American Bank Note Company, and a director of the Liberty National Bank, the National Surety Company, the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, and the Assurance Company, of America. He was born in Boston, November 7, 1849, and educated in the Boston Latin School. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, New York Athletic, and Lawyers' clubs; the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is the son of the late James Cogswell Converse, one of the founders of the Boston Board of Trade, of which he was also President, and from 1869 until his death in 1891, President of the National Tube Works, of McKeesport, Pa. His wife was Sarah Ann Peabody. The grandparents of Mr. Converse were Rev. James Converse and Melitable, daughter of William Cogswell, his grandfather having been a graduate from Harvard, a member of the Vermont Legislature, and

State Chaplain of Vermont. His ancestor, Edward Convers, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1630, and subsequently in Charlestown, was born in 1590 in Wakerly, Northamptonshire, being eleventh in descent from Sir Humphrey Convers, of Sockburn, England, who was in turn sixth from Roger Coigneries, of France and Durham, England.

SLAVEN, HENRY BARTHOLOMEW, organized the firm of Slaven Brothers, of San Francisco, large contractors, and in 1878 obtained from De Lesseps the contract to execute the Pacific coast operations connected with the Panama Canal, as well as to do all the preliminary work, including the erection of buildings, on the Isthmus of Panama. In 1880 he went to the Isthmus in person, with two steamers loaded with materials, provisions, and men. Finding the



HENRY BARTHOLOMEW SLAVEN.

men incapacitated by malaria, he inaugurated the policy of employing native labor. In 1882 his firm closed a contract to construct the Atlantic Division of the canal, from Aspinwall to Bohío Soldado, a section sixteen miles long, the project of the changing of the course of the Chagres River being involved. Coming to New York City, which henceforth became his headquarters, Mr. Slaven organized the American Contracting and Dredging Company, of which he was President, the late Eugene Kelly being its Treasurer. The work was done with eight gigantic dredges, the largest in the world, costing \$150,000 each. Upon the completion of the contract in 1889, Mr.

Slaven's company was paid \$25,000,000 by the De Lesseps Company. A further contract, for the completion of the enterprise, was about to be awarded, when the collapse of the French corporation occurred. At the present time Mr. Slaven is President of the Chase Granite Company of Bluehill, Me., and a director of the Traders' and Travelers' Accident Company. For a number of years he was a director and principal owner of the American Union Life Insurance Company. He was born in Pictou, Ontario, October 19, 1853, the son of Patrick Slaven, a successful stockraiser. He attended the common schools; at the age of ten entered a drug store, also attending night schools; at the age of seventeen was graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and spent the next two years at a Philadelphia medical college. He held a responsible position in a large wholesale and retail drug estab-

lishment in Philadelphia, and from 1873 to 1876 managed a similar business in Canada. In 1876 he established at San Francisco the largest drug business on the Pacific Coast, two years later disposing of it to engage in contracting enterprises.

SMITH, G. WALDO, long established in New York City in the wholesale grocers' trade, is President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York and vicinity, Vice-President of the National Board of Trade, and a director of the Home Bank. He is the son of Thomas W. Smith and Emma Mapes, niece of General Jonas Mapes, commander of the forces in this city during the War of 1812, and cousin of the late Professor James A. Mapes. His grandfather, Samuel Smith, was great-great-grandson of Colonel Richard Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., where he settled in 1665, becoming sole owner of the entire township under a patent issued March 3, 1665, by Governor Richard Nicolls, of New York, by authority of James, Duke of York. Mr. Smith's father was born in Smithtown, April 17, 1789; his mother was born May 25, 1793.

GODDARD, JOSEPH WARREN, in 1848 founded, and, until his death, September 18, 1890, was the head of the drygoods house of J. W. Goddard & Sons, one of the largest in the country and with few peers in its specialty of linings, silks, and mohairs. He was Vice-President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, a trustee of the Woman's Hospital, a member of Dr. Bellows's Church and his active supporter in the work of the sanitary commission, while, during the Civil War, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club. When the threat was made to mob the first colored regiment organized in this city during the war, he was one of forty members of the Union League Club who marched down Broadway at the head of the troops. He married, in 1854, Celestine, daughter of Baldwin Gardiner, and eighth in lineal descent from Lionel Gardiner, of Gardiner Island. He was himself born in New York City, June 11, 1829, the son of Joseph Goddard, of Brookline, Mass., and Elizabeth, daughter of Birdseye Norton, of Goshen, Conn. At the age of nineteen he started in the drygoods business in this city, at 45 William Street. In 1851, his brother, F. N. Goddard, became a partner under the style of Goddard & Brother. For five years they were at 55 Maiden Lane, a Mr. Merrill being a partner for one year. They removed to 20 Park Place in 1857, to 331-33 Broadway in 1861, and to 461-67 Broadway in 1876. F. N. Goddard retired in 1879, while Warren N. Goddard, son of the founder, became his partner. January 1, 1880, under the firm style of J. W. Goddard & Son. In 1882 they removed to 516 Broadway. January 1, 1883, the younger son, F. Norton Goddard, became a partner, under the style, since continued, of J. W. Goddard & Sons. Both sons were graduated from

Harvard. Warren N. is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank. After the death of Mr. Goddard they removed to the present location on Bleecker Street.

KNAPP, SHEPPARD, is President of Sheppard Knapp & Company, the large carpet firm, which he founded in 1855, and is also President of the Knapp Rubber Binding Company. President of the Review Publishing Company. and a director of the Leadville Mining Company and the Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Company. He originated the Smyrna American carpet. Born in Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., August 30, 1839, he is the son of Jacob Frost Knapp, and is lineally descended from Moses Knapp, who, born in New England in 1655, immigrated to Westchester County, was one of the trustees' names in the royal charter of White Plains, March 13, 1721, and died at the advanced age of 101. Mr. Knapp came to this city in 1852, at the age of thirteen, secured a clerkship, and saved enough to procure for him a year's course at the Bordentown (N. J.) Academy. Returning, he was employed in the fancy drygoods trade, and later in a carpet store. In 1855, at the age of sixteen, he formed a partnership with a fellow clerk and established the carpet firm of Sheppard Knapp & Company. He was married, in 1863, to Sarah E., daughter of Hiram Miller, of New York City, and has five children.

DORMAN, ORLANDO PORTER, President of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company since 1881, when he organized it and secured its incorporation, is one of the largest manufacturers of dress linings in the United States. He is Senior Warden of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, as he is also of the Church of the Holy Spirit. He has furnished the means for the education of several young men for the ministry and has been otherwise active in benevolent work. He is a member of the New England Society. He married, in 1850, Delia Ann Taylor, of Hartford, Conn., and has a daughter, Mrs. Franklin H. Smith, Jr., and a son, Harry H. Dorman, now in business with his father. Born in Ellington, Conn., February 3, 1828, Mr. Dorman received an ~~academic~~ education, and entered a drygoods store in Hartford. Coming to this city five years later, he entered the employ of the late William H. Lee and eventually became a member of the firm of Lee, Case & Company, and of its successor, William H. Lee & Company. He retired from this business before organizing the Gilbert Manufacturing Company. The son of Hon. Orlin C. Dorman and Juliana Doane, on the paternal side he is descended from Thomas Dorman, who became a freeman of Ipswich, Mass., in 1636, and was subsequently a founder of Boxford, Mass., and on the maternal side descends from John Doane, who arrived at Plymouth in 1621, and became Assistant and Deputy.

BARRETT, CLARENCE TYNAN, a director of the First National Bank of Staten Island, and of Barrett Nephews & Company, Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, was long President of the latter corporation, in 1880 succeeding in that position his uncle, the late Colonel Nathan Barrett, founder of the establishment. Major Clarence T. Barrett was a sanitary engineer by profession at the time of his election as President, and he at once inaugurated great improvements in the arrangements of the works and the operating plant, while also introducing new machinery and sinking artesian wells. He was born at Rahway, N. J., August 19, 1840, the son of John Thorndike Barrett and Alice Tynan. His great-grandfather, Captain Nathan Barrett, and his great-great-grandfather, Colonel James Barrett, were Revolutionary soldiers, commanding troops at the Battle of Concord. Their ancestor was Humphrey Barrett, who was born in Kent, England, in 1592, and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1639. Mr. Clarence T. Barrett was educated in public and private schools, and studied landscape architecture. During the Civil War he entered the service of the Union as Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, and saw service in the Department of the Gulf. He was, successively, Adjutant of his regiment, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Aid-de-camp to General C. Grover, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General W. H. Emory, and Aid to General E. R. S. Canby. He was commissioned Captain, and, for meritorious services in the siege of Spanish Fort, was brevetted Major. Returning to civil life, he resumed his profession of landscape architect and civil engineer. For seven years he was a Police Commissioner of Richmond County, and for five years was Superintendent of the Poor. He has also been a school trustee. He is a trustee of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and a member of the Loyal Legion and of various Masonic bodies. He married Anna E., daughter of William D. Hutchings and Elizabeth Parmly.



CLARENCE TYNAN BARRETT.

POST, GEORGE B., President of the Architectural League of New York, and Secretary and Trustee of the Post Building Company, is one of the most eminent architects of the United States. The edi-

fices erected by him include the Equitable, Times, World, Mills, and Havemeyer buildings; the New York Hospital, Chickering Hall, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, and the Fifth Avenue residence of C. P. Huntington. He enjoys high social position, and is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Century, and Knickerbocker clubs. Born in this city, December 15, 1837, he was graduated in civil engineering from the New York University in 1858, and attended the Architectural School presided over by Richard M. Hunt. In 1861 he formed a partnership with Charles D. Gambrill, a classmate. He went to the front during the Civil War as Captain of a company in the Twenty-second New York, and rose to the rank of Colonel. During the battle of Fredericksburg he was Aid on the staff of General Burnside. He was married, in 1863, to Alice M., daughter of William W. Stone, a prominent merchant of this city and Boston. One of his sons, George B., Jr., is a stockbroker; another, Allison Wright, is a lawyer; a third, William Stone, is an architect, in business with his father.

HUNT, RICHARD HOWLAND, the well-known architect, is the son of the late Richard Morris Hunt, long one of the famous architects in the United States, and the President of the American Institute of Architects at New York from 1887 until his death in 1895. He is the grandson of Hon. Jonathan Hunt, Member of Congress, and Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont. His mother was Catherine Clinton, daughter of the late Samuel Shaw Howland, senior partner of the mercantile firm of Howland & Aspinwall, and a lineal descendant of John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower. Born in Paris, France, March 14, 1862, Mr. Hunt was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole de Beaux Arts, Paris. He then became his father's business associate until the death of the latter, since which time he has continued his profession alone. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the American Institute of Architects, the New York Chapter of American Institute of Architects, the National Sculpture Society, the Architectural League of New York, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and the Municipal Art Society. He is also a member of the Century, Tuxedo, Players', Racquet and Tennis, Meadow Brook, Garden City Gun, Carteret Gun, American Kennel, French Bull Dog, and Boston Terrier clubs. He was married in England, September 16, 1885, to Pearl Carley, and has three children—Richard, Francis, and Jonathan.

ALLEN, JOEL ASAPH, naturalist, author, and Curator of the Department of Vertebrate Zoölogy in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City since 1885, was born in Springfield, Mass., July 19, 1838, and was educated at the Wilbraham Academy.

and under Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University. He accompanied Agassiz to Brazil in 1865, and was a member of scientific expeditions to Florida in 1869, and to the Rocky Mountains in 1871. He was Assistant in the Ornithological Department of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., from 1871 to 1885. In 1871 he took the Humboldt Scholarship. In 1873 he was Chief of the Scientific Staff of a Government expedition in connection with the survey for the Northern Pacific Railroad. From 1876 to 1883 he was Editor of the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, and from 1883 to 1898 of *The Auk*, an ornithological quarterly, and also Editor of the publications (*Bulletin and Memoirs*) of the American Museum of Natural History. He was President of the American Ornithologists' Union from 1883 to 1891, is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the National Academy of Sciences. Professor Allen received the title of Doctor of Philosophy from Indiana University in 1886. He has published many works on natural history, and has been joint author with Professor Elliott Coues. Among his publications are: "Mammals and Winter Birds of East Florida" (1871), "The American Bisons, Living and Extinct" (1872); "Monographs of North American Rodentia" (with Elliott Coues, 1877); "The Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia" (1878), "History of the North American Pinnipeds" (1880), "The Geographical Origin and Distribution of North American Birds" (1893), and also several hundred papers relating to the mammals and birds of North and South America. He descends from Samuel Allen, who was born in Brintree, Essex County, England, in 1588, in 1632 settled at Cambridge, Mass., and subsequently removed to Windsor, Conn., where he died in April, 1648. On his mother's side he is descended from John Trumbull, who came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, about 1637, and in 1639 settled at Roxbury, Mass.



JOEL ASAPH ALLEN.

HUME, WILLIAM HENRY, one of the eminent architects of New York City, is the designer of the New Netherland Hotel, built for William Waldorf Astor (see Volume I. of this work, page 540, for cut):

the Mutual Reserve Building, Broadway and Duane Street; the Emigrant Savings Bank, the North River Savings Bank, the Hotel Normandie, the Wynkoop Building, the Spingler Building, the Presbyterian Church and Lecture Hall, Central Park West; the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, the Lotos Club-house, the drygoods store of H. C. F. Koch & Company, and many other edifices in this city, as well as the Masonic Home, at Utica, N. Y. He is a director of the East River National Bank, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and the Lotos Club; while he is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Seventh Regiment Veterans, Lotos, and Republican clubs, and the Uptown Association. He was born in New York City, March 22, 1831, the son of Alexander Hume, a merchant of New York City, and Anne Clayton. He is of Scotch ancestry. He was educated in this city and pursued his professional studies with one of the most eminent architects of the last generation. He engaged in business for himself in 1857. He was an officer in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, for some time, including the period of the Civil War, and participated in the campaigns of 1861, 1862, and 1863. He was Adjutant of the regiment during the campaign of 1863. He married, in 1856, Elizabeth Humphreys Norris, and has three sons—William A., Frederic T., and Henry M. Hume, and a daughter, Elizabeth L., all of whom were born in this city. In 1893 the present firm of William H. Hume & Son was formed, Frederic T. Hume becoming his father's partner. The eldest son, William A. Hume, is a physician, engaged in practice in Manhattan Borough, New York City. The youngest son, Henry M. Hume, is engaged in banking, as head of the firm of H. M. Hume & Company, and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

AUDSLEY, WILLIAM JAMES, head of the well-known firm of architects, W. & G. Audsley, formerly of Liverpool and London, England, and now of New York City, was born in Dufftown, Banffshire, Scotland, October 21, 1833. Like his distinguished brother, George Ashdown Audsley, he early exhibited a taste for architectural drawing and design. Having removed to Liverpool in 1856, the brothers were engaged on Ripley Hospital at Lancaster, England, and the Public Library and Museum of Liverpool. In 1861 they began practice as architects in Liverpool, about the same time publishing "The Sermon on the Mount, Illuminated," a study in medieval ornamental arts. Among the important edifices designed by them in Liverpool are the Welsh Church, Prince's Road; Christ Church, Kensington; the Church of St. Margaret, Belmont Road; the Jewish Synagogue, Prince's Road; the Racquet Club and Courts, Parliament Street, and the Liverpool Art Club Gallery. St. Margaret's is said to have the most beautiful brick

interior of any church in England. In 1876 both brothers were elected Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects. In 1884 they removed their office to London, where they had erected the West End Synagogue, Bayswater. Other specimens of their work are the Church of St. Mary, Lancaster, England; churches at Wrexham, Chester, Rhyl, and Garston, in the same country, and the English Church at Grasse, France. In 1892 they removed to New York, and are the designers of the notable Bowling Green Offices of this city. The Layton Art Gallery, of Milwaukee, Wis., designed by them, has also attracted much attention.

AUDSLEY, GEORGE ASHDOWN, of the firm of W. & G. Audsley, architects and decorative artists, has a world-wide reputation as a writer and critic on architecture, as well as one of the most artistic and original of designers. Before reaching the age of seventeen he had designed two cathedrals. The work which he published in 1861, in conjunction with his brother, "The Sermon on the Mount, Illuminated," remains the most beautiful of modern illuminated books. It induced a London publishing firm to invite him to prepare his "Guide to the Art of Illuminating and Missal Painting." An illuminated copy of "The Prisoner of Chillon" followed, while Mr. Audsley also published a "Handbook of Christian Symbolism." His "Cottage, Lodge, and Villa Architecture" is an illustrated essay on artistic house-building. He is the author of the published volumes of the "Popular Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts." Among other notable volumes, all magnificently illustrated, we may mention "Polychromatic Decoration as Applied to Buildings in the Medieval Styles," published in English, French, and German, and characterized as "a grammar of Gothic Decoration," "Outlines of Ornament in all Styles" (1881), "The Practical Decorator," "The Ceramic Art of Japan" (two volumes), "The Art of Chromolithography," and "The Ornamental Arts of Japan." The volume last mentioned treats of "Drawing, Painting, Engraving, Color Printing, Embroidery on silk, Ornamental Weaving in silk and gold, Application, Incrusting and Inlaying in various colored materials, Lacquer Working on different materials, Carving in wood and ivory, Metal Working in gold, silver, bronze, and iron, and Cloisonné Enameling." Mr. Audsley delivered lectures, "Notes on Japanese Art," before the Architectural Association of London in 1872; "The Influence of Decorative Art and Art Workmanship in Household Details," before the Social Science Congress in 1876, and on "Household Taste," in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1883. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was born in Elgin, Elginshire, Scotland, September 6, 1838. A biographical and critical account of his work, by the distinguished novelist, T. H. Hall Caine, was published in 1881.

SCHICKEL, WILLIAM, senior member of the well-known firm of Schickel & Ditmars, architects on Fifth Avenue, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1850, was educated as an architect in Germany, traveled in Italy, France, and Germany to complete his professional studies, and since 1873 has been established in business as an architect in New York City. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Architectural League, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the German and Catholic clubs, and the Uptown Association. Among the notable examples of his work are St. Ignatius Church of this city, the Constable Building, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; the residence of I. Stern, on Fifth Avenue, and St. Joseph's Seminary, of Valentine Hill, Yonkers, the advanced theological seminary of the Archdiocese of New York for the higher education of the Catholic clergy. The latter is a notable structure. On the occasion of its dedication Cardinal Satolli, the Papal Delegate, characterized it as a "marvelous building, . . . grand in its architectural design," while Bishop McQuaid described it as "a seminary the like of which does not exist anywhere in the world." The main building is 360 feet long, with wings which project 80 feet, while its highest point is 150 feet from the ground. It is built with a stone quarried from the seminary grounds. The chapel, 40 by 130 feet, is an exquisite specimen of architectural art. The cornerstone was laid May 17, 1891, while the completed edifice was dedicated August 12, 1896. In the souvenir volume published in 1896, "The History of St. Joseph's Seminary of New York," the obligation to the architects is thus acknowledged: "The architects, William Schickel & Company, were intrusted by His Grace with the planning and the execution of this great work, and they have certainly succeeded in embodying the noble thoughts of its founder, in designing a building monumental in character, useful and well adapted in its arrangements, and solid and substantial in construction, so that for ages the Seminary will stand as the cradle and home of the priesthood of the Archdiocese."

FERNBACH, HENRY, the architect, who died in New York City, November 12, 1883, designed many prominent buildings in New York City, including those of the *Staats Zeitung*, the German Savings Bank, the Institution for Deaf Mutes, the Eden Musée, and the Harmonie Club. He also designed the Temple Emanu-El, on Fifth Avenue; the Synagogue Ahavath Chesed, on Lexington Avenue, and the first Jewish Orphan Asylum, at Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue. He took the first prize in architecture at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, with his design of the Mutual Life Insurance Building, Philadelphia. He was born in Breslau, Silesia, Germany, in April, 1829, and came to New York City in 1848, when nineteen years of age. He had been educated as an architect in a technical school in Germany.

while in New York he studied further with C. Welles, then a well-known architect of New York. He was for some time associated with Mr. Welles. He was a charter member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was a member of the Harmonie and Freundschaft societies, and was a Past Master Mason, having been Past Master of King Solomon's Lodge. He was also Treasurer of the United Association of American Architects. His widow and five children survived him. His son, Walter M. Fernbach, is his successor in business.

FIKSK, CHARLES JOEL, was born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1858. His father, Harvey Fisk, was a native of Vermont, of English extraction, tracing his ancestry back to 1399. William Fisk, the original American ancestor, settled in Wrentham, Mass., in 1637, where he and a brother named John were prominent residents. Mr. Fisk's father was, in 1848, a clerk in a drygoods store in Trenton, N. J. In 1852 he was employed as assistant teller in the Mechanics' Bank, of New York City, and, ten years later, in 1862, began business for himself, and soon afterward, as the head of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, became a noted financier, and was very prominent in Wall Street for many years. Fisk & Hatch were very active during the War of the Rebellion as agents for the Government. The firm continued until 1885. It was then dissolved, and Mr. Fisk associated his sons with



CHARLES JOEL FISK.

him in business, under the firm name of Harvey Fisk & Sons. The father died in 1889. The present members of the firm are Harvey E., Charles J., Pliny, and Alexander G. Fisk, Theodore H. Banks, and Herbert W. Denny. Mr. Fisk's maternal grandfather, A. B. Green, was an active business man, connected with the old Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was a member of the Legislature for two terms during the war. Charles J. Fisk was educated in New York. He went into his father's office when seventeen years of age, and has been consecutively connected with the business since. In 1891 he became a member of the City Council of Plainfield, N. J., where he resides. He was one of the leaders in securing the sewer system for that city. He has been a delegate to different county conventions, and was alternate to the St. Louis Convention, which nominated Major McKinley for President. He served as Chairman of the Campaign Committee of

Union County, New Jersey, in 1896. He is a member of the Lawyers', Republican, and Wool clubs, of New York, and the Union County Country Club, of Plainfield, N. J. He married, in 1879, Miss Lillie R. Richey, of Trenton, N. J., daughter of the late Augustus G. Richey. They have five children—Louisa G., Augustus R., Charles W., Harvey, and Annie G. The family are members of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, of which church Mr. Fisk is one of the trustees. He was unanimously chosen by his party for the office of Mayor of Plainfield, and was elected at the last municipal election.

CLAFLIN, HORACE BRIGHAM, founder of the wholesale dry-goods house of H. B. Claflin & Company, was born in Milford, Mass., December 18, 1811, and died in Fordham, N. Y., November 14, 1885. He received an academical education, and became a clerk in his father's store in Milford. With his brother and a brother-in-law they succeeded to the business. In 1832 he was in charge of a branch store established at Worcester, Mass. In July, 1843, he removed to New York City, in partnership with William F. Bulkley forming the wholesale drygoods firm of Bulkley & Claflin. Mr. Bulkley retired in 1851, the firm becoming Claflin, Mellen & Company. Upon the retirement of William H. Mellen, the present style of H. B. Claflin & Company was adopted. Mr. Claflin was a Republican as early as 1850, and in 1872 was a Presidential elector. He was a strong advocate of civil-service reform, and in 1884 supported Grover Cleveland. He was one of the most prominent members of Plymouth Church, of which Henry Ward Beecher was pastor for so many years. He was a supporter of Henry Bergh in his work looking to the prevention of cruelty to animals.

CLAFLIN, JOHN, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1869, entered the wholesale drygoods establishment established by his father, and succeeded to the latter's interest in 1885. He is now President of the H. B. Claflin Company, and is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, the American Exchange National Bank, the United States Trust Company, the New York Life, and a number of other insurance companies. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, which nominated Mayor Strong, and is also a member of the Rapid Transit Commission. He is a member of the leading clubs of New York City. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1850, and is the son of the late Horace Brigham Claflin and Agnes, daughter of Calvin Sanger. He descends from Robert (Mac) Claflin, who settled in Wenham, Essex County, Mass., as early as 1661, and from Richard Sanger, who reached Boston in the ship Confidence in 1638. His great-grandfather, John Claflin, was a Revolutionary soldier. His great-grandfather, Samuel Sanger,

was a member of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety in 1777, while his great-great-grandfather, Richard Sanger, was a member of the second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1775. A member of this family, William Clatlin, was Governor of Massachusetts.

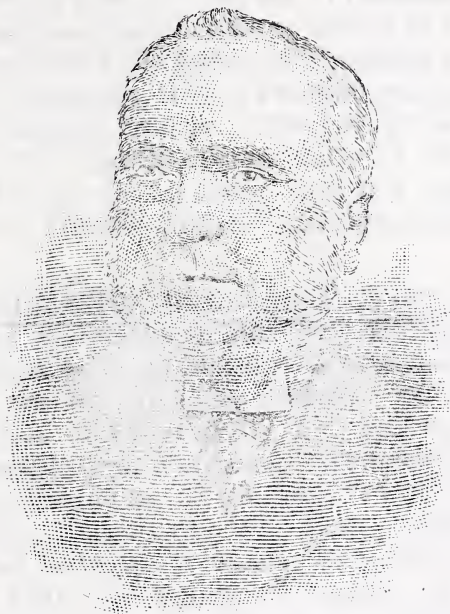
FIELD, WILLIAM ADDISON, in 1868 engaged with the New-York hardware commission house of Joseph H. Adams & Coombs; in 1872 became connected with the First National Bank of Brooklyn as messenger; was made bookkeeper in 1873; in 1883 was promoted to the position of Correspondent Clerk; became Assistant Cashier in 1890, and since 1894 has been Cashier. He is a member of the Bank Clerks' Association and of Fraternity Council, No. 504, Royal Arcanum. He was born in Brooklyn, August 19, 1854, the son of Charles D. Field and Mary M. Randall. His father was born in Charlestown, Mass., and mother in Roxbury, Mass. His parents having removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1855, and returned to Brooklyn in 1862, he was educated in the public schools of these two cities.

EARLE, HENRY, has long been in business as a rubber merchant in New York City, and is Vice-President and General Manager of the Crude Rubber Company. He resides in Brooklyn, and is Secretary of the Brooklyn Club, and a member of the Marine and Field, Twentieth Century, Barnard, and Crescent Athletic clubs, and the Downtown Association. He married, in 1874, Alice, daughter of Edwin Morse and Abby M. Clary, of Worcester, Mass., and has living two daughters and a son—Alexander Morse Earle. Born in Providence, R. I., November 20, 1843, Mr. Earle is the son of Henry Earle and Mary T., daughter of Judge John Pitman and Rhoda Talbot, of Providence; is great-grandson of Hon. Caleb Earle, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and descends from Ralph Earle, who arrived at Newport, R. I., in 1638, and became Captain of a troop of horse. He is sixth in descent from Oliver Earle, who was for some years a merchant in this city, engaging in the East India trade.

EARLE, JOSEPH P., well known rubber merchant of this city, where he has been established in business for many years, is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Union, Union League, Tuxedo, University, New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs; the Downtown Association, and other organizations. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1847; was graduated from Brown University in 1871, and is a member of the Brown University Alumni Association of this city. He is eighth in descent from Captain Ralph Earle, of Newport, R. I., in 1638, and his wife, Joan Savage; is seventh from Hon. William Earle, who was a Member

of the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1704, and again in 1706; is sixth from Oliver Earle, at one time in the East India trade in New York City, and is great-grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Caleb Earle, of Rhode Island.

O'DONOHUE, JOSEPH J., founder and for many years the head of the firm of Joseph J. O'Donohue & Son, tea and coffee importers, is one of the most prominent merchants and citizens of New York. He was one of the founders of the Long Island Ferry Company in 1858, and subsequent to the consolidation of that corporation in 1864 with the Brooklyn Ferry Company became President of the Brooklyn and



JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE.

New York Ferry Company thus created. Greatly improving the service, while at the same time reducing the fares, he did much to build up the Eastern District of Brooklyn. While residing in Brooklyn he served for some time as Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, and was a frequent delegate to State Conventions. He refused to permit his nomination as Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. After the removal of his residence to New York City in 1867, he was for some time a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and served as its Vice-Chairman. In 1871 he refused to permit his nomination as Democratic candidate for Mayor of

New York. He was Park Commissioner from 1874 to 1876, by appointment of Mayor Wickham. He was a trustee of the New York Coffee Exchange, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He was a director of the Eighth Avenue and Ninth Avenue railroads of New York, and a director of the People's Steamship Line, plying between New York City and Albany subsequent to 1880, when he purchased Daniel Drew's interest. He was born in this city, January 8, 1834, his father, the late John O'Donohue, being a well-known merchant. Before reaching his majority he became his father's partner in the wholesale tea and coffee firm of John O'Donohue & Sons, which, after his father's death, became John O'Donohue's Sons. He retired from this firm in 1880, and the same year established a partnership with

Atherton Foster for the importation of coffee and tea. Mr. Foster retiring January 1, 1882, Mr. O'Donohue continued alone for a year, and then received into partnership his eldest son, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., under the style of Joseph J. O'Donohue & Son. With the admission of his other son, Thomas J., the firm style changed to Joseph J. O'Donohue & Sons, as at present. He was married, September 7, 1858, to Teresa M. J. Riley, of New York City, and in addition to the two sons mentioned has two daughters living. He is a member of many clubs and societies.

O'DONOHUE, JOSEPH J., JR., member of the well-known coffee importing firm of Joseph J. O'Donohue & Sons, and the eldest son of its head and founder, is an officer of several important corporations. He succeeded his father as President of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, is Vice-President of the Agatine Shoe Hook and Eyelet Company, and is a director of the New Jersey Steamboat Company, the Eighth Avenue Railroad, the Ninth Avenue Railroad, and the Evergreen Cemetery. He is a member of the Downtown Association, and the Colonial, Catholic, and New York Athletic clubs.

FALCONER, WILLIAM HENRY, long engaged in extensive real estate operations in this city, has more recently restricted himself to the care of his estate. He is a member of the Union League Club and the St. Nicholas Society. He married Margaret Culbertson McLean, of Fayetteville, Pa., and has two daughters and a son—Bruce McLean Falconer. With his family he has traveled extensively, including all sections of the United States and Alaska, with Mexico, Europe, the Nile, India, China, and Japan. They were presented to Queen Victoria, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Pope Leo XIII., the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Greece, the Khedive of Egypt, and the Empress of Japan. Mr. Falconer was born in this city in 1830, the son of David Falconer, of New York, grandson of Rodger Falconer, of White Plains, and great-grandson of Captain John Falconer, of White Plains, who fought as Captain and Aid to Washington in the battle near White Plains, while his mansion was the headquarters of the Duc de Lauzan. He is lineally descended from Pierre Fauconier, a Huguenot of Tours, who was naturalized in London in 1685, and with his wife, Magdalene Pasquereau, emigrated to New York in 1702, became a prominent merchant, and was Collector of Customs and Receiver-General of the province.

BOORAEM, ROBERT ELMER, consulting mining engineer and a director of a number of mining enterprises in the West which he owns or helped to develop, is a son of the late eminent New York merchant, Henry A. Booraem, and was born in Jersey City, March 28,

1856. He studied in Germany, attended Dr. Anthon's School, was graduated from the School of Mines of Columbia College, and taking post-graduate courses received the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Engineer of Mines. In 1878 he engaged in assay work at Leadville, Col., and eventually became manager of the noted Evening Star Mine. Subsequently engaging with the Morning Star Mining Company, he was manager of the Farwell Gold Mine at Independence, Col. In 1886 he became President of the Blue Bird Mining Company of Montana, and realized a large fortune for himself and others. He owns silver mines at Aspen, Col., has large real estate interests in Salt Lake City, and has a ranch on the Salina River, Kansas. In 1894 he was appointed to represent the Alumni of the School of Mines in connection with the removal of Columbia University to Morningside Heights, and is Class Treasurer of the Alumni Memorial Hall Fund. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Calumet, Badminton, and American Yacht clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution.

CLARK, JOHN MITCHELL, the New York head of the Boston and New York firm of Naylor & Company, iron merchants, was born in Boston, July 23, 1847, and was graduated from Brown University in 1865. He entered the iron business with Naylor & Company, of Boston, and has long been at the head of their business in this city. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Racquet, and Lawyers' clubs, and the Downtown Association. He is the son of the late Rev. Thomas March Clark, D.D., LL.D., and Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Howard, of Boston, and is the grandson of Captain Thomas March Clark, of Newburyport, Mass., and Rebecca Wheelwright. He is lineally descended from Nathaniel Clark, one of those who left Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and founded Newbury, Mass., and is also descended from Rev. John Wheelwright, pastor of the church at Salisbury, Mass., a graduate of Sydney College, Cambridge, and son of Robert Wheelwright, of Saleby, Lincolnshire, England. Mr. Clark's father was a graduate of Yale, and successively rector of Grace Church, Boston; St. Andrew's, Philadelphia; Grace Church, Providence, and Bishop of Rhode Island. Mr. Clark's grandfather defended Newburyport against the British in the War of 1812, and was a member of the committees which received President Monroe in 1817, and Lafayette in 1824.

LUDLAM, EDWIN, in 1858 entered the employ of Abernethy, Collins & Company, importers of woollens in New York City, and in 1864 became a member of the firm of Taylor & Ludlam, in the same business. In 1872 he was elected President of the People's Gas Light Company, of Brooklyn. He subsequently was President of the

Wallabout Bank, of Brooklyn, of which he is still a Director. He has been President of the Flushing Union Gas Company, and Vice-President of the Newtown Gas Company, and since 1896 has been Secretary of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. He is likewise President of the Veteran Association of the Fiftieth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; is President of the Veteran Association of the Brooklyn City Guard (Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y.); is a trustee of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Society of Old Brooklynites, the Brooklyn, Crescent Athletic, and Oxford clubs, and the St. Nicholas Society. He was born in New York City, November 28, 1841, and was educated in Professor B. W. Dwight's High School in Brooklyn. He is the son of Silas Ludlam and Elizabeth F., daughter of John Clem, and is the grandson of Stephen Ludlam, of New York City, from whom the direct line goes back through Thomas Ludlam, Joseph Ludlam, Jr., and Joseph Ludlam, Sr., to William Ludlam, who came to this country in 1656. Mr. Ludlam's father was a well-known surveyor, who laid out a large portion of the present Borough of Brooklyn.

EDSON, FRANKLIN, was born in Chester, Vt., April 5, 1832, the son of Opher Edson and Soviah Williams. He descends from Roger Williams and from Deacon Samuel Edson, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1638. He received an academic education, and taught school in his early years. In 1852 he engaged in the distilling business in Albany. He was a member of the Albany Board of Trade, a director of the New York State Bank, a Vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and President of the Young Men's Association of Albany. In 1866 he became head of the Albany produce commission firm of Edson, Orr & Chamberlain. This firm soon removed to New York City. Three years later the firm of Franklin Edson & Company was formed. In 1871, Mr. Edson became a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He was Chairman of its Committee on Grain and of its Building Committee, while, in 1873 and 1874, he was President of the Exchange. In 1882 he was elected Mayor of New York City. During his administration the new Croton Aqueduct was laid out and the contracts for its construction awarded, the Brooklyn Bridge was completed, and the new parks acquired by the city. For many years Mr. Edson has been Chairman of the committee to erect a memorial to Peter Cooper. Judge Dykman appointed him one of the commissioners to appraise the property condemned for the Jerome Park Reservoir. He is President of the Genesee Fruit Company. He married, in 1856, Fanny C., daughter of Benjamin Wood, of Bath, N. Y., and granddaughter of Jethro Wood, inventor of the cast-iron plow, and has five sons and two daughters. The eldest, Dr. Cyrus Edson, was long President of the Board of Health of New York City.

WINDMUELLER, LOUIS, head of the prominent importing and commission house of Windmueller & Roelker, which he organized in 1865, is one of the most eminent German-Americans in the city. At present he is a director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, the German-American Insurance Company, the German Alliance Insurance Company, and the Forum Publishing Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He founded the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and for four years was its Treasurer. He was also one of the founders



LOUIS WINDMUELLER.

of the German-American Insurance Company in 1872, the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, and the Hide and Leather National Bank. He was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of the German Department in the Centennial celebration of 1889. He subscribed \$10,000 to the guaranty fund to bring the World's Fair to New York. He organized the German-American Cleveland Association in 1892. As Treasurer of the Reform Club, he has been active in collecting its fund of \$300,000 for a new clubhouse. He was born about 1836 in

Muenster, Westphalia, attended the Catholic College of that place, and, leaving before graduation, came to New York in 1853. He was married in 1860, and has a son and two daughters.

LEGGETT, FRANCIS HOWARD, received an academic education, and in 1856 became clerk in a New York commission house. In 1862 he formed a partnership with an elder brother. In 1870 he withdrew, and, with a younger brother, founded the present firm of Francis H. Leggett & Company, wholesale grocers. In 1880 they erected the building occupied by this firm. They have canning factories at Burlington, N. J. Mr. Leggett is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, and the Cotton Exchange. He is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank and a director of the Home Insurance Company. For twelve years he was a director of the National Park Bank. He is one of the council of the Charity Organization Society, and is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Union League, Merchants', and other clubs. He was born in New York City, March 27, 1840, the son of Abraham Leggett and Sarah, daughter of Richard Lee. His father was a wholesale grocer in New York, and one of the founders of the Market Bank.

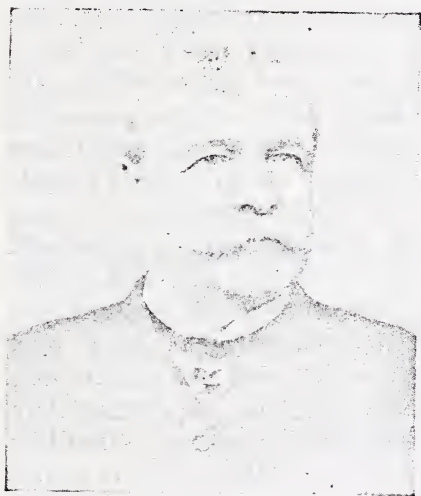
He descends from Gabriel Leggett, an early settler of Westchester County, New York, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Richardson, proprietor of several thousand acres in Westchester County under a patent dated April 25, 1666.

ENGLIS, JOHN, who was born November 25, 1808, and died in Brooklyn, October 25, 1888, was the son of a Scotchman who came to America in 1795. He was educated in the public schools, and then entered the shipyard of Smith & Dimond. Subsequently he became foreman with Bishop & Simonson. In 1837 he built two steamboats on Lake Erie. Returning to New York City he established his own slipyard, where he constructed some eighty-nine steam vessels for river, sound, and ocean traffic. In 1861 he built for the Federal Government the gunboat *Unadilla* in forty-eight days. He became a large owner and an officer of the People's Line, between New York and Albany, and was a director of the International Line, the Maine Steamship Company, the Charleston Line, the Knickerbocker Steamship Company, the New York Ferry Company, the Union Ferry Company, the Metropolitan Ferry Company, and the Brighton Pier Company. He was a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen and of other organizations.

ENGLIS, CHARLES MORTIMER, at the head of the shipyards established by his father, is also President of the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn, and a director of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, the Union Ferry Company, the New Jersey Steamboat Company, the Maine Steamship Company, the Portland Steamship Company, the Norwalk and New York Steamboat Company, and the Victoria Fire Insurance Company. He is the builder of all the steamers of the People's Line to Albany and the Citizens' Line to Troy. For these lines he built the *Adirondack*, the *Drew*, the *Dean Richmond*, the *St. John*, the *City of Troy*, and the *Saratoga*. For the New York harbor traffic he built the *Columbia* and the *Grand Republic*. He built the New Haven steamer, *C. H. Northam*; the Cuba steamers, *Villa Clara*, *Trinidad*, and *Gloria*, and the Chinese steamers, *Fire Cracker*, *Fire Queen*, and *Kian-lo*. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, and Military clubs, of Manhattan Borough; the St. Nicholas Society, the Downtown Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Society, of New York, and the Hamilton, Oxford, Crescent Athletic, and Riding and Driving clubs, of Brooklyn. He was born in Ravenswood, L. I., December 14, 1856, and was educated in the New York University. He is the son of John Englis and Jeannette A. Carrick, the grandson of John Englis and Jeannette Magowan, and the great-grandson of John Englis and Ann Cartwright.

VAN DEN TOORN, WILLEM HENDRIK, general agent of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company, was born in Rotterdam, Holland, June 24, 1856, and was educated in that city. He entered the service of the Holland-American Line in April, 1881, as chief clerk of the freight department at Rotterdam. In March, 1882, he was appointed general agent at Amsterdam, while, since September, 1884, he has been general agent at New York City. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the New York Produce Exchange.

BUTTERFIELD, DANIEL, a merchant in New York City prior to the Civil War, rose to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers and brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army "for gallant and



GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

meritorious conduct" during that struggle; for some time was United States Sub-Treasurer at New York, and is now President of the Albany and Troy Steamboat Company, President of the Cold Spring National Bank, President of the Apartment Hotel Company, and a director of the Citizens' Savings Bank. The son of John Butterfield, he was born in Utica, N. Y., October 31, 1831, was graduated from Union College in 1849, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city. Being Colonel of the Twelfth New York Militia when the war began, he accompanied his regiment to Washington, in July, 1861. He led

the advance over Long Bridge, joined General Patterson on the Upper Potomac, and was made a brigade commander. On the enlargement of the regular army, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, from May 14, 1861. Appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, September 7, 1861, he was assigned to the corps of Fitz-John Porter, under whom he served through the Peninsula campaign, participating in the actions of Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, and Gaines's Mill, being wounded in the latter. In command on the south side of James River, he covered McClellan's retreat to Harrison Landing. He was in the campaigns under Pope and McClellan, in August and September, 1862. In October, 1862, he took command of Morell's Division. November 22, 1862, he became Major-General of Volunteers, and July 1, 1863, was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Infantry in the regular army. He commanded the Fifth Corps at Fred-

ericksburg, Va., and was Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, being wounded in the latter battle. In October, 1863, he was ordered to re-enforce Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland. He was acting Chief of Staff to Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, and Pea Vine Creek, Ga., and commanded a division of the Twentieth Corps at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, and Lost Mountain, Ga. During the war he published "Camp and Outpost Duty" (1862). From 1865 to 1869 he was Superintendent of the general recruiting service of the United States Army, with headquarters in New York. In 1869 he resigned from the army and was appointed Sub-Treasurer.

ALDRIDGE, FREDERICK THURSTON, was with the New York firm of Bowring & Archibald for a considerable period prior to 1884, when he resigned to accept the position of Teller with the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, which was organized January 1, 1884. Since 1888 he has been Secretary of this corporation. He was one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, and is a director of the Brooklyn Fire Brick Works. He is a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., N. Y., is a vestryman of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, is a trustee of the Sheltering Arms Nursery, is Auditor of the Brooklyn Old Men's Home, and is a member of the Apollo and Crescent Athletic clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Manufacturers' Association of New York. He was born in Brooklyn, September 3, 1859, and was educated in the Brooklyn schools. He is the son of Volney Aldridge and Harriet E., daughter of Andrew Clark Hull and Betsey Morse, and is the grandson of Benjamin Aldridge and Lydia Lewis. His maternal great-grandfather, Dr. Titus Hull, served throughout the Revolution as an officer in the Continental Army, while his great-grand-uncle was Commodore Isaac Hull, who commanded the United States frigate Constitution during the War of 1812. Beginning with Dr. Titus Hull, the maternal line of descent goes back through five generations of physicians. Dr. Titus was the son of Dr. Zephaniah Hull, who was son of Dr. John Hull, the son of Dr. Benjamin Hull, who in turn was son of the Dr. John Hull who, in 1687, received a land-grant of seven hundred acres for his services in King Philip's War. His father, Richard Hull, was born in Derbyshire, England, and took the oath in Dorchester, Mass., in 1634.

SNOW, ELBRIDGE GERRY, Vice-President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Barkhamsted, Conn., January 22, 1841, and, when an infant, accompanied his parents, Elbridge Gerry Snow, Sr., and Eunice Woodruff, to Waterbury, Conn., where his father practiced medicine. Mr. Snow received an academic education, and began the study of law, which he relinquished to enter the insurance office of John W. Smith. In 1862 he came to New York

City, and entered the office of the Home Insurance Company. From 1871 to 1873 he was interested in an agency firm in the city, but again returned to the home office, and soon after was made State Agent for Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston. There he organized the firm of Hollis & Snow. Subsequently he was called from the field and made Assistant Secretary. In 1888 he became Vice-President and Director of the Company. Since 1861 he has been an Odd Fellow, while he is a member of the Veteran Firemen's Society of New York, the New York Geological Society, the New England Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. He married, September 5, 1865, Miss Frances Janet Thompson, and has a son—Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr.

ISHAM, WILLIAM BRADLEY, since 1885 has been a director and Vice-President of the Bank of the Metropolis. He has been one of the conspicuous figures in the leather trade, having been engaged in business in this city as a leather merchant from 1849 until his retirement in 1892. He was born in Ulster County, New York, the son of Charles Isham and Flora Bradley, both of whom were born in Hartford County, Connecticut, and, after their marriage, settled in Malden, Ulster County, N. Y. Mr. Isham's father was the proprietor of a large general business at Malden. Having received an academic education, Mr. Isham engaged in business with his father and uncle at Malden. They had furnished capital for the establishment in New York of the house of George Palen, leather dealers. In 1849, Mr. Isham came to this city to engage with this firm. Five years later he pursued the same business in his own name, and so continued until his retirement in 1892. He is a trustee of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, and was formerly a director and Vice-President of the old Union Bank. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Riding clubs, the Downtown Association, the Uptown Association, and the New England Society. His sons are Charles Isham, the lawyer; Samuel Isham, the artist, and William B. Isham, Jr., who is in his father's office on Wall Street.

TURNER, ARCHIBALD, President of the Franklin Savings Bank, was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1831, the son of Duncan Turner and Mary Clarke. His father was of Scotch descent, while his mother was born in England. Mr. Turner received an academic education, and engaged in business as a manufacturer of fruit sirups and cordials, in partnership with his five brothers, some of whom had as early as 1844 established themselves in this line at Buffalo, N. Y. Branch enterprises were established in New York City and San Francisco, Mr. Turner being a partner in the New York City business. In 1865, however, his firm engaged in business as private bankers and stock brokers. They built the block on the east side of Nassau Street, between Cedar and Pine, where the Fourth National Bank is now

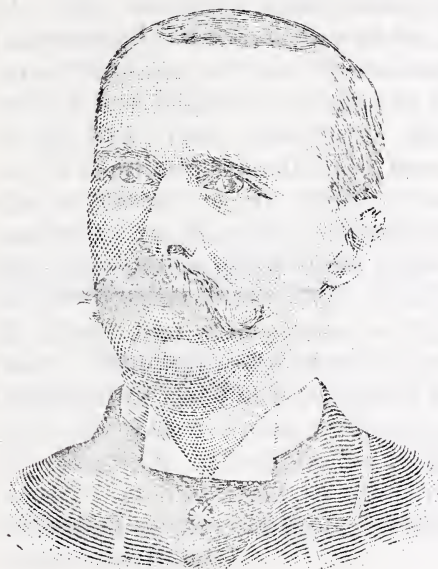
located. In 1873 this business was sold. A little later Mr. Turner resumed as a stockbroker under the style of Turner, Manuel & Company. After his election as President of the Franklin Savings Bank in 1889, he became special partner in this firm. Mr. Turner was elected a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank in 1882. He is a manager of the New York Infant Asylum, and is a member of the Union League and Colonial clubs.

OAKLEY, WILLIAM HENRY, until recently President of the Citizens' Bank of New York City, was born here, in January, 1827, the son of Charles and Margaret Oakley. His father was a merchant, descended from ancestors who came to this country from England during the early colonial period. Mr. Oakley attended the public schools, and, at the age of fourteen, became clerk in a wholesale drug establishment. In May, 1851, he entered the service of the Citizens' Bank. He was its cashier from October, 1865, to September, 1882, when he became its President. He was also a director of the Manhattan Savings Institution and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and was Treasurer of the American Institute. He was a member of the Union League Club. He married, in October, 1851, Adele D. Suydam. She died in 1893. He died in February, 1899.

JACKSON, FREDERIC WENDELL, was graduated from Columbia College in 1864, and has long been engaged in business in New York as a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and as interested in railroad construction. He has been a trustee of schools in Westchester County and New York City. He is President of the Country Club of Westchester County, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, University, Reform, and Grolier clubs, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was born in Staten Island, N. Y., December 11, 1845, and is the son of Rev. Charles D. Jackson, D.D., and Elizabeth, daughter of John Wheeler, of Dover, N. H., and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Wheeler, who served as chaplain to Washington in the Revolution. Mr. Jackson's father was for twenty-five years Rector of St. Peter's, Westchester, N. Y., and was the first Dean of the Episcopal Church in America. His grandparents on the paternal side were John Jackson and Mary Wendell. John Jackson came from Suffolk, England. Mary Wendell was a lineal descendant of Evart Wendell, who settled in Albany, N. Y., in 1640. Through his mother, Mr. Jackson also descends from Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler, the first Magistrate of the town of Westchester by appointment of Governor Stuyvesant in 1656. Mr. Jackson married Louise, daughter of the late Frederic C. Havemeyer.

BULL, WILLIAM LANMAN, since 1867 a member of the banking firm of Edward Sweet & Company, has twice been President of the New York Stock Exchange, and has long been prominently con-

nected with the railroad interests of the country. He is now President of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, President of the Alaska Railway and Transportation Company, a director and member of the Reorganization Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, a director and member of the Reorganization Committee of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad Company, a director of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, a director of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, and a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company. He is also Vice-President of the Mount Pleasant Gold Mines Company, Vice-President of the Tomboy Gold Mines Company, a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, a director of the New



WILLIAM LANMAN BULL.

York Quotation Company, and a member of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange. He has likewise been prominently connected with the Northern Pacific, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and other roads. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Century, City, University, Riding, Grolier, Players', Church, and Mendelssohn Glee clubs, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the New England Society. He married, in 1870, Tassie M., daughter of Henry R. Worthington, and has two sons—Frederic Henry Worthington and William Lanman, Jr. Mr. Bull was born

in New York City August 23, 1844, and passed from the College of the City of New York into the banking house of Edward Sweet & Company, the head of the firm being his brother-in-law. He is the son of the late Frederic Bull, a prominent New York citizen and business man, and Mary Huntington Lanman. His lineal ancestor in this country, Hon. Henry Bull, was born in 1610 in Southern Wales, arrived in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635, threw in his fortunes with Roger Williams, and was one of the seven original proprietors of Newport in 1638, and among other dignities was Governor of Rhode Island in 1685-86 and 1689-90.

OLCOTT, HORATIO LEONARD, from 1862 to 1865 held a responsible position in the War Department at Washington under Secretary

of War Stanton. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange. From 1892 to 1897 he was also Cashier of the Central National Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y. He was born in Cherry Valley, June 8, 1839, the son of Horatio J. Olcott and Harriett M. Olcott. His father was a bank president, while for several generations the paternal ancestors were bankers. Through his mother he descends from John Alden. Mr. Olcott was educated at Cherry Valley, and served as Teller in his father's bank prior to accepting the Government position already referred to. He married, October 11, 1866, Ella Jackson, of New York. Their children are Emma, Marion, Harriet, J. Perry, and Horace W. Olcott.

HEPBURN, ALONZO BARTON, was born in Colton, N. Y., July 24, 1846; attended Middleburg College, but did not graduate; was Instructor in Mathematics at St. Lawrence Academy, and in 1870 became Principal of the Ogdensburg Educational Institute. He studied law and began its practice at Colton, N. Y. In 1875 he was elected to the New York Assembly. Soon afterward the New York Chamber of Commerce nominated him a member of the Railroad Commission of the State. In 1880, Governor Cornell appointed him Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, a position which he held for three years. He was National Bank Examiner for the district embracing New York City from 1889 to 1892, and in the latter year was appointed United States Comptroller of the Currency. This office he resigned in May, 1893, to accept his election as President of the Third National Bank of New York City. On June 1, 1897, the Third National Bank was consolidated with the National City Bank, Mr. Hepburn becoming Vice-President of the latter institution. At the time of the consolidation the aggregate deposits amounted to fifty millions. Within a few months they exceeded one hundred millions.

BIRD, JOSEPH, has been President of the Manhattan Savings Institution since January, 1894, succeeding Edward Schell in that position. He was born in New York City in 1838, the son of M. Denison Bird and Henrietta Hayward, his father being in the marble business. Mr. Bird attended the New York public schools and the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), and, at the age of fifteen, entered the service of the Manhattan Savings Institution. This was in 1854. He has been connected with it continuously since, rising through the different positions to the Presidency. He is also a director of the Citizens' Bank and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He married, in 1861, Veronica C., daughter of George W. Ackerman, of New York City, and has five children living—Florence S. Ford, Marie Louise, Constant Mayer, now Paying Teller of the Manhattan Savings Institution; William, and Ada V. Bird.

MILLS, ANDREW, was Secretary and Treasurer of the Dry Dock Savings Institution from 1877 to 1888, and in the latter year was elected its President. He resigned in 1893 to accept the Presidency of the State Trust Company, but, in January, 1895, resigned from the latter office and resumed the Presidency of the Dry Dock Savings Institution. He is also a trustee of the American Surety Company and the State Trust Company, and is a director of the National Broadway Bank, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. He is a member of the Union League and Presbyterian clubs. He is the son of the late Andrew Mills, a leading ship-joiner in this city, who became one of the founders of the Dry Dock Savings Institution in 1848, and was its President from 1854 to 1879.

VAN DER EMDE, REINHOLD, was born in Germany in 1842, received his education there, and in 1867 came to America. He had learned the pharmacy business in Germany, and followed the same in this country. In 1869 he established the drug store at the corner of the Bowery and Second Street, New York City. He remained in this business until 1893, when he organized the Yorkville Bank. He has since been President of this institution. He was also one of the founders and is one of the directors of the American Brewing Company of Rochester, N. Y. He is a member of the Liederkrantz. In 1872 he married Eugenia Faber. They have no children.

RAE, ROBERT, was born in New York City, February 14, 1853, the son of Robert and Sarah M. Rae, his father being a drygoods merchant of New York. His paternal great-grandfather came from Scotland to New York City in 1788. His mother was also of Scotch descent. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1863, and entered the cotton business with William Woodward, Jr., afterward head of the firm of Woodward & Stillman. He next became a member of the firm of William H. Brodie & Company, and was a member of the Cotton Exchange. From 1880 to 1884 he was Resident Agent of James P. Coates in Florida, where they have mills. In 1884 he removed to Brooklyn and engaged in the real estate business in partnership with his brother, under the firm style of William P. Rae & Company. In January, 1894, he established the Long Island Title Guarantee Company, and has since been its first Secretary and General Manager. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of Aurora Grata Lodge, No. 756, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, in 1877, Vinnie N., daughter of Matthew P. Wood, of Brooklyn, of the McKellap & Sprague Business Agency, and has a daughter—Mabel E. Rae.

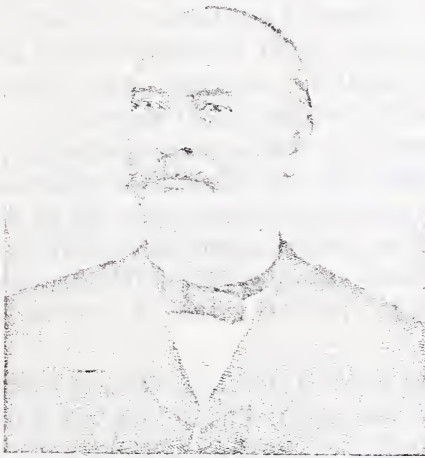
BRANCH, JAMES RANSOM, was born in Petersburg, Va., December 14, 1863, attended the schools of General Robert Ransom, Cap-

tain W. Gordon McCabe, and Colonel Thomas Carter, and Richmond College, and in 1881 became a clerk in the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va. He subsequently engaged in stock-raising, but, in 1891, returned to this bank. In August, 1895, he was appointed National Bank Examiner, while, on October 27, 1895, he was elected Secretary of the American Bankers' Association. As a member of the City Council of Richmond, he was active in unearthing the defalcations in that city government. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the First Cavalry, Virginia Volunteers. He was one of the Board of Governors who founded the New York Mining Exchange. He is a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, and Red Men, the Republican Club of Manhattan Borough, the Richmond County Country Club, and the Staten Island Cricket Club. His father, Colonel James R. Branch, was Chief of Artillery in Ransom's Division, Army of Northern Virginia, during the Civil War, while his grandfather, Thomas Branch, was a member of the Confederate Congress. He descends from Christopher Branch, who settled at Arrowhattocks, Henrico County, Va., in 1634.

COWING, JAMES RADCLIFFE, since January, 1892, has been Second Vice-President and Secretary of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, and is also a trustee and Treasurer of the Franklin Safe Deposit Company. He was born in Brooklyn, July 14, 1841, attended private schools until fourteen years of age, and from 1855 to 1859 attended the Brooklyn College and Polytechnic Institute. In 1859 he became a clerk in a leather manufactory, subsequently was a clerk in an oil refining business, and, for about seven years, was engaged in banking. For thirteen years he was with David Dows & Company. For seven years he was Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in New York, resigning in 1892 to accept his present offices in the Franklin Trust Company. He is a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company, the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital; is a Vestryman and Treasurer of Christ Church, South Brooklyn, and is a member of the Hamilton and the Marine and Field clubs of Brooklyn. He is the son of James A. Cowing and Julia M., daughter of Jerry Radcliffe; is the grandson of Calvin Cowing and Ruth Bissell; is the great-grandson of John Cowing and Lydia Fuller, and is great-great-grandson of John Cowing and Margaret Kirkland.

SPRAGUE, NATHAN TURNER, President of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, was born in Mount Holly, Vt., June 22, 1828, was educated at Brandon Academy, and took charge of a store. At the end of five years he purchased a farm at Wallingford, Vt., and at one time operated twelve farms. For eight years he was President

of the Brandon Farmers' and Mechanics' Club, for six years was President of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, and for six years was President of the American Agricultural Association of the United States. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Brandon, Vt., was its first Vice-President, and succeeded his father as its President. He was one of the organizers of the Baxter National Bank of Rutland, Vt., in 1870. In 1867 he purchased the Howe Scale Company of Brandon, Vt., enlarged its business four hundred per cent., and retired from its management in 1876. He served many terms in the Vermont Assembly, and in 1872 was elected to the State Senate. He refused the Republican nomination for Governor of Vermont. In 1876 he erected the Vermont State Building at the Philadelphia Exposition. Being reimbursed by the State, he founded the Sprague Cen-



NATHAN TURNER SPRAGUE.

tennial Library, at Brandon, Vt., with this money. In 1879 he invested largely in real estate in Brooklyn, and, in 1883, was one of the organizers of the Sprague National Bank in that city. He has always been its President. In 1888 he secured the designation of Brooklyn by the Comptroller of the Currency as a central reserve city. In 1886 he organized the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In 1887 he purchased the Northwestern and Florida Railroad, becoming its President. He is President of the East Greenwich Water Supply Company of Rhode Island, is President of the Bay Shore Water Supply Company, and is a trustee of the Brooklyn Dispensary, the Brooklyn Free Library, the Berkeley Institute, and the Haunson Place Baptist Church. His first wife, Minerva Hull, of Wallingford, Vt., whom he married in 1849, died in 1856. By her he had a daughter—Flora. In 1859 he married Melinda J. Evans, of Springfield, Ohio. She died in 1887. By her Mr. Sprague had a son, who was born in 1862, and died in 1896. In 1886, he married Elizabeth Harrison, of Brooklyn. Mr. Sprague is the son of Hon. Nathan Turner Sprague and Susan Button. His father was a Judge, and for nineteen years a member of the Vermont Legislature. His first paternal ancestor settled at Salem, Mass., in 1639.

FREEMAN, WELDON WINANS, attended the public schools of Listowel, Ontario, Canada; in 1888 was graduated from the Colle-

giate of that place; served as clerk with Hay Brothers, millers, of Listowel; spent several months with Hess Brothers, the largest furniture manufacturers in Canada, and, in February, 1889, came to Brooklyn and entered the employ of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company as stenographer. He was gradually advanced, and in January, 1895, was elected Assistant Secretary of the company. He has been Secretary since January, 1898. He is also Secretary of the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, and of the Municipal Electric Light Company, corporations owned by the Edison Company. In 1892 and 1893 he was Secretary of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union, and in 1894 and 1895 was its President. He is Superintendent of the Park Avenue Sunday-school, the largest in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, and Chairman of its Executive Committee. He is an officer of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. He married, June 5, 1895, Ellen, daughter of Chester Davis Burrows, Jr., a well-known Brooklyn merchant, and has one child—Louise Phillips Freeman. He was himself born in Exeter, Ontario, Canada, June 8, 1872, and is the son of Asahel Davis Freeman and Louisa Ann, daughter of Henry B. Winans, M.D. Through his father he descends from the Black family, who were pioneers in Nova Scotia. Through his mother he descends from William Carson, who served under Cornwallis in the subjugation of Ireland, and subsequently in the American Revolution as a united empire loyalist. He built the first frame house in Prince Edward County, Canada. On the maternal side Mr. Freeman also descends from the Van Dusen family, who were united empire loyalists of Holland descent.

ROSSITER, WALTER KING, attended the public schools, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and the Wilton (Conn.) Preparatory School, and in 1868 became bookkeeper for the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. In January, 1882, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Fulton Municipal Gas Company of Brooklyn. Since November, 1896, he has been Assistant Secretary and Assistant to the President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. He is a member and a director of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1846, the son of Lucius Little Rossiter and Mary, daughter of Van Wyck Wickes. His grandfather, Thomas Wickes, was a Major in the Continental Army. His great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rossiter, of Guilford, Conn., was a Magistrate, Recorder, and a member of the Connecticut Assembly. He descends from Edward Rossiter, born in London, England, in 1601, who became a founder of Dorchester, Mass., in 1631, and the same year commenced the first settlement in Connecticut, at Windsor. The son of this man, Bray Rossiter, M.D., also in the direct line, was Magistrate, Recorder, and Physician at Windsor for many years, in 1651 removing to Guilford.

WESTERVELT, WALTER, has been Cashier of the Mutual Bank of Manhattan Borough since its organization, in June, 1890. He is its practical executive manager. He was born in New Jersey, in April, 1844, and is the son of Garret J. Westervelt and his wife, Harriet. The ancestors, established for many generations in this country, came originally from Holland. His father was a farmer. Mr. Westervelt was educated in Trenton, N. J., and became a bookkeeper. He is a Commissioner of Appeals. He was married, in February, 1871, to Lizzie Auryansen, and has three children—Harriet, Tillie, and D. Spencer Westervelt. He resides in Englewood, N. J.

BISSELL, JOHN NEWTON, was born in Grenville County, Ontario, Canada, July 1, 1862, his father being a farmer; attended the common schools at Algonquin, Ontario, and the college and normal school, at Athens, Ontario, and, in 1883, came to New York and engaged with the Municipal Electric Light Company of Brooklyn. Since 1890 he has been Secretary and General Manager of this corporation. He was one of the original stockholders of the Kings County Trust Company, and is a stockholder and Secretary of the Newtown Light and Power Company. He is a member of the Hanover Club of Brooklyn, the Royal Arcanum, and of various Masonic orders. He is the son of Artemas Bissell and Mary, daughter of Michael Wright, a relative of Governor Silas Wright, of New York. His paternal grandparents were Connecticut loyalists, who removed to Canada at the time of the Revolution.

SELIGMAN, JOSEPH, was the head of the banking house of Seligman Brothers from its organization in 1861 until his death, in April, 1880, and was the eldest of the eight remarkable brothers who eventually constituted the firm, the others being Jesse, William, Abraham, Leopold, Isaac, James, and Henry. Of these, Joseph, Jesse, and James resided in this city, and directed the general policy of the house; Leopold and Isaac were at the head of the London house; William presided over the house in Paris, while Abraham and Henry directed the house at Frankfurt. Branch houses were also established at Amsterdam, San Francisco, and New Orleans, and intimate connections were made with leading banking firms of South America and the West Indies. Born in Balesdorf, Bavaria, in 1823. Joseph was also the first of the brothers to come to America, arriving at New York in 1838. He found employment with the late Judge Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, soon became his Private Secretary, and presently was made Cashier of the bank at Nesquehoning, Pa., controlled by Judge Packer. In 1841 he engaged in the clothing business in Alabama, and at the end of seven years established himself in the same line on Church Street in this city. He had meantime induced

several of his brothers to come to America, and all eventually united their energies in the business. Having accumulated large fortunes, the banking house was established in 1861. Like each of the other brothers, Joseph had the advantage of a good education, which the comfortable circumstances of the parents had enabled them to bestow.

SELIGMAN, JESSE, in April, 1880, succeeded his brother Joseph as head of the famous banking house of Seligman Brothers, and so continued until his own death. He was a director of the Bank of New Amsterdam and many other important corporations. A prominent member of the Temple Emanu-El on Fifth Avenue, and President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, he was a liberal supporter of benevolent organizations and public projects irrespective of creed or nationality. He was a trusted adviser of Secretary Sherman in the refunding measures of 1879, and his firm took \$20,000,000 of the \$150,000,000 of bonds then placed upon the market. He was largely interested in the Southern Railroad system extending through the Southwest to Mexico. Born in



JESSE SELIGMAN.

Baiesdorf, Bavaria, in 1825, well educated, and following his brother Joseph to this country in 1840, he was engaged in the clothing business in California and New York prior to the establishment of the banking house in 1861. Of his three sons, the second, Henry, succeeded him. The eldest, Theodore, studied law after his graduation from Harvard, and is in practice in this city. The third, Albert, having been graduated from the Troy Polytechnic Institute, studied mining and engineering in Saxony.

SELIGMAN, ISAAC N., head of the banking house of Seligman Brothers, is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Audit Company, and a director of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, the North Shore Traction Company, the Western Gas Company, and the City and Suburban Homes Company. Born on Staten Island, N. Y., July 10, 1856, he is the son of the late Joseph W. Seligman, founder of the banking firm and its head until his death in 1880. He attended the Columbia College Grammar School and was graduated with honors from Columbia College in 1876, having been President of his class. He was also a member of the famous Columbia crew, which in 1874 vanquished Harvard, Yale, and nine other colleges on Saratoga Lake. In 1877 and 1878 he was connected with the New Orleans branch of the Seligman house, and in 1879 entered the New York firm. He was for some years associated with his uncle, Jesse, in the management of its affairs, and since his death has been head of the house. He was appointed by President Seth Low one of a committee to raise funds for new college grounds for Columbia. He is a member of the Lotos, University Athletic, and other clubs, and was formerly a member of the Union League. For some years he was President of the Columbia College Boat Club. In 1883 he was married to Guta, daughter of Solomon Loeb, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

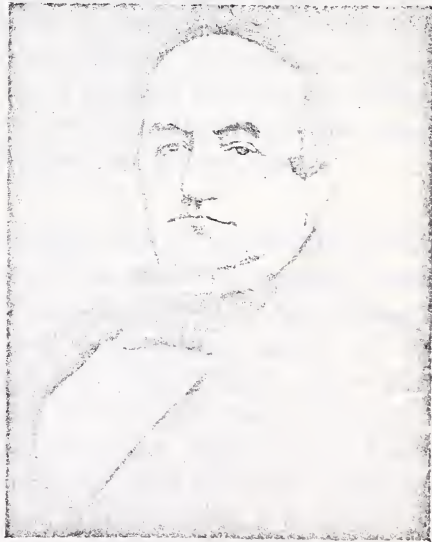
SELIGMAN, HENRY, second son of the late Jesse Seligman, became his successor in the banking house of Seligman Brothers. He has displayed much of the conservative financial ability which characterized his father. He is President of the Standard Air Brake Company, and a director of William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, the Welsbach Commercial Company, the United Smelting and Refining Company, the Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction Company, the Kings County Traction Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, the Citizens' Gas Company, the Buffalo City Gas Company, the Buffalo Gas Light Company, the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company, and the Syracuse Gas Company.

BISHOP, GEORGE STARR, was born in New London, Conn., May 1, 1832, the son of Gordon Tracy Bishop and Harriet Kimball. He attended the public schools, subsequently becoming clerk in a large retail store. At the age of eighteen he came to New York City and became bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery establishment. Subsequently, for fourteen years, he was Accountant in the East River Savings Bank of New York City. He organized the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn in 1866, and has been its Cashier since that date. For sixteen years he was Treasurer of the American Legion of Honor, and

for seventeen years was Treasurer of the Knights of Honor. He married, in 1856, Mary C. Serris, of Edgarstown, Mass. She is now dead, as are three of their five children. Those living are Georgiana Henrietta and Elmer Hamilton. In 1881, Mr. Bishop married Gertrude A. Zoerrey.

WHEELER, CHARLES EMERY, attended the public schools of Brooklyn and a business college, at thirteen years of age entered the wholesale drygoods establishment of Bradley & Smith, of New York City, and, at the age of sixteen, entered the employ of the lumber firm of Johnson & Spader, of Brooklyn. This business was subsequently closed up, when he entered the employ of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn. Having held nearly all the lower positions, for more than five years he has been Cashier of this institution. He served as one of the commissioners of the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition. He belongs to the Congregational Club of Brooklyn and other organizations. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 18, 1848, and is the son of William Wheeler and Evelyn A., daughter of Stephen Williamson.

RICHMOND, DEAN, was born in Barnard, Vt., March 31, 1804, and died in New York City, at the home of the late Samuel J. Tilden, August 27, 1866. His father, Hathaway Richmond, was born at Taunton, Mass., where his ancestors were long seated. Hathaway Richmond removed with his family from Vermont to Salina, N. Y., in 1812, and engaged in salt manufacture. Business reverses overtaking him, he went south, and died at Mobile, Ala. At fifteen years of age, Dean Richmond took charge of his father's business as a salt manufacturer, and at once became successful. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was a director in a Syracuse bank. In 1842 he established himself in business at Buffalo as a shipper and dealer in Western produce. He made his residence at Attica, N. Y., however, and subsequently at Batavia, N. Y., where his daughter, Mrs. A. R. Kenney, now resides. At Buffalo he built up an extensive business, also becoming interested in railroad enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the New York Central Railroad Company by the consolidation of seven corporations, and was chiefly instru-



DEAN RICHMOND.

mental in securing the passage by the Legislature of the act consummating this achievement. He was Vice-President of the new corporation from its organization in 1853 until 1864, and was President of the New York Central from 1864 until his death two years later. He was long a leader of the Democratic party in this State, and for several years was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He refused to permit the consideration of his name as Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1864.

CORWIN, FRANKLIN HOWARD, born in Orient, Suffolk County, N. Y., March 16, 1852, and educated in the public schools of that place, for twenty-seven years has been in charge of the shipping department of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, at Woodhaven, N. Y. He is proprietor of the Franklin H. Corwin Insurance Agency, the largest in Woodhaven, and is President of the Columbia Building and Loan Association of Brooklyn and Woodhaven. He is Vice-President of the Jamaica Electric Light Company, and was one of the founders and is Vice-President of the Woodhaven Bank. He is also a director of the Suburban Electric Light Company and the Jamaica Ice and Cold Storage Company. He was Treasurer of School District No. 7, of the town of Jamaica, from 1890 until it became a part of the City of New York. For fifteen years he has been Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school at Woodhaven. He married Almira B. Jones, and has had five children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living. He is himself the son of William G. Corwin and Elizabeth R., daughter of Peter Brown; is the grandson of John Corwin, and the great-grandson of John Corwin.

ISELIN, ADRIAN, many years ago was in partnership with his brother, William Iselin, in one of the most successful importing businesses in this city during the middle period of the present century. Subsequently he established the banking house of Adrian Iselin & Co., and was long its head, but retired from active business in 1883. He is a trustee of the Bank for Savings, and a director of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company. Born in New York City, he is the son of the late Isaac Iselin, member of the New York mercantile firm of De Rham, Iselin & Moore, and his wife, a daughter of the junior partner of the New York firm of Rossier & Roulet. Adrian Iselin married, in 1845, Eleanora, daughter of Columbus O'Donnell, of Baltimore, a prominent financier and railroad executive, and has three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane, and four sons—Adrian Iselin, Jr., banker; William E. Iselin, wholesale dry-goods merchant, Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, banker, and C. Oliver Iselin, prominent yachtsman.

ISELIN, ADRIAN, JR., in 1883 succeeded his father, Adrian Iselin, as head of the banking house of Adrian Iselin & Company, and is prominently connected with many notable corporations. He is Vice-President of the Guarantee Trust Company, Vice-President of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, Treasurer of the Clearfield and Mahoning Railway, Secretary and a trustee of the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, a trustee of the Central Trust Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Sixth National Bank, the Gallatin National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the City and Suburban Homes Company, the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Reynoldsville and Fall Creek Railroad Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Century, Country, Riding, Catholic, New York Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht clubs, and the Downtown Association.

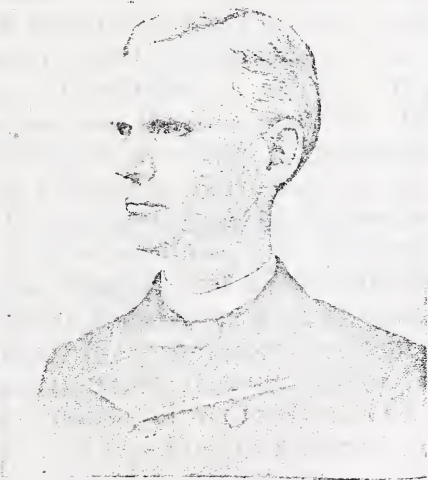
ROCKWELL, WILLIAM B., President of the Staten Island Railroad Company, as well as its General Manager, was born in New York City, January 19, 1858. He is the son of Henry B. Rockwell and Anna M., daughter of Elisha Bishop, a soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather was Ezra Rockwell, and his great-grandfather Jabez Rockwell. On both sides his ancestors were among the early settlers of Danbury, Conn., while there are strains on each side which enable him to trace descent from the original "Pilgrim fathers" who came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Rockwell received his education in the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Between 1879 and 1884 he was engaged in business at Scranton, Pa., in the conduct of a planing-mill and lumber yard. From 1884 to 1890 his connection was with electric lighting, while in the interest of the General Electric Company and other corporations he traveled in every section of the United States. Since 1890 he has been active in connection with electric railroads. The road of which he is now President is the fourth line built by him. For eighteen years consecutively Mr. Rockwell was in the service of the National Guard of the State



WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL.

of Pennsylvania, having enlisted during the riots of August, 1877. He rose from the ranks to the position of Captain of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and held this commission for seven years.

PACKARD, SILAS SADLER, stood at the head of the educators who prepare students for a practical business career in the United States and Europe. The son of Chester Packard, grandson of Abel Packard, and lineally descended from Samuel Packard, of Windham, England, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638, he was born in Cummington, Mass., April 28, 1826. In 1833 his father removed to Fredonia, Licking County, Ohio. The son attended the district schools



SILAS S. PACKARD.

and Granville Academy, and, at the age of sixteen, began to teach penmanship. In 1845 he traveled in Kentucky as a teacher and portrait painter. From 1848 to 1850 he taught penmanship in Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, taught for one year at Adrian, Mich., and from 1851 to 1853 was instructor in penmanship, bookkeeping, and drawing in the Union School at Lockport, N. Y. From 1853 to 1856 he was editor and proprietor of the *Niagara River Pilot*, at Tonawanda, N. Y. In 1856 he became associated with the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Buffalo; while subsequently, with Mr. Stratton, he established the

similar institution in Chicago. In January, 1857, he established the Bryant & Stratton College at Albany. In May, 1858, he opened the Bryant, Stratton & Packard College in New York City. Purchasing the interest of his partners in 1867, the institution became known as Packard's Business College. Mr. Packard at one time published a monthly, the *American Merchant*, in connection with the college in this city, and from 1868 to 1870 edited and published *Packard's Monthly*. He died at his home in New York City, October 27, 1898.

HAGEDORN, HERMANN C., born in Galveston, Texas, October 24, 1843, is the son of Alexander and Friederike Hagedorn, of Bremen, Germany, and was educated at a Latin and commercial school of Bremen. From 1859 to 1863 he served an apprenticeship in a Bremen

transportation and shipping house, while from 1863 to 1866 he was in a commission house at Rotterdam. In the latter year he came to America, and accepted a business position, but in 1867 tried farming in Virginia. Returning to New York in 1873, during the next twenty years he held a position in a commission house. Since 1877 he has also attended to the affairs of the Staten Island Savings Bank. He has been cashier of this institution since 1881, while, since 1893, he has assumed entire charge of its business, resigning his New York position. He is a member of the Deutscher Verein of Staten Island.

HARRINGTON, BRAINERD TIMOTHY, has been connected since 1852 with the Harrington Boarding School for Boys, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., and, since 1861, has been its Principal, succeeding to that position upon the death of his brother, Thomas Ballard Harrington, who founded the school in 1849. He was born in Heath, Franklin County, Mass., June 1, 1826, the son of Timothy Ballard Harrington and Jane Mills, daughter of James Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier. His grandparents were Thomas Harrington and Rebecca Ballard. His great-grandfather, Rev. Timothy Harrington, was born in Cambridge, Mass., was graduated from Harvard College in 1737; entered the ministry, and settled at Swanzy, N. H.; was driven out by Indians in 1747, and was pastor of the church at Lancaster, Mass., from 1748 until his death in 1795. He married Anna, daughter of Robert Harrington, of Lexington, Mass. Rev. Timothy Harrington was, in turn, the son of Thomas Harrington and Abigail Rice, of Watertown and Cambridge, Mass.; the grandson of Thomas Harrington and Widow Rebecca White, daughter of Deacon John Bemis, of Watertown, and great-grandson of Robert Harrington, who was born in England in 1616, in 1634 emigrated to Watertown, Mass., married Susanna George in 1648, and died at Watertown in 1707. Mr. Harrington received his early education in the public and private schools of his native place, which at that time afforded educational advantages in advance of the average found in New England towns. He began his career as a teacher in the public schools in his eighteenth year, teaching during the winter, and the rest of the year attending Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and subsequently Amherst Academy, Amherst, Mass. He entered Amherst College in 1848, was graduated from that institution in 1852, and in 1855 received from it the degree of Master of Arts. His activity as principal and business manager of the school over which he has so long presided has not prevented him from taking an active interest in local affairs. He has always been a Republican, and was for many years President of the Republican organizations in the old town of Westchester. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, by continuous re-elections, from 1866 to 1880, and, since the latter date, has been Warden continuously to the present time. He married,

October 15, 1857, Abby Lucretia, daughter of Colonel Timothy Sullivan Taft, of Boston, Mass., and has two daughters and a son—Thomas Henry Harrington. The latter was born in 1866, and in 1889 was graduated from Columbia University, School of Mines.

WARTH, ALBIN, was born at Kuppenheim, Baden, April 6, 1821, of which city his father, Hon. Peter Warth, a successful cabinetmaker and builder, was Burgermeister. The latter erected the Congress House at Karlsruhe, together with many other large buildings. Albin Warth received a thorough education in the schools of Kuppenheim, afterward serving his apprenticeship as a locksmith, and then working at his trade in various cities, according to the custom. In the service of Baron Von Drasin, he produced a form of the



ALBIN WARTH.

tricycle, which became known as the Drasine, after the Baron. He also worked in Munich for a while, subsequently going to Leipsic, where, in 1845, he established, in partnership with Louis Vogt, a large factory for the manufacture of weighing-machines, or scales. He participated in the attempted revolution of 1848, and was the man who defended Robert Blum, the statesman, from insults at the Peters Church at Leipsic. He also participated in the demonstration at Dresden, after which, disguised as a student, he escaped to Eisenach. Here he found Oswald Ottendorfer, who had similarly made himself an outlaw. They were denounced in the news-

papers, and, closely pursued by the authorities, with difficulty made their way into Hessen, and thence to Baden. Mr. Warth went to Zurich, Switzerland, where he established himself in the manufacture of scales. Here he remained for fourteen months. His business was presently penalized, and he came to America, working as a mechanic in Newark, N. J. In 1854 he completed a self-acting lathe for turning all regular forms of wood. It revolutionized the industry for which it was designed, inaugurating the era of cheap furniture. Patents were taken out in 1851 in the United States, England, and France. Mr. Warth took out no less than one hundred and fifty patents. He invented and sold to the Fabers several important labor-saving machines for shaping the woodwork in lead-pencil manufacture. When the question of the export of petroleum in 1860 gave the prospect of a

new American industry, he devised the locked can, for transportation without ruinous waste. He invented and sold to Louis Dejonge a machine which has been since used in dyeing paper. He patented many improvements in connection with the sewing-machine. He contrived the first patent fire-escape, and invented a rotary pump, without valves, which throws out sand and dirt without clogging. The most notable of all, from a commercial point of view, was his clothing-cutting machine, which established his reputation in Europe as well as in America. It was first patented in 1870. In 1856, he established at Stapleton, S. I., the works for the manufacture of his various machines, which are now conducted by his sons. He also made Stapleton his residence from that year until his death, May 7, 1892. He was an old member of the Society Erheiterung of Staten Island, while for twenty-six years he was a member of the Staten Island Quartet Club. In 1852, he married Miss Apollonia Geier, a native of Tauberbischsheim, and a niece of Rev. Stein, who played a prominent part in the Badische Revolution. Mrs. Warth survives her husband, with their three sons and two daughters. The sons, Henry Warth, Peter Albin Warth, and Charles F. Warth, became in turn associated with their father in the manufacturing business, and succeeded him in its conduct. The two daughters—Mary Louise and Gertrude—are now married, the former being Mrs. F. Zeyhle, of Brooklyn, and the latter Mrs. Oscar Bock, of Freiwaldau, Oesterreich, Austria. Mr. Warth exhibited a number of his machines at the Vienna Exposition in 1873, winning medals as elsewhere—at New York and St. Louis prior to this, and at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He also delivered an address before the Vienna Congress on Patent Laws, convened at this time.

HOFFMAN, WILLIAM MITCHELL VAIL, son of the late Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, D.D., was born at Garrison, N. Y., April 24, 1862, attended the New York Latin School, and, in 1884, was graduated from Columbia College. The same year he went into the real estate business with his brother, Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., and rapidly built up a large business in the sale of downtown property. He also took charge of estates, and conducted many of the largest sales and exchanges of property during the fifteen years he was a member of the firm of Hoffman Brothers. Subsequently giving up the real estate brokerage business, he became a large operator in the buying and selling of real estate on his own account. Upon the death of his father, in 1898, he retired from active business. He is President of the Society for the Promotion of the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries; is a director of the North River Fire Insurance Company, and the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and is a trustee of Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y. He is a member of

the Union League, New York Athletic, Colonial, and Suburban Driving clubs. He is a keen sportsman and an artist:

BERGMANN, SIGMUND, is the founder and head of the well-known electrical manufacturing establishment of S. Bergmann & Company, of Berlin, Germany, and is at the head of the still more extensive Bergmann Elektromotoren und Dynamo Werke, of the same city. In 1892 he organized in New York City the New York Electric Equipment Company, of which he is President and principal owner, to take over the electrical equipment department of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York. He also organized the General Incandescent Arc Light Company, of New York, and is its President and principal owner, the specialty of this corporation being



SIGMUND BERGMANN.

the manufacture of arc lamps, switches, switchboards, and similar electrical apparatus. He was born in Mühlhausen, Thuringia, Germany, June 9, 1851, the son of Karl Bergmann and the grandson of Adolf Bergmann. He was educated in the public schools, and at fourteen years of age was apprenticed to the trade of machinist and tool maker. In 1870, after following his profession in different parts of Germany, he came to the United States and secured a position with Thomas A. Edison, whose fame was just then dawning. After an engagement of several years with Edison, he established his own business, manufacturing private line telegraph printers for

the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, together with burglar alarms, bells, batteries, telephones, and other electrical apparatus. Many of Edison's experiments, as well as the first telephones, were made in Mr. Bergmann's shops. Mr. Edison's phonograph was to a great extent developed in this establishment, with Mr. Bergmann's assistance, and for a number of years the latter was the sole manufacturer of this apparatus. A few years later appeared Mr. Edison's most important invention, the incandescent electric light, in the development of which Mr. Bergmann took a prominent part. At this time Mr. Edison, his well-known co-worker, Edward H. Johnson, and Mr. Bergmann, entered into a business partnership which continued successfully and harmoniously for a period of ten years, until the business was reorganized under one general corporation. Many of the devices for elec-

tric lighting now in general use were originated by Mr. Bergmann. At the end of the ten years' partnership, upon the reorganization of the Edison industries by prominent financiers, Mr. Bergmann profitably disposed of his monopoly of manufacture. He was thus enabled to devote himself to the organization of the electrical manufacturing corporations of New York City and Berlin already referred to. At the present time he is erecting large factories in Berlin for the manufacture of electric motors and dynamos. He is a director of the German Exchange Bank of New York City, is a trustee of the German Hospital and the Isabella Home, and is a member of the German Society, the Liederkrantz Society, and the Arion, Manhattan, and Washington Heights clubs.

CREIGHTON, HENRY JAMES, born in Gaspé, Canada, March 14, 1839, was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and high school. For about twenty years he was connected with the drygoods firm of J. W. Page & Company, continuing until their dissolution in 1861. He then engaged in the cotton business for himself as a member of the firm of G. Schroeder & Company, one of the prominent houses, with dealings in the millions, and the senior firm on the Cotton Exchange. In 1891 he retired from this business. He had become a large property owner on Staten Island, and about five years ago he engaged in the real estate business. He is a member of St. Mary's (Episcopal) Church of Castleton, S. I.; is an exempt member of the Volunteer Fire Department of West New Brighton, and for three years was its President, and is a member of the Staten Island Athletic and the Staten Island Cricket clubs. For many years he has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of West New Brighton. He also helped to organize the Staten Island Interior Railroad, of which he is a director. He descends from the Creightons, earls of Erne, Ireland. He is the son of Henry James Creighton, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Mary Stayner; is the grandson of Alexander Creighton and Harriet Newton, and is the great-grandson of James Creighton, who, about 1740, came from Somerset, England, and was one of the first settlers of Halifax, having a patent from the Crown for Citadel Hill, now the Fortress of Citadel Hill, which he sold to the Duke of Kent.

MELVIN, DAVID NEILSON, mechanical and civil engineer and inventor, since 1874 has been Superintendent of the extensive works of the American Linoleum Manufacturing Company at Linoleumville, Borough of Richmond, New York City. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 21, 1840, and has been a resident of the United States since 1867. During the year of his arrival in this country he obtained a patent for an improved steam boiler. He has also taken out other patents, including important ones connected with the manufacture of linoleum. He is the patentee of the new process of manu-

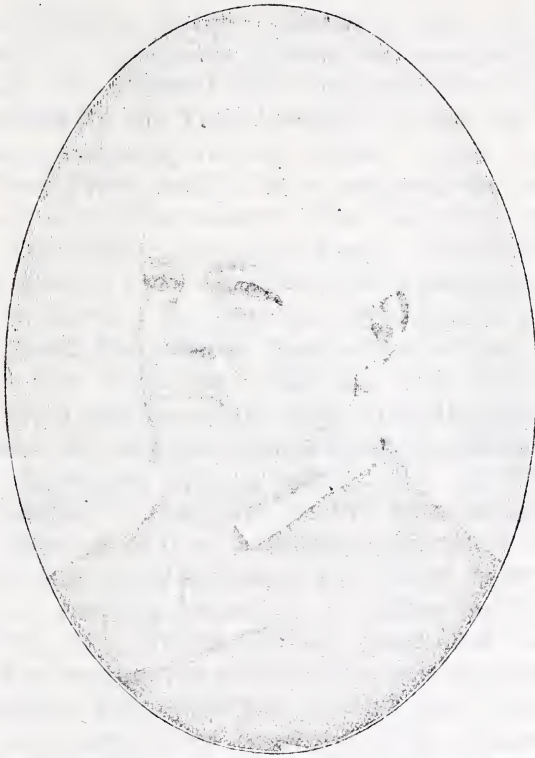
The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of rapid growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, races, and religions, and this diversity has been one of its strengths.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a free nation. It is a nation of free men and women, and this freedom has been one of its greatest achievements. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a powerful nation. It has a strong economy, a powerful military, and a strong influence in the world. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity. It is a nation where anyone can succeed, and this has been one of its greatest attractions.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation that has always been at the forefront of science, technology, and industry. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It has been a nation of peace for most of its history, and this has been one of its greatest achievements. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation that has always been full of hope for the future, and this has been one of its greatest strengths.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love. It is a nation where people love each other, and this love has been one of its greatest achievements. The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation where justice is done, and this has been one of its greatest strengths. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation where freedom is valued, and this has been one of its greatest achievements.

facturing "inlaid" linoleum. He was educated in private schools and the Andersonian University of Glasgow, Scotland, and served seven years as an engineer and draughtsman with Crawhall & Campbell, the eminent engineers and tool makers. A little later he designed fireproof buildings for some of the largest sugar-refining houses in Scotland, as well as machinery for the sugar business in Cuba and the West Indies. He also purchased an interest in paper mills near



DAVID NEILSON MELVIN.

Oxford, England, and successfully operated them until the abolition of the British tariff on paper made the business unprofitable. He then followed his profession for some time in Manchester and Birmingham, England. Forming a connection with T. A. Weston, inventor of the differential chain-pulley, he came to the United States in 1867 and opened an engineering office in Buffalo, N. Y. Subsequently, for four years, he followed his profession in the Michigan lumber region, where he erected some of the largest lumber mills. In 1873 he formed a connection with Frederick Walton, the inventor of linoleum, and erected the large works for its manufacture on Staten Island.

When the works were completed, he succeeded Mr. Walton as their Superintendent, and has carried on the business since. In 1888, when the Walton patents expired, he invented what is known as inlaid linoleum. These goods, which are very popular, are manufactured exclusively under his patents. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was one of the original members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he is also a life member. He married, in 1868, a daughter of Alderman Watson, of Oxford, England. He lineally descends from Sir James Melvin, page to Mary, Queen of Scots. He is the son of the late David Melvin, a native of Paisley, Scotland, a graduate from the University of Glasgow, and a successful paper and card manufacturer of Oxford, England. The latter

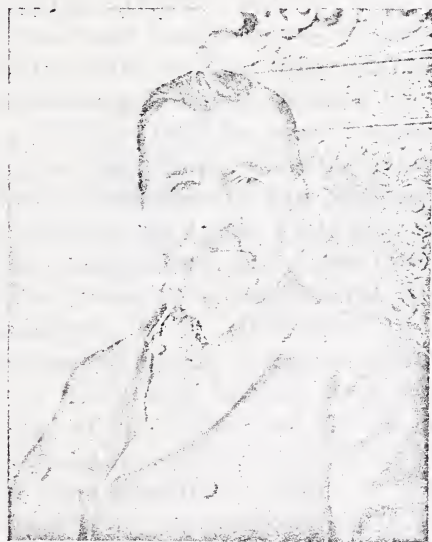
was also a notable figure in the temperance movement in Great Britain. He assisted in organizing the Paisley Youths' Total Abstinence Society in 1832, the first organization of total abstainers from alcoholic beverages in the United Kingdom. When he died he was the only survivor among the original members. He continued to be prominent in this movement, was a Radical in politics, and was a prominent member of the Congregational Church in Glasgow.

SLEICHER, JOHN ALBERT, editor of *Leslie's Weekly*, was born in Troy, N. Y., October 4, 1848, and was graduated from the Troy High School. He entered the counting-room of the *Troy Morning Whig*, subsequently the *Troy Record*, and also did work as a reporter. He became eventually its city editor. Later on he became city editor of the *Troy Press*, and in 1874 accepted the same position on the *Troy Times*. In 1877 he came to New York City as the representative of the New York State Associated Press. He resigned in 1880 to take charge of the *Denver Tribune*, then recently purchased by George B. Robinson, but the death of Mr. Robinson occurring, he resumed as manager of the New York State Press Association service. He served as President of the New York State Editorial Association, and was the organizer and first President of the New York Republican State Editorial Association. He next became a joint proprietor of the *Troy Times*, once more becoming its city editor. He withdrew, and purchased the *Schenectady Union*, and, in five months, quadrupled its circulation, and disposed of it at a handsome profit. He joined with William J. Arkell and the late Joseph W. Drexel in the purchase of the *Albany Evening Journal*, becoming its Editor-in-Chief. This paper was sold in 1889, Mr. Arkell having purchased *Leslie's Weekly*, while Mr. Sleicher became the editor of the latter journal. He resigned in 1892 to become Editor-in-Chief of the *New York Mail and Express*. In 1894 he accepted his appointment by Mayor Strong as Supervisor of the *City Record*, holding this position for nearly three years, since which he has held his old position as Editor of *Leslie's Weekly*. He married, in 1873, Ella S., daughter of Reuben Peckham, paper manufacturer, of Troy, N. Y. He is a member of the Union League, Republican, and Quill clubs, and the Methodist Social Union, of New York City, and the Fort Orange Club, of Albany. He served two terms as Supervisor from the Second Ward of Troy, N. Y., and, by appointment of Governor Hill, served a term as Civil-service Commissioner of the State of New York.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA, JEREMIAH, the advocate of home rule for Ireland, has been a resident of New York City since 1871, engaged in the hotel business or as a newspaper editor and publisher. He is now the editor of the *United Irishman*. He was born in Ross Carbery, Ireland, about 1839, the son of Denis O'Donovan-Rossa and Ellen,

daughter of Cornelius O'Driscoll. His family is one of the old stocks of Irish aristocracy, claiming descent from a number of kings, princes, and chieftains of Ireland. He was educated at Ross Carbery, in private schools, and at the National School. Early in life he engaged in Skibbereen in the ironmongery business, and in the sale of agricultural seeds. He was afterward manager of the *Irish People* of Dublin. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life for being the registered publisher of that newspaper, and spent six years in ten prisons in Ireland and England. In 1871, the British Government sent him from Chatham Prison to New York City. He is a member of the Irish Revolutionary, Fenian, Clannagael, United Irishmen, and Knights of Columbus clubs.

THIRY, JOHN H., is the founder of the School Savings Bank system in this country. The suggestion which resulted in the introduction



JOHN H. THIRY.

tion of the School Banking system into the public schools of America arose from his observation of the successful operation of that system in foreign lands, particularly in France and Belgium. Adopted by the schools of Long Island City in 1885, the schools of seventy cities and villages, representing eight States of the Union and an educational corps of 1,809 teachers, now operate the system. Mr. Thiry was born in Belgium, in 1822, and was graduated in 1845 from the normal school. He entered the Government service in the Department of Public Works, where he remained until 1859. He then resigned, and came to New York City, where he engaged in the book business. In a

few years he was the proprietor of one of the largest book stores in the city. Thirteen years later he retired from business, making Long Island City his home. In 1884 he was appointed to the office of School Commissioner by Mayor George Petry, and was instrumental in establishing the monthly meeting of the teachers of Long Island City under the supervision of the Superintendent, which meetings have been since continued with good results. The abolition of the mid-session recess, after the plan adopted in Albany and Rochester, was favored by him, and was brought about while he was a member of the Board. On the election of Mayor Gleason, Mr. Thiry retired from the Board of Education, but when Mayor Sanford took office, Mr. Thiry again took his

place in the Board. He favored the placing of the public schools of the city under the Regents, and had the satisfaction of assisting in accomplishing this soon after Mr. Sanford's administration came into power. His greatest achievement was the introduction of the School Savings Bank system. At the solicitation of the United States Commissioner of Education, he made an exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, showing the workings of the system and what had been accomplished since its introduction. He is one of the oldest members of the Universal Provident Institution, the meetings of which are held every five years in Paris. He is also an active member of the American Social Science Association, the National Charity Organization, the National Educational Association, the Council of School Superintendents of the State of New York, and the New York State School Board.

WAITE, HENRY RANDALL, organized the American Institute of Civics, and has been its President since 1885. He also founded the Patria Club of New York, and has been an officer of the Quill Club of Manhattan Borough, and of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. From 1877 to 1880 he was President of the Political Science Association of New York, the first organization of its kind; from 1878 to 1879 was Chairman of the National (Civil Service) Reform League; from 1882 to 1884 was President of the District of Columbia Social Science Association, and from 1885 to 1887 was Secretary of the Interstate Commission on Federal Aid to Education. He was born in Copenhagen, N. Y., December 16, 1846, the son of Rev. Hiram H. Waite and S. Maria, daughter of Benajah Randall, a volunteer in the War of 1812, and lineally descends from Richard Wayte, who was Marshal of the Colony of Massachusetts under Governor Winthrop, and commander of troops in King Philip's War. Mr. Waite was graduated from Hamilton College in 1868, studied at the Union Theological Seminary, and subsequently studied economics in Europe. He was Literary Editor of the *Utica Morning Herald* from 1868 to 1870, and from 1869 to 1871 was Editor of the *University Quarterly Review*. He was Pastor of the American Union Church, at Rome, Italy, from 1872 to 1875, and during this period established the Italian Sunday-school Union, founded an undenominational school for the instruction of Christian workers at Rome, established the "Scuola Evangelica Militare" among the soldiers of the Italian Army, founded the Italian Young Men's Christian Association in Rome, the first of the kind in Italy, and established American chapels in Lucerne, Interlaken, and Geneva, Switzerland. Returning to America, he was Editor of the *New Haven Evening Journal* in 1876 and 1877, and, in the latter year, was Editor of the *International Review* at New York. From 1877 to 1881 he was minister of the Huguenot Memorial Church at Pelham-on-Sound. He was Statistician of the Tenth United States Census,

in charge of the collection of social statistics, from 1880 to 1884. From 1884 to 1887 he was book editor of D. Lathrop & Company, of Boston, while he was also Editor of the *New England Magazine* in 1886, and of the *Citizen* of Boston in 1887. He was Editor of *Civics*, at New York, from 1887 to 1895. From 1887 to 1890 he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Julien Electric Company, which operated the first street cars propelled by storage battery in the United States. He organized the Church of the Covenant, at Pelhamville, and was its minister without salary from 1887 to 1889. He organized Trinity Congregational Church (in 1893 changed to Bedford Presbyterian Church), and was its minister from 1890 to 1893. In 1894 he traveled abroad. He married, in 1876, Cara A. Huntoon, of Boston, and has a son, Winthrop, and a daughter.

SUTPHIN, JOHN H., has been County Clerk of Queens County, New York, since 1871, and is now serving his tenth consecutive term



JOHN H. SUTPHIN.

of three years each. He is a leader of the Democratic party, and has served many years as Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Queens County, New York. He is a director and President of the Bank of Jamaica, is a director and Vice-President of the Jamaica Savings Bank, and is a trustee of the Jamaica Normal School. He is a prominent member of a considerable number of clubs and social organizations and secret orders, and has occupied many official positions of honor in connection with them. He was born in Jamaica, L. I., in 1836, and received his education in the public schools. He held various public offices prior to his election as Clerk

of Queens County. He married, in 1857, Carrie M. Smith, of Jamaica, and has five children.

ANDERSEN, HENRY, has been engaged in business on his own account as an architect in New York City since 1892, having previously been engaged in the offices of several architects. The son of Peter Severin Stern Andersen and Sophie Jost, he was born in Flensburg, Denmark, June 20, 1852, and received his early education in a private school and the college at Flensburg. At the age of sixteen he was graduated from a private college in Copenhagen, served

a few years with a mason contractor as an introduction to the study of architecture, and subsequently was graduated from the Technical and Polytechnical Institute. He also took a complete course in the Royal Academy of Art in Copenhagen, prior to emigration to the United States. While in the office of Thom & Wilson of this city he designed and constructed many buildings, including the Harlem Police and District Court, Sylvan Place and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and the Holy Cross Lyceum on Forty-third Street. Since he has been in business for himself he has constructed many private residences, apartment houses, stores, and warehouses, together with several churches. Among these are the Lutheran Church of the Atonement, One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, and the Don Carlos Apartment, Seventy-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. He is a member of the German Liederkrantz Society.

ANGELL, EDWARD L., born in Providence, R. I., March 11, 1847, studied under private tutors, studied architecture under Charles P. Hartshorn, of Providence, and, at an early age, was chosen advisory architect by the Building Committee of the Providence Council at the time the present City Hall of that municipality was contemplated. Many school buildings in Providence were erected from his drawings, some of which were submitted in competition. He was the architect of the Town Hall and High School Building of Wrentham, Mass. From 1878 to 1882 he was engaged on public buildings with some of the leading architects of the West. Since 1883 he has been in business in New York City, and has designed many notable private residences, apartment houses, hotels, and other structures, including the Hotel Endicott, the San Remo, the Hotel Grenoble, the Regent, the Amidown Apartment, and the new Medical Pavilion of the Flower Hospital. He is the son of Tristram H. Angell and Caroline M., daughter of Bowers Lewis, and descends from Thomas Angell, who came from England with Roger Williams, and was a prominent founder of Providence. On the maternal side he is of French Huguenot descent.

BAIRD, ANDREW D., at the head of a large stone-cutting business in Brooklyn, is interested in various financial enterprises, and has been prominent in public life. He is a trustee of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, and a director of the Nassau Trust Company, the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, and the New York and New Jersey Ice Lines. He was a trustee of the Kings County Trust Company, and is Vice-President of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, a trustee of the Eastern District Industrial Home, and has been a liberal patron of the Y. M. C. A. He was Alderman of Brooklyn from 1876 to 1880; was Republican candidate for Mayor in 1885, when he withdrew in favor of an independent candidate; was also a candidate for Mayor in 1887 and 1889,

and in the latter year refused the appointment as Postmaster of Brooklyn, offered him by President Harrison. He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. He was born in Kelso, Scotland, October 14, 1839. When the Civil War broke out he went to the front as a private in the Seventy-ninth New York, and won the commission of Colonel. He participated in forty-five battles, was three times wounded, and twice was promoted on the field of battle for bravery in action.

TUCKER, JOHN JEROME, prominent builder and contractor of New York City, is Vice-President of the American Employers' Liability Insurance Company, for more than a quarter of a century has been a trustee of the Bank for Savings, and is a director of the United

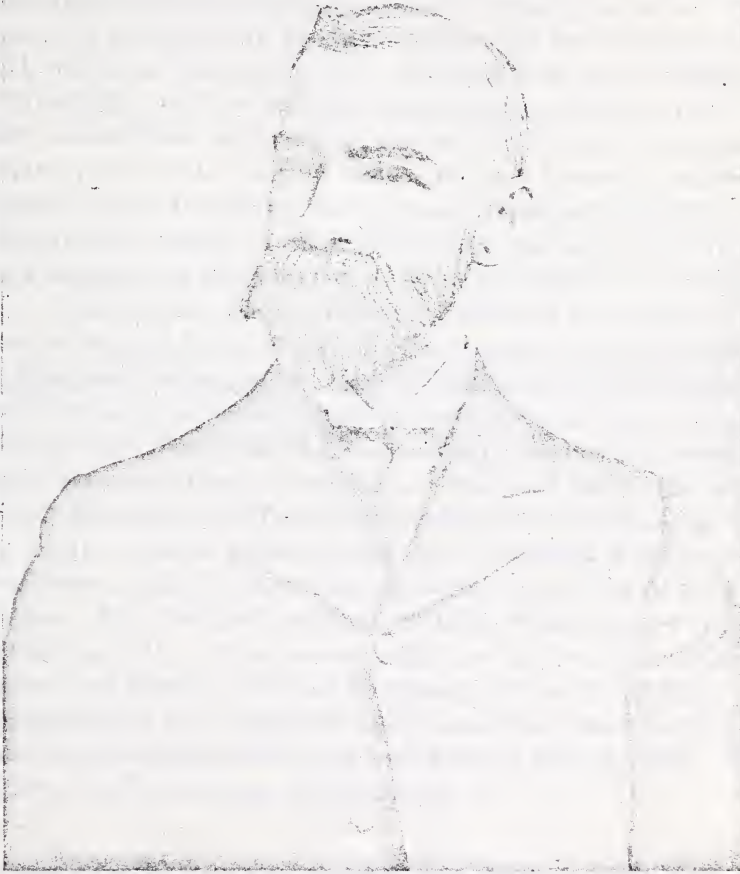


JOHN JEROME TUCKER.

States Life Insurance Company and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company. He was formerly a director of the Seventh Ward Bank. He has been President of the Mason Builders' Association since its organization. In 1890 and 1891 he was President of the National Association of Builders, and he is now a member of the Committee on Builders' Surety Company of the National Association of Builders. He has also been President of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He is a trustee of the New York Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, and is a member of its executive and finance committees. He is a trustee of the New York Orphan Asylum. He served ably as Aqueduct Commissioner for New

York City, to which position he was appointed by Mayor Hewitt in 1888. He has been active in promoting arbitration in labor difficulties, and was instrumental in preventing several strikes by arbitrating between the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union of New York. He married, in 1856, Mary A., daughter of James T. Spear, of Belleville, N. J., and has two sons—Edwin and Walter C. Tucker—both of whom are associated with him in business. Mr. Tucker was himself born at Shark River, N. J., February 26, 1828. At seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to his uncle, Joseph Tucker, a builder of repute in New York City. In 1853 he succeeded to his uncle's business.

NEWHALL, JOHN BRADFORD, prominent financier and business man of Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, New York City, is a native of



J. B. Newhall,

Randolph, Mass., where he was born March 9, 1855. He is the son of Morris B. Newhall and Susan Dill; is the grandson of John Newhall and Martha Barrows; is the great-grandson of Cally Newhall and

Anna, daughter of Jonathan Harrington; and lineally descends from Joseph Newhall, whose parents, from England, were among the earliest settlers and founders of Lynn, Mass., their son, Joseph Newhall, being the first male child born there, of European parents. Jonathan Harrington, great-great-grandfather of Mr. Newhall, was the celebrated lad who served as fifer in the Battle of Lexington, he having been sixteen years of age at the time. (See History of the Town of Lexington, Mass.) Having received his early education in the public schools of South Boston, Mass., Mr. Newhall also pursued a course of drawing and mechanical engineering in the Boston evening schools. He learned the trade of a machinist in Boston, and became the Manager of the business with which he was connected. He then took up the study and practice of hydraulic and mechanical engineering, and was thus brought into that connection with water works which has continued during the twelve years to the present time. He was formerly connected with the Maine Water Company as its General Superintendent, while at the present time and for some years past he has conducted the Crystal Water Company, of Edgewater, S. I., as its Treasurer and General Manager. In many other ways he has manifested his interest in the development of Staten Island, while he is a leading executive officer of other of its business corporations. He is President of the Richmond Construction Company, is President of the South Shore Water Company, is President of the West End Water Company, and is Treasurer of the Richmond Title and Realty Company, of Staten Island. He is Treasurer and Junior Warden of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Stapleton, and is a member of the Staten Island Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the New England and American Water Works Association. Mr. Newhall married, in 1883, Miss Annie Frances Hubbard, of Oakland, Me., of the same family as the late Governor Hubbard, of Maine, and his son, General Hubbard, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Newhall have four children—twin sons, Guy and Morris, born in 1889, and twin daughters, Dorothy and Esther, born in 1897. They reside at 136 St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton, S. I.

GARRETSON, JOHN LAKE, was born in Clifton, S. I., in the old Lake homestead, now called the Austin House, November 15, 1815, and is the son of John Connor Garretson, who held important county offices, and of his wife, Eliza Ann, daughter of Joseph Lake, and granddaughter of Daniel Lake. On the paternal side he is the grandson of Colonel John Garretson and Elizabeth Connor, and the great-grandson of Johannes Van Wagener Garretson. He is but one more generation removed from Garret Garretson, who came from Holland in 1660, and whose eldest son, Garret Garretson, was Chancellor of New Jersey. Johannes Van Wagener Garretson, mentioned above,

in 1686 purchased a tract of land on Staten Island containing five hundred acres, and on a portion of this the present Mr. Garretson now resides. The latter was educated in various private schools on Staten Island, and has since successfully followed the business of a builder. He has held various local offices, such as School Trustee, Village Trustee, and Assessor. At one time he was a Captain in the Seventy-first Regiment of New York City. He married Louise C., daughter of the late John Stillwell, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, her ancestors having served in the patriot cause during the Revolution. They have had four children, of whom two are now living—Mary Emily and Edgar Garretson. They also have a grandson, John Louis Garretson, son of their oldest son, John Stilwill Garretson, now deceased. The other son who died was Oscar Garretson.

CARLIN, PATRICK JOSEPH, contractor, of the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in Ireland, July 1, 1850, and is the son of Patrick Carlin and Catherine, daughter of Henry McDermot, and is the grandson of Patrick Carlin and Hannah Kennedy. On the paternal side his ancestors were builders for six generations. At twelve years of age, Mr. Carlin was taken from the School of St. Mary's, Star of the Sea, Brooklyn, and set to work as a bricklayer under his father. At the same time, for seven years, he attended the night school of William J. Dainty. He continued to work as a bricklayer under his father until eighteen years of age, when he was made foreman. At the age of twenty-one he became his father's business partner, and so remained until he was twenty-five, when he engaged in business alone. He has erected many of the largest buildings in Brooklyn, including the Hall of Records, the Boys' High School, the Franklin Building, and others. He finished the Capitol at Albany, erected the State Hospitals at King's Park, and is the builder of the new City Prison on the site of the "Tombs," New York City. With his brother, F. W. Carlin, and his cousin, John J. Carlin—both of whom had served him in the capacity of foreman—Mr. Carlin, in 1890, organized the firm of P. J. Carlin & Company, the leading firm in its line in Brooklyn. Mr. Carlin is President of the Atlantic Savings and Loan Association, and is a director of several other financial and manufacturing corporations. He is a trustee of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn; is a trustee of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in the same borough; is a director of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society; is a member of the Columbian Club of Brooklyn, of which he is an ex-president, and is a member of the Catholic Club of Manhattan Borough. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1896, but could not accept the platform adopted, and voted for McKinley.

McADAM, THOMAS, lawyer, was born in New York City, April 23, 1863, and is the son of Hon. David and Carrie McAdam, and the grandson of Thomas McAdam and Jane Crawford. His father is the author of several standard legal authorities, including "Landlord and Tenant," and is one of the best known Judges on the New York bench, having formerly presided on the City Court bench, while he is now a Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. McAdam's mother was born in Yonkers, N. Y. His paternal grandparents were both born in Glasgow, Scotland, of old families long established in Scotland. Mr. McAdam received his early education at the Moeller Institute and Dr. Sach's Collegiate Institute; in 1883 was graduated as a Bachelor of Arts from Columbia University, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1885 was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws from the Law School of Columbia University. Admitted to the New York bar in 1885, he has since been actively engaged in general practice in New York City. He has been successful in many interesting and important cases. He is a Master Mason, and is a member of the Harlem Club, the Arion Society, and the Phi Gamma Delta Greek letter fraternity.

TOWNSEND, RALPH S., architect, was born and educated in New York City, where he has practiced his profession for the past fifteen years. During that time he has designed and erected many notable buildings. These include the Hotel Savoy, the Herald Square Hotel, the Pierpont Apartment Hotel, the Sherman Square Hotel, the fifteen-story office building, at Numbers 9-13 Maiden Lane; the twelve-story office building, Numbers 12-16 John Street; the twelve-story office building, Numbers 95-97 Liberty Street; the nine-story building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, and many others.

GIBSON, ROBERT WILLIAMS, architect, was born in Essex, England, November 17, 1854, and is the son of Samuel Lodwick Gibson, the grandson of William Gibson, and the great-grandson of John Gibson. He received his early education at the Ingreys School, of Gravesend, England, subsequently being graduated from the Royal Academy of Arts, London. Here he acquired the principles of architecture, taking a number of medals and prizes as a student. In 1881 he came to the United States, of which he is a naturalized citizen. He has practiced as an architect in New York City. He has designed and erected many bank buildings, including the New York Clearing-House Building; many church buildings, including the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, at Albany, N. Y.; many office buildings, including the Coffee Exchange Building, New York City, and various public buildings, including those of the Botanical Museum, Bronx Park. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Institute of Architects,

and its New York Chapter, and is President of the Architectural League of New York.

KENT, WILLIAM WINTHIROP, of the firm of Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects, of New York City, was born in Bangor, Me., February 23, 1860, and is the son of Henry Mellen Kent and Harriet Ann, daughter of Henry B. Farnham and Harriet May. He is the grandson of William Kent and Katherine Hutchins, and the great-grandson of William Austin Kent. He is of the same family as Edward Kent, who was Governor of Maine, United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine. Mr. Kent attended Exeter (N. H.) Academy, and in 1882 was graduated from Harvard College. He studied architecture at Harvard and with H. H. Richardson, of Boston, and in Europe. Since 1885 he has practiced his profession in New York City. He has designed and erected many city and country residences in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Washington, D. C., together with many commercial and ecclesiastical edifices in Buffalo and New York City. With Heins & La Farge, he was one of the successful competitors for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City. In association with his brother, E. A. Kent, he was successful in competition and designed and built the Temple Beth Zion, at Buffalo. With the other members of his present firm he designed and built the Morosini Mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery; the apartment houses and business premises now occupied by the Equitable Life Assurance Society on West 136th and 138th streets, and some hospital structures. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter; the Architectural League of New York, and the Gramatan Club of Westchester County.

CONSTABLE, HOWARD, architect and engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 23, 1855, and is the son of James Constable and Sarah Lippincott, daughter of B. W. Richards and Sarah A. Lippincott, and granddaughter of William Richards and Margaretta Wood. He is the grandson of William Constable and Mary Eliza McVickar, is the great-grandson of William Constable and Anna White, and is the great-great-grandson of Dr. John Constable and Jane Kerin, the former being of the Constables of Yorkshire, England, but became seated, at the time of the restoration, A.D. 1660, in County Wexford, Ireland. Mr. Constable's great-grandfather, William Constable was aide to Lafayette in the Revolution, and both before and during the struggle for independence was active in the interest of American mercantile development in Philadelphia and New York City. Having been educated at the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, at the latter studying architecture and engineering, he became connected in the line of his chosen work, with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. He was subsequently connected

with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and still later with the Erie Railroad. Since 1886 he has been engaged in general practice as an architect and engineer in New York City. He has designed and constructed many buildings, bridges, and systems of fire-proofing and testing. In 1897 he received the highest award at the hands of the committee of architects appointed to select a supervising architect of the United States. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and of its New York Chapter; of the American Society of Civil Engineers' Club, of New York City; the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia; the Engineers' Club, of St. Louis; Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; the Calumet Club, of New York City; Honorary Member of the British Fire Prevention Committee.

GRAHAM, THOMAS, was born in London, England, February 16, 1844, and is of Scotch descent on the paternal side, being a clansman of the Duke of Athol, while on the maternal side he is of English descent. Having been educated in the public schools of New York City, he studied architecture in the office of Jardine & Thompson. In 1861 he left their employ and enlisted in the battery attached to Colonel Serrell's First New York Engineers, serving until the close of the war. Upon his return he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker and stair-builder. In 1870 he again took up the study of architecture, and has since practiced as an architect. Among other notable buildings he designed and erected the Holland House, the Buckingham Hotel, and the Hotel Graham. Prior to 1890 he was associated with his father and brother in large building enterprises. He now has his son, William Van Wyck Graham, associated with him in various building operations. In 1888 he organized the building corporation of C. Graham & Sons Company, of which his brother, John Graham, is now president. He has erected many fine residences on Fifth and Madison Avenues, including those of William R. Grace and the late Sidney Dillon. He is a member of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Summer Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Charles Graham, his father, was a sturdy abolitionist prior to the Civil War, Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley being among his intimate friends.

MOSLEY, RICHARD K., architect, was born in New York City, May 18, 1868, the son of Lester Lewis Mosley and Isabella Howard, daughter of General Mathew Keeler and his wife, Serena Howard. His maternal grandparents were Stephen Keeler and Margaret Pincheon. He descends from John Cotton, one of the early settlers of Boston, Mass., and from Major William Pyncheon, the founder of Springfield, Mass. His grandmother, Rachel Hargrove, was a daughter of John Hargrove, for many years Registrar of Baltimore, Md. His father was born in England, the son of Richard Mosley, and came to America in 1853. Mr. Mosley attended the Dearborn Morgan School, at Orange,

N. J., and in 1889 was graduated from the School of Architecture, Columbia University. He worked as a draughtsman in the offices of several of the best-known architects, and in the spring of 1892 opened his own office in this city. His work has principally been the erection of country houses throughout the Oranges, New Jersey. He has resided at East Orange, N. J., since 1871. He is a member of the New England Society, of Orange, N. J., and of the Columbia University-School of Mines Alumni Association.

BUCHMAN, ALBERT, of the firm of Buchman & Deisler, architects, of New York City, was born in Cincinnati, O., June 11, 1859, the son of Raphael Buchman and Julia Hirsch, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany. He received his education at the Charlier Institute, New York City, and at Cornell University, and from 1880 to 1887 was associated with H. J. Schwarzmunn. During the next two years he practiced his profession alone, while in 1889 he formed the firm of Buchman & Deisler, in partnership with Gustav Deisler. He is a director of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Botanical Gardens, and a number of charitable institutions. He is a member of the Reform, Zeta Psi, Cornell University, and St. Andrew's clubs; the Liederkrantz, the Architectural League, and the Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

DEISLER, GUSTAV, of the firm of Buchman & Deisler, architects, of New York City, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, February 3, 1858, the son of J. Martin Deisler and Katherine Brand. He was educated in private schools at Frankfort, and at high schools at Stuttgart and Munich. In 1879 he came to New York City and entered the office of H. J. Schwarzmunn, architect. From the fall of 1881 to 1883 he followed his profession in Buffalo. He then returned to New York City and entered the office of Schwarzmunn & Buchman. Since the death of Mr. Schwarzmunn, in 1889, he has been the partner of Mr. Buchman, under the style of Buchman & Deisler. They have designed many prominent buildings in the city.

MERSEREAU, WILLIAM H., architect, was born in New York City, March 22, 1862, the son of Nicholas R. Mersereau and Mary T., daughter of Philetus H. Holt and Lydia C. Curtiss. His maternal great-grandfather was Stephen Holt, whose ancestor came from England to New London, Conn., in 1650. On the paternal side his grandparents were John W. Mersereau and Amelia Petronella Rossi, his great-grandparents were Stephen Mersereau and Lanah Winant, and his great-great-grandfather was Daniel Mersereau, whose ancestors, French Huguenots, came to this country about 1680. Mr. Mersereau attended private schools on Staten Island and in New York City, and studied under a private tutor. From 1878 to 1885 he was connected

with E. L. Roberts, architect. From 1885 to December, 1889, he was the partner of John A. Hamilton. He has since practiced alone, although associated with Mr. Hamilton in various business matters. They are interested in the erection of the school building at Castleton Corners, West New Brighton. Mr. Mersereau restored Washington Irving's home, "Sunny Side," at Tarrytown, built in 1656, and the old Dutch Church at Sleepy Hollow, built in 1697; as well as the old Swedes Church, at Wilmington, Del., built in 1698. He is a member of the Architectural League of New York, and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

KEISTER, GEORGE, architect, was born in Belleview, Iowa, February 10, 1859, the son of George W. Keister and Mary R., daughter of Archibald MacMurphy and Rizpah B. Bacon. He is the grandson of William Keister and Elizabeth Bowman, and is the great-grandson of William Keister on the paternal side, and of William MacMurphy on the maternal side. He descends from the Bacons and Grimeses, old colonial families of Massachusetts. The MacMurphys, Highland Scots, have been settled in the State of New York for several generations. The Keisters came from England to Virginia about 1750. The Bowmans came from Germany, near Essen. Mr. Keister was educated in the public schools of Jackson County, Iowa, and Rochester, Minn., at Cornell College, Iowa, and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also studied in the offices of Ware & Van Brunt and George F. Meacham, architects, of Boston. During the next two years he was superintendent in the office of Mr. Meacham. In 1885 he came to New York City, and from that year until 1890 was associated in professional work with Russell Sturgis. Since 1890 he has practiced alone. He designed the Gerard Hotel, the First Baptist Church building, the residence of Joseph Eastman, No. 4 East Seventieth Street; several residences on Central Park West, and 35-37 East Twentieth Street, all of this city, and the residence of E. P. Durant, State Street, Albany. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and the New York City Chapter; the Architectural League of New York City, the National Sculpture Society, the Fine Arts Society, and the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason.

DICKERSON, WARREN CHANCELLOR, was born at Bay Port, L. I., December 27, 1853, the son of Joel S. Dickerson and Martha Mapes. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of Long Island, Dickerson and Mapes both coming from England. Mr. Dickerson was educated in the public schools and at Cooper Institute, and also took private lessons in architecture. His first work was in culling oysters on Great South Bay, while he was subsequently employed in lathing, then in ship-building, and still later worked as a



PERSPECTIVE OF CLUB HOUSE.
R. S. ANDERSON, GREATER NEW YORK

carpenter in New Haven, Conn., and New York City. He engaged in business as a contractor in Florida. Later on he established himself as an architect at Deadwood, Black Hills, Dakota. He was in the office of James Reide, architect, of Coronado Beach, Cal., and also studied and worked in offices in New York City, Tacoma, Wash., San Diego, San Francisco, and Sacramento. He also followed the business of an architect in San Francisco and San Diego before becoming established in New York City, where he has done \$8,000,000 worth of work in five years past. He married, October 6, 1892, Elmira M. Barry, of New York, in Alameda, Cal.

ANDERSON, ROBERT NAPIER, architect, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born, January 9, 1841. The son of William Anderson and Janet Napier, he descends on both sides from old Scottish families, both of which were in independent circumstances in Glasgow, living on incomes derived from their real estate. He received a classical education at the Glasgow Collegiate, and then studied architecture in his native city. In 1859 he came to the United States, and making New York City his residence, has long and very successfully practiced his profession as an architect. He has designed and erected many notable buildings. He married, in 1870, Miss Isabella H. Carter, and has a son, Arthur C. Anderson, twenty-six years of age, who was graduated from the College of the City of New York, studied architecture in his father's office, and is now a practicing architect in Southern California. He also has one daughter, Mildred N. Anderson, who is an artist.

BERG, CHARLES I., architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 25, 1856, the son of Leon Berg, merchant. He was educated in Philadelphia, Paris, and London, subsequently becoming a student in architecture. He began practice as an architect in 1880, having then completed his studies in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, of Paris. For a number of years he was associated with Edward H. Clark, of New York City, under the firm style of Berg & Clark. He now practices alone. He designed and erected the Ambulance Station and Vaccine Laboratory for the Health Department of New York City; the Darling Building, 208 Fifth Avenue; the Gillender Building; the Deeves houses, Manhattan Square, North; the Manhattan Trust Company Building, Wall and Nassau streets—for the size of the lot the highest building in New York City; various apartment houses and blocks of residences; many country residences, and the Pahquioque Bank, Danbury, Conn. For ten years he was Secretary of the Architectural League of New York City. He is now Corresponding Secretary of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is also a member of the National Sculpture Society, the Beaux Society, the

National Arts, Grolier, Camera, and Knollwood Country clubs, and the Blooming Grove Park Association.

WALTHER, BARTHOLOMEW, architect, was born in Bingert, Bavaria, Germany, January 2, 1833, the son of John Conrad and Anna Maria Walther. His father was born in the Swartz Walt, Bavaria, near the border; was apprenticed as a weaver; served his term in the army; married, and in 1837 came to the United States with his family. Ten years later he settled in Harlem. Since that time Mr. Bartholomew Walther has been a resident of Harlem. He attended school until eleven years of age, when he began to work, at the same time attending night schools. As a boy he worked in Partridge's match factory. When sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. When twenty he erected his first edifice, and since that time he has continued in the building business, gradually advancing into architecture, which he has practiced during the last thirty years. He designed and erected the Harlem Library, the Harlem Presbyterian Church, W. H. Hall & Sons' factories, the East River Factory, the Harlem House, Richard Webber's Cold Storage Building, the market of C. F. Rime, the buildings at 220-222 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 2380 Third Avenue, and 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; the first building of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, six Pavilions for the Insane on Blackwell's Island, a school on Randall's Island, and the Police Station on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. During the last fifteen years he has had as his associate his son, John P. Walther. Mr. Bartholomew Walther served a full term as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and was honorably discharged. He is a Mason, and a member of the Harlem Männerchor. He married, in 1857, Catherine Liebig, who died in 1883. In 1886 he married Margaret Triepswetter, by whom he has no children. By his first wife he had four children, of whom two survive—John P. Walther and Emily E. Kemmer.

LYONS, ROBERT TOWNSEND, born in New York City, February 23, 1873, was graduated from New York University, and in 1890 entered the office of Clevedon & Putzel, architects, of New York City. In 1896 he studied abroad. In the spring of 1897 he opened his own office in New York City. He was the architect of the Jones Building, the Mela Building, and the Mercantile Building. He has also composed considerable music, being the author of the popular pieces, "Seventh Regiment March," "Company 3," "N. Y. A. C. March," "The Reverie," "The Serenade," and "A Noontday Sonata." He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and is an ex-champion "sprinter" and "broad jumper." In 1895 he won the Canadian championship for the broad jump. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club Inter-

national Athletic Team, which contested with a team of the London Athletic Club in 1895.

BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E., architect, was born at 215 Thompson Street, New York City, October 20, 1853, and is the son of Freeman Bloodgood and Matilda W. Raynor, and the grandson of William Bloodgood. His first paternal ancestor in America came from Holland in 1642. Mr. Bloodgood was educated at Grammar School No. 35, on Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, New York City. He then studied architecture, and has practiced his profession in New York since January 1, 1883. He has designed and erected many prominent buildings.

EMERY, MARSHALL L., architect, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 19, 1866, the son of William B. Emery and the grandson of Horace Emery. His ancestors on the paternal side came to this country from England between 1660 and 1700. Through his mother, Miriam, daughter of Cornelius M. Lansing, he descends from Garret Frederick Lausing, who came to this country from Holland in 1650. Having been educated in the public schools and High School of Albany in 1883 Mr. Emery entered the office of Walter Dickson, architect, of that city. In 1889 he entered the office of Withers & Dickson, architects, of New York City, while in 1892 he opened an office on his own account. He designed and erected the Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Henry and Amity Streets, New York City, together with many city and country residences, apartment houses, churches, schools, and other buildings.

DEHLI, ARNE, of Dehli & Howard, architects, was born in Brottum, Norway, October 10, 1857, and was educated in the public schools and State High School at Lillehammer; the Aars' and Voss Private School at Christiania; and the Royal University of Christiania, all in Norway. From 1876 to 1880 he attended the Polytechnikums of Dresden and Stuttgart, Germany, while he also traveled in Germany and Italy. He spent two years in the office of A. Schirmer, architect, of Christiania, and then came to New York and spent the next seven years, 1882-89, in the offices of New York architects, principally that of R. H. Robertson. In 1889 and 1890 he traveled in Europe, also publishing "Details of Byzantine Ornament" and "The Norman Styles of Palermo and Environs." Since 1890 he has been practicing architecture in New York City—at present as a member of the firm of Dehli & Howard. He is engaged in the general practice of city, suburban, and ecclesiastical architecture in New York and Brooklyn.

DAY, WILLIAM HORATIO, architect, was born in Cairo, N. Y., March 24, 1856, the son of Horatio L. Day and Mary E. Noble, and the

grandson of Colonel Ira T. Day, a soldier in the War of 1812, and his wife Laura, daughter of John Bagley. Educated in the common schools of Cairo, N. Y., and under a private tutor, he became a clerk in a drug store in his native village, and subsequently was Assistant Postmaster there. He next became Assistant County Clerk at Catskill, N. Y. He became a draughtsman in an architect's office, and assisted in decorating the residence of Frederick E. Church, of Hudson, N. Y. He also decorated several other residences and churches, at the same time gradually devoting himself to more purely architectural work. He has also designed costumes and scenery for classic plays rendered in New York City, and by students at Vassar College, Harvard University, Yale University, and Smith College. He designed buildings for the Morris Park Race Course, model apartments in New York City, Helicon Hall, a model school at Englewood, N. J., and the Memorial Church at Helmetta, N. J., in memory of General George A. Helme. In the case last mentioned he designed every decoration and piece of furnishing, as well as the edifice. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the Reform and Players' clubs.

KRAMER, GEORGE W., architect, was born in Ashland, Ohio, July 9, 1847. His ancestors on both sides came to this country early in the eighteenth century, those on the paternal side coming from Germany and Switzerland, and settling at Harrisburg, Pa., while those on the maternal side came from Switzerland and settled in Virginia, removing to Ohio, in 1814, among the early settlers of that State. Mr. Kramer was educated in the public schools of Ohio, also studying architecture in special classes and in the offices of several architects. He began practice as an architect in 1873 in Ashland, Ohio; in 1879 removed to Akron, Ohio, where he became associated with Jacob Snyder, and subsequently with F. O. Weary, and in 1893 removed to New York City, where he has remained since. He early gave attention to public works, and since 1882 has made a specialty of church architecture. In association with the late Jacob Snyder, the peculiar and popular church and Sunday-school plans and systems were originated which are now known throughout Christendom as the "Akron Plans," and which are the fundamental plans of the modern church. The popular "combination plan" and the "Pulpit in the Corner Plan" also originated in the same and later connections. Mr. Kramer has directly planned more than five hundred church buildings, in thirty-six States and some foreign countries, while he has been consulting architect in connection with as many more. He received first prize for model Sunday-school building at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. He has devoted much attention to the engineering department of architecture—heating, ventilating, and acoustics. He originated and introduced the mechanical system of ventilation in connection with hot-air fur-

naces. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and of the Ohio Chapter, and of the National Association of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and has published works on ecclesiastical architecture.

HERTS, HENRY B., architect, a member of the firm of Herts & Tallant, was born in the City of New York, January 23, 1871, and attended the public schools, the New York College, the School of Mines, Columbia College, in the United States, as well as the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts and the Ecole Nationale des Arts Decorative, Paris, France. In 1892 Mr. Herts received the competition and United States Government prize for the Columbian Triumphal Arch. He formed his present partnership with Hugh Tallant in Paris in 1897. The firm are architects of the American Chamber of Commerce Building in Paris, and also erected the Villa des Sud and the Villa Marguerite at Nice, France. Since establishing themselves in New York City they have designed and erected the Harmonie Clubhouse, the Aguilar Public Library, New York City; the Smith College Chemical Laboratory, Northampton, Mass.; many improved homes for workingmen; several residences at Elberon, N. J., Sea Gate, and other localities on Long Island, besides numerous railway depots, etc., and residences in New York City. Mr. Herts is also a mural painter.

TALLANT, HUGH, architect, member of the firm of Herts & Tallant, was born in Boston, September 15, 1870; graduated from Harvard University, 1891, with the degrees of A.B. and A.M., and received the Kirkland Fellowship for foreign study. He graduated from the Architectural Department of the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, December, 1896. As a student in architecture he won the Prix Jean Leclaire, the Grande Medaille d'Emulation, and fourteen other medals.

KURTZER, WILLIAM, architect, of New York, was born in Stettin, Germany, September 6, 1848; was educated at the Frederick William Real Gymnasium at Stettin, and studied with various architects at Berlin. He practiced his profession in various German cities, such as Stettin, Berlin, and Magdeburg, designing buildings, and then came to the United States. Here he originally practiced in Virginia and Florida, subsequently locating in the City of New York. He was engaged on the New York Postoffice Building. In October, 1887, he formed the firm of Kurtzer & Röhl, which is still in existence. They have designed churches, halls, private residences, flat houses, tenements, factories, and stables. They erected the present building of the oldest German church in New York, situated on Sixty-eighth Street, between First and Second avenues; the Fritz Reulin Altenheim, a home for aged people at Union Hill, N. J.; the building on the southwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street and West End Avenue, and the building on the

southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Kurtzer is a Mason, and is a member of the Beethoven Maennerchor, the Schillerbund, the Independent Schuetzen Corps, and the Central Schuetzen Corps.

RÖHL, RICHARD, of the firm of Kurtzer & Röhl, architects, was born in Stettin, Germany, January 5, 1857, his ancestors having emigrated from Sweden to Germany about two hundred years ago. He was educated at the Frederick William Real Gymnasium at Stettin, and the Polytechnicum at Berlin. He finished at the latter in the fall of 1883, while on March 22, 1884, he arrived in New York City. Here he worked in the offices of several architects until October, 1887, when he became a member of the firm of Kurtzer & Röhl. He is a member of the Beethoven Maennerchor, the New York Schuetzen Corps, Lodge No. 356, New York, Free and Accepted Masons; the Democratic Club, the Schillerbund of New York, and the Fritz Reuter Altenheim Association.

LAWRENCE, WARRINGTON G., architect, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1861, the son of France L. Lawrence and Hannah Rebecca Thomas. On the paternal side he descends from the old American families of Lawrence and Townley, while through his mother he descends from John Ford, of Revolutionary fame. He was educated at Baltimore City College, the Maryland Institute, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at which he took the special course in architecture, finishing in 1885, while in France and Italy he traveled and studied in 1889. From 1880 to 1883 he was with the late Charles Carson, the well-known architect; for a short time was with McKim, Mead & White, New York City; and for ten years was with the late Richard M. Hunt. While with the latter he had charge of the office work in connection with the residence of George W. Vanderbilt, at Asheville, N. C. His work since has mainly been in the line of residences, churches, and hotels. He is a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Society, the Architectural League, the Maryland Society, and Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston.

FROHNE, WILLIAM C., architect, was born in Berlin, Germany, July 21, 1852, and was educated in that city. For twenty-one years he has been a resident of the United States, chiefly of New York City, where he was engaged as draughtsman in the most prominent offices, while for ten years he has been established in practice here on his own account. He has designed and erected a number of public, commercial, and residential buildings, and has been successful in several competitions. His uncle is an architect of high standing in the service of the Government of Copenhagen; his father, a carpenter, executed a number of public buildings in Berlin.

TRUE, CLARENCE FAGAN, architect, was born in Lynn, Mass., August 17, 1860, and is the son of Rev. Edward H. True. The first of the paternal line in this country, Henry True, came to the American colonies from England in 1632, settling at Salem, Mass. Thence the family eventually removed to Portland, Me. Having attended the public schools, Mr. True studied architecture in the office of Richard M. Upjohn, of New York City, with whom he remained for about eight years. During the last eight years he has been engaged in business on his own account. He originated and designed the American basement house, and has designed and erected more than three hundred residences on the West Side of Manhattan Island. He is a member of the Reform, Colonial, and Democratic clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and other organizations, and is also a member of the Builders' League. He married Marie Schiller, and has three children—Dorothy, Roland S., and Margaret.

WRIGHT, FRANK AYRES, member of the firm of Rossiter & Wright, architects, of New York City, was born in Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., November 19, 1851, the son of A. B. Wright and Mary Jane Gates. He was graduated from Cornell University, with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, in 1879. Since October of that year he has been a member of the firm of Rossiter & Wright in this city. They have designed and erected a large number of country houses, schools, churches, and residences, including the "Royalton," 49 West Forty-third Street, New York City, and the Town Hall, at South Orange, N. J. He resides at South Orange, and for two years was one of the trustees of that village. He was one of the founders of the Architectural League of New York, is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and is a member of the Cornell, Psi Upsilon, South Orange Field, Middlebrook Country, and Water Witch clubs. He is also a member of the New England Society of Orange.

DRIESLER, BENJAMIN J. B., architect, of Brooklyn, was born in Kissingen, Bavaria, Germany, June 24, 1867. His paternal ancestors, Frenchmen, whose original name was Troislair, were living along the Rhine provinces, the direct line of descent having been traced back to 1681. His ancestors founded one of the first, if not the first, mirror manufactory in Alsace-Lorraine, when that province was under French rule. Mr. Driesler was graduated from the Real Schule, Schweinfurt, in 1880, and the same year came to the United States, where he pursued study in architecture in offices in various cities and States of the Union. He has since followed his profession in Brooklyn, and has furnished the plans for the erection of several hundred modern suburban dwellings. He has also supplied plans for many of the prominent suburban investment corporations and building associations, notably those doing business in Flatbush, Bensonhurst, Borough Park, and

Flushing. One of his most attractive buildings is the club house erected on Thirteenth Avenue, Borough Park, Brooklyn. Mr. Driesler is an Odd Fellow, a member of Rockville Centre Lodge, No. 279, and is a member of Palestine Encampment, No. 62, Knights of St. John and Malta.

KORN, LOUIS, was born in New York City, March 19, 1869, the son of Jacob and Caroline Korn, and the grandson of Ralph and Hinda Korn, and of Louis and Barbette Sink. His father was born in Germany and his mother in New York City. He received his education in the public schools of New York, the Columbia College Grammar School, and Columbia University, being graduated from the latter (School of Mines) in 1890. He was in the office of Snook & Sons, architects, for one year, when he engaged in the profession on his own account. He has erected a large number of buildings in this and other cities. These include, in this city, the German Herold Building, the Loosch Building, the Richter Building, and the Korn Building. He is a member of the Progress and West End clubs, and of a number of benevolent orders.

NIEBEL, J. CURLESS, architect, of the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in London, Ontario, July 12, 1858. His paternal ancestors came originally from Germany, his maternal ancestors from England. His father was a shoe and iron manufacturer, the latter's father also being an iron manufacturer. His maternal grandfather was a bridge contractor, and came to Canada to build the bridges for the Grand Trunk Railroad. The latter's father was an architect. At the end of a four years' course, Mr. Niebel was graduated from the Western Ontario College, subsequently taking a five years' course in iron construction. Coming to New York City, he served an apprenticeship with well-known inventors and leading architects. He began the practice of architecture in Newark, N. J., on his own account, but soon after removed his office to Brooklyn, although maintaining his residence at Belleville, N. J. He has designed many residences and other buildings, including the factory for the National Musical String Company, at New Brunswick, N. J. He is an artist and inventor as well as an architect.

FINKENSIEPER, BENJAMIN, architect, was born in Barmen, Germany, March 17, 1859, the son of Benjamin Finkensieper, a lace manufacturer of Barmen. He was educated at the High School in that city and the Building Trade School in Rinteln, on the Weser, Germany. For several years he worked as a journeyman mason in Germany and New York City, since which time he has practiced architecture in New York. For two or three years he was employed as an architect by Col. E. F. Gaylor, of this city. In 1887 he established an office of his

own. He has been architect and superintendent of the Knox Hat Factory, the Jacob Brothers' Piano Factory, Wellington's Piano Case Factory at Leominster, Mass.; Robert Gair's Printing Factory, Robert Gair's Wallpaper Factory, and other buildings. He has built several residences for himself.

PIERCE, GEORGE HENRY, architect, was born in Pulteney, Steuben County, N. Y., May 25, 1859, and is the son of Malden A. Pierce and Mary E., daughter of Henry Walker; is the grandson of James and Eleanor Pierce, and is the great-grandson of Benjamin Clark Pierce. On the paternal side he descends in a line collateral to that of President Pierce, and on the maternal side in a line collateral to that of President Tyler. Mr. Pierce attended the Penn Yan Academy and the Cook Academy, and in 1886 was graduated from Cornell University as a Bachelor of the Science of Architecture. He has since practiced his profession in and about New York City, making a specialty of house architecture. He has designed and erected a number of school-houses in the Eastern and Middle States. He is a member of the Cornell Club and of various Masonic bodies.

ROMEYN, CHARLES W., architect, descends from colonial Dutch stock. He received his practical training with Vaux, Withers & Olmsted, a leading firm of architects, with whom he was engaged for over four years. During a practice of fifteen years he has designed and erected many very creditable contributions to New York architecture, among which are the Grolier Club, "The Hoffman Arms" and the "Heathering" (both apartment houses), and the New York Biscuit Company's warehouse on West Fifteenth Street—one of the largest and most advanced type of buildings of its class in the world. Numerous fine residences of his design may be seen on Fifth Avenue, and throughout the best sections of the residential portion of the city.

TRYON, THOMAS, architect, was born in Hartford, Conn., February 1, 1859; received his general education in the public schools and the Hartford High School, and in 1878 entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in architecture in 1881. For several years following he continued his studies in the offices of George B. Post, Bruce Price, and one or two other architects of New York City. He has also traveled and studied in Italy, France, and England. In partnership with Arnold W. Brunner, he organized, in 1885, the firm of Brunner & Tryon, which has continued to the present time. The edifices designed and erected by this firm include the Educational Alliance Building, the Temple Beth El, the Synagogue Shearith Israel, the Rawitzer Building, the Commercial Building, the Chase Building, the Sahlein Building, the Home for Aged and Infirm, the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, the

Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Mount Sinai Dispensary, the Havemeyer Laboratory, the warehouses, 138-146 West Fourteenth Street, and the private residences, 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, 306 West Eighty-sixth Street, and at Fordham. They also designed and erected the Baxter Public Memorial Library, Rutland, Vt.; the Osterweis Building, New Haven, Conn.; St. John's Church, Williamstown, Mass.; the New York State Hospital buildings, Middletown, N. Y.; the residence of William F. Havemeyer, at Seabright, N. J., and country residences at South Hampton, L. I.; Rutland, Vt.; Babylon, L. I.; Hollywood, N. J.; Middletown, N. Y., and Auburn, N. Y. They designed and erected the Norse Tower, Watertown, Mass. They designed the magnificent interior of the Temple Beth El, and the decoration of Delmonico's ballroom, now destroyed, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The work on "Interior Decoration," published by Mr. Tryon in collaboration with Mr. Brunner, has received much attention. In connection with the Demilt Dispensary, this firm designed and constructed the first of the free baths for the City of New York. Mr. Tryon is a member of the Century Association, the Aldine and New York Athletic clubs, the Institute of American Architects, and its New York Chapter; the Architectural League, the Fine Arts Federation, and the Municipal Art Society. He is a director and the Treasurer of the latter.

MOTT, CHARLES T., architect, was born in Stapleton, S. I., June 21, 1855, the son of Samuel Mott and Mary Ellen, daughter of Ambrose Adams, and granddaughter of James Adams. He is the grandson of Rowland Mott and Phoebe Drake, the great-grandson of Samuel Mott and Merabeth Ricketson, the great-great-grandson of Henry Mott and Mary Southard, one more generation removed from Henry Mott, and still another generation removed from Henry Mott, who was the son of Adam Mott by the latter's first wife, Jane Hulet. Adam Mott was born in England about 1621, and came to the American colonies when twelve years of age. Mr. Mott was educated in the public schools of Poughkeepsie, where he also studied architecture under James Post. Under him he was employed on the Hudson River State Hospital and other buildings. Coming to New York City in 1879, Mr. Mott entered the office of Siliman & Farnsworth. In 1880 he entered the office of Stephen B. Hatch, while he completed his preparatory training under George B. Post. In 1886 he established his own office in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, where he has since continued to practice his profession.

MILLNER, CHARLES A., architect, was born in Fort Lee, N. J., June 11, 1866, and is the son of Charles A. Millner and his wife, Charlotte A. Millner. His father, a scenic artist, came to this country from Berlin, Germany, in 1849. Mr. Millner was educated in public and

private schools in New York City, and then studied architecture in several offices. In 1891 he opened an office on his own account. He has erected a large number of apartment houses on the upper West Side of this city, together with the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, and the County Clerk's office at Jamaica. He is a member of the Builders' League, the Palmer Dramatic Society, and the League of American Wheelmen. He married, November 14, 1888, Miss Clara Louise Moon, of New York City, and has two girls and a boy—Irene G., Leanore L., and Clarence A. Millner.

PURRINGTON, GEORGE FRANKLIN, has been in business as an architect and builder in New York City since 1895, and has also conducted the business of a sash and door broker. His chief work as architect and builder has been in the erection of apartment houses in the upper district of the city. He built the two apartment houses, Nos. 55 and 57 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, just east of Lenox Avenue, and in 1897 erected the two apartment houses at Nos. 8 and 10 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. He now has under way the large apartment house at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Lenox Avenue. He was born in Mattapoisett, Mass., September 2, 1867, and received his education in the Barstow School of that place. His father, James H. Purrington, was an architect and builder, as was also his uncle, E. B. Purrington, and he himself chose the same profession. For three years he was with his uncle at Mattapoisett, Mass.; for two years was with Fuller & Delano, architects, of Worcester, Mass.; for two years was with Norcross Brothers, builders, of Worcester; and coming to New York City in 1893, for two years was with Murray & Hill, sash and door manufacturers, of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. He is a member of the Builders' League, of this city. In 1896 he married Sarah D. Delamater, of New York City, and has a son, George Franklin Purrington, Jr. Mr. Purrington's ancestry is very interesting. Through his mother, Sophie, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Barstow, he is ninth in descent from all the chief personages of Longfellow's famous "Courtship of Miles Standish"—captain Miles Standish, John Alden and the wife of the latter, Priscilla Mullins. Through Captain Miles he also descends from Sir Hugh Standish, of England. Other ancestors are Philip de la Noye, Sir Edward Drew, Richard Warren, and Elder William Brewster, all of whom came over in 1620. The Dewsbury, Taber, Sampson, Studbury, and Bartlett families, of New England, all contributed strains to his line of descent.

DAVIS, ALBERT EGGERDON, architect, was born in New York City, March 2, 1866, the son of William Albert Eggerdon Davis and Emily Parker, daughter of William James and Jane Parker, and the grandson of William Eggerdon Davis and Mary Steeds. On both sides

he is of English descent. He attended the New York public schools from 1874 to 1880, and from 1880 to 1887 studied architecture with Charles I. Berg. During this period he also did illustrating, mainly comic, for *Judge*, *Puck*, *Life*, the *Century Magazine*, *St. Nicholas*, the *Daily Graphic*, *Golden Days*, and the *Golden Argosy*. In 1887 he began the practice of architecture in the Borough of The Bronx. He designed Postoffice Station R, built by William Astor Chanler, and leased to the Government; the Congregational Church of North New York, St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, the Church of the Living Hope, the Synagogue of the Congregation Hand-in-Hand, the parsonage of the Morris Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, Decker & Son's Piano Factory, Ludwig & Co.'s Piano Factory, the Ricca Mandolin Factory, and many private residences. He was one of seven architects selected by the Mayor to submit designs and models for the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. He was invited by the Fire Commissioners to submit designs for engine houses. He is consulting engineer for the city in relation to the Bronx Botanical Gardens. He projected and organized the North Side Board of Trade, is its Vice-President, a member of its Executive Committee, and Chairman of its Committee on Literature and Publication. He is Secretary of the Joint Committee on New Building Code, having been elected to that position by the delegates of the architectural, building, and plumbing associations of Manhattan, The Bronx, and Brooklyn. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Morris Heights Republican Club, is Secretary of the Heights Taxpayers' Association, is Treasurer of the Maine Monument Fund, Bronx Borough, and is a member of the Suburban Club and of the Architectural League, and a veteran of the Twenty-second Regiment. He is an active Republican, and has served as a delegate to and chairman of various Republican conventions.

PICKERING, ARTHUR DONOVAN, architect, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 27, 1859, and is the son of Thomas Pickering and Ellen W., daughter of George A. Shufeldt and his wife, Mary Howey-Wilson. He is the grandson of John F. I. Pickering and Mary Ann Donovan, his grandfather having been Governor of the Windward Islands. From Trinidad, West Indies, where they owned large estates, his grandparents came to this country, after the emancipation of slaves by the English Government, settling in New Haven, Conn. The paternal ancestors were formerly seated at Fox Lease, New Forest, England. Through his paternal grandmother, Mr. Pickering descends from Sir Hugh Middleton, who brought the New River water to London. On the maternal side he is the great-great-great-grandson of Henry Howey, of Wooster, England, and of Rev. Alexander Wilson, a Scotch clergyman. One of the brothers of the latter was Sir Ord Wilson, an officer in the British Army, while another was Sir Alexander

Wilson, physician to the Duke of Kent. Mr. Pickering's great-uncle, Steven Bayard Wilson, was a Captain in the United States Navy. His uncle, Rear-Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, United States Navy, was Consul-General at Havana during the Civil War. Having been educated in public and private schools in New York City, Mr. Pickering studied architecture in the offices of W. Wheeler Smith, John H. Duncan, and Bruce Price. He has practiced his profession for about ten years, his works including the Sun Fire Office Building, Pine Street; the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, East Ninth Street; many residences in the city and elsewhere, and a number of memorial fountains. He has designed seventeen such fountains for the estate of Henry Rosenberg, at Galveston, Tex. He is a member of the Architectural League of New York, and of the National Sculpture Society.

PIERCE, ANDREW WHITE, architect, was born in Westport, Mass., July 4, 1865, and is the son of Allen W. Pierce, the grandson of Elisha Pierce, and the great-grandson of Richard Pierce. On the maternal side he is the son of Alice White, the grandson of John White, the great-grandson of Jarathmel White, and the great-great-grandson of Israel White, being a direct descendant of Peregrine White, of the "Mayflower." Mr. White was educated under private tuition and at the Regents' High School, Rockville Centre, L. I. He followed the trade of a carpenter and builder, and was Superintendent of Construction for eight years. At the same time he studied architecture, and a few years ago opened an office as an architect in Flatbush. He has made suburban architecture a specialty, and has furnished plans for more than three hundred residences in Flatbush and vicinity, Bay Shore, and Rockville Centre. He is architect and superintendent for the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Cortelyou Club, of Flatbush, Brooklyn.

DAUS, RUDOLPH LAURENT, architect, was born in Mexico August 10, 1854; studied for four or five years in Germany, traveled for several years with his parents, and studied architecture at the Ecole des Beau-Arts, Paris, from which he received the certificate of capacity in 1879. In 1880 he came to New York City, while in 1883 he opened an office as an architect in the Borough of Brooklyn. He designed and erected the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn; the German Hospital, St. John's Home, an orphan asylum; the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis de Sales, a Swedish Church, the Monastery of the Precious Blood, the Home for Aged Men, the Home for Consumptives, and many residences in Brooklyn and Manhattan Borough. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Riding and Driving, Rembrandt, and Columbian clubs.

HOUGH, WILLIAM CLARK, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1859, is the son of Henry R. Hough and Susan F. Willis, is the grandson of Clark Hough, and is in the eighth generation from William Hough, who was born in England in 1619, and subsequently came to the American colonies. On the maternal side he is the grandson of James Willis, the great-grandson of Daniel Willis, and the great-great-grandson of Jacob Willis. He is the great-grandson of Joseph Patterson, who was in turn the son of Alexander Patterson, the grandson of Alexander Patterson, the great-grandson of Robert Patterson, and the great-great-grandson of John Patterson, of Scotland. Mr. Hough received his education at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and Columbia College, and also studied architecture in the offices of H. Hudson Holly, McKim, Mead & White, and J. C. Cady. He began the practice of architecture on his own account in 1885, being associated with H. P. Fowler, in the firm of Fowler & Hough, for ten years. More recently he organized his present firm of Hough & Deuell. Fowler & Hough were architects for several armories, churches, clubhouses, hospitals, bank buildings, and private dwellings. Hough & Deuell have designed and erected several school buildings in Brooklyn, together with the building of the Jamaica Savings Bank at Jamaica. Mr. Hough is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Association, as well as of the Architectural League of New York, and is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and of its Brooklyn Chapter.

MORRIS, MONTROSE W., born in Hempstead, L. I., March 20, 1861, was a student for seven years with Charles W. Clinton, architect, and in 1883 opened his own office in New York City. He designed and erected the residences of General Horace Porter and Mrs. Abby Thompson, on Madison Avenue, Manhattan Borough; and in Brooklyn Borough the residences of H. C. Hulbert and J. G. Dettmer, Prospect Park, West; of Eugene Maxwell and Lewis Luckenbach, Eighth Avenue, and of Eugene G. Blackford, St. Mark's Avenue. Other buildings designed by him are the San Carlos and new St. George hotels, Brooklyn, and the new building for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the same borough. Among the notable Brooklyn apartment houses designed and erected by him may be mentioned the Arlington, on Montague Street; the Montrose, Hoyt and State streets; the Alhambra, Nostrand Avenue and Macon and Halsey streets; the Renaissance, Nostrand Avenue and Hancock Street; the Imperial, Bedford Avenue and Pacific Street; the Bedfordshire, Pacific Street, and the Brevoort, Bedford Avenue, Fulton Street, and Brevoort Place.

POOLE, THOMAS HENRY, was born in Shrewsbury, England, September 25, 1860. He is the son of Thomas Poole and Emma, his wife, his father being a merchant. Both parents died when he was

young. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, England, and, after leaving college, commenced the study of architecture and the allied arts. For eight or nine years he practiced architecture as a profession, in 1881 came to America, and since the latter date has followed his profession in New York City. He married, in 1890, Edwin Hendricks, of Montreal, Canada. They have no children.

LAMBERT, WILLIAM A., architect, was born in London, England, August 16, 1869, the son of William J. Lambert and Emma Pizey. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, and at eighteen years of age began a course in architectural schools in Newark, N. J., and New York City. After nine years of study he engaged in business on his own account in New York, while he also maintains an office in Hackensack, N. J. He has made a specialty of suburban architecture, has designed and erected many residences, and has published "Lambert's Suburban Architecture." He is the architect of the Taylor Building, the Campbell Building and Engine House, State Street, Hackensack, N. J., as well as of the L. O. O. F. Hall of that place. He is a Mason, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He married Alice Elizabeth Billinger.

PELTON, HENRY COLDEX, architect, was born in New York City, October 18, 1868, direct descendant of Samuel Pelton, born at Dorchester, Mass., about 1647. Mr. Pelton is a graduate of the Department of Architecture, School of Mines, Columbia University, class of 1889. Since that date he has practiced architecture in New York City. He is a member of the University Glee Club, Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, and the Columbia University Rowing Club.

MOULTON, J. WARRINER, architect, of the Borough of Richmond, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1846, and is a descendant of Colonel Charles Moulton, who, at his own expense, raised and equipped a regiment for the patriot service in the Revolution. Mr. Moulton's father, Julius P. Moulton, was a prominent Democrat; his mother, Mary E. Cooper, traced descent from the family of Scott, which became established in this country in early colonial days. Mr. Moulton was graduated from the New Haven High School, and also attended lectures at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Beginning at the age of seventeen, he studied architecture with some of the leading men in this profession. He has been a resident of Staten Island for more than twelve years. He is the architect of the new high school edifice at Port Richmond. His offices are at St. George. He was active in favoring the creation of the present corporation of the City of New York, being at one time the only charter member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce who favored consolidation. He wrote letters to the Legislative Committee which investigated the



question of consolidation and the question of the inclusion of Richmond County, and made addresses before Mayor Strong and others. Before the Rapid Transit Commissioners and in the press he has opposed the project of an underground tunnel, recommending rapid transit over his own device of continuous steel bridges, from sixty to a hundred feet.

GRIEBEL, GEORGE H., was born in Berlin, Prussia, August 13, 1846, of wealthy and influential parents; was educated at a military academy for the Engineer Corps of the German Army. In 1865 he left the army and came to this city, where he at once began as an architect, for which his education as an engineer had fitted him. He was in New York and Philadelphia from 1865 to 1868, when he located in Washington, D. C., opening an office. In 1869 he accepted employment in the service of the Government, and for some years held the position of architect and engineer to the Quartermaster-General's Office, War Department. In 1880 he resigned this position to establish himself in New York City. He superintended the construction of the Dakota Apartment Hotel for the Clark Estate, while for the same estate, during a period of eighteen years, he erected several fine structures and rows of buildings, such as the Singer Manufacturing Company's Office Building, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street; fourteen houses on West Eighty-fifth Street, with a row on West Seventy-third Street, both rows being near Columbus Avenue; the Barnett Store, Seventy-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, and many others. Other buildings erected by him include the Aschenbroedel Clubhouse, on East Eighty-sixth Street, of which club he was made a life member in recognition of his efficient services; the Unger Storage and Power Building, 46 East Houston Street; the Ahrens fireproof office building, corner of Elm and Franklin streets; the Majestic Apartment House, corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and many other buildings, equally prominent, including clubhouses, apartment hotels, and business buildings.

GARVIN, MICHAEL JOHN, was born in Grove Hill, Morrisania, N. Y., January 31, 1862, the son of Patrick and Ann Garvin. His father, a carpenter and builder, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and his mother in Youghal, Ireland. He received his education at Manhattan Academy, this city, and for three years worked as a draughtsman, until poor health forced him to desist for a time. He then learned the work of a practical carpenter from beginning to end, after which he returned to architecture, which has been his profession continuously since. He is now employed as an architect by the Twenty-third Ward Bank, the John Eichler Brewing Company, the Philip and William Ebling Brewing Company, Lyons & Chabot, drygoods merchants, and others. He is one of the trustees of St. Peter and St.

Paul's Church, St. Ann's Avenue and John Street, and is a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, representing the Thirty-sixth Assembly District. He is a member of the Bronson Catholic Club, Bronx Council, K. of C.; the Schnorer Club, the Emerald Club, and the Bronx Athletic Club. He married, in 1884, Cora Kroup, and has two children—Edward John and Charles Joseph Garvin.

FREEDLANDER, JOSEPH HENRY, architect, was born in New York City, received his education as an architect at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Received here diploma from the French Government. Among his works are the Trade School, New York City, and the St. Louis Club, St. Louis.

MANNING, WILLIAM SOLOMON, landscape architect, was born in Reading, Mass., December 6, 1862, the son of Jacob Warren Manning and Lydia Brooks, daughter of Abiel Chandler. He is related to Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire. Rev. Dr. Manning, for many years pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, was a cousin. The first Manning in this country came from England and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in the seventeenth century. Mr. Manning was educated at the public schools of Reading, Mass., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During ten years he was engaged in the growth and distribution of trees and other plants with his father. In 1891 he entered the office of F. L. Olmsted & Company, of Brookline, Mass., of which Frederick Law Olmsted was senior partner. At this time the grounds were laid out for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the estate of George W. Vanderbilt, at Asheville, N. C.; the estate of William Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y.; the estate of Hamilton McKay Twombly, Morristown, N. J.; the estate of Whitelaw Reid, White Plains, N. Y.; the estate of Adrian Iselin, Sr., New Rochelle, N. Y.; and the park systems of Boston, Rochester, and Buffalo. During the next two years he was engaged in working out in detail the park division of the estate of Hamilton McKay Twombly. Since 1895 he has had his office in New York City. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, Central Park, and a vestryman of Grace Church, Madison, N. J., where he resides. He was designer of James Park, a gift of D. Willis James, to Madison, N. J.

LOWRIE, CHARLES NASSAU, landscape architect, was born in Warriors' Mark, Pa., April 8, 1869, the son of J. Roberts Lowrie and Matilda Hamill, daughter of Charles William Nassau, grandson of Walter Lowrie, and great-grandson of John Lowrie. He was graduated in 1891 as a civil engineer from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, subsequently pursuing special studies along the lines of landscape art at Harvard University. In June, 1896, he opened an office in New York City. For the Department of Public

Parks of New York City he has made plans and designs for the Edgar Allan Poe Park, Claremont Park, and the park along the Harlem River Speedway. He was consulted by the New York Zoölogical Society respecting the landscape development of South Bronx Park, where the Zoölogical Gardens are being established. He has planned the grounds and supervised the construction of numerous country places and public parks in New England and the Middle States.

PRICE, BRUCE, well-known New York architect, was born in Cumberland, Md., December 12, 1845, the son of William Price, a distinguished lawyer. Through his mother he descends from the royal family of Bruce of Scotland. He studied architecture with Niernsee & Neilson, of Baltimore, for about four years, and then traveled in Europe. Returning, he began practice at Baltimore, in partnership with a Mr. Baldwin. From 1873 to 1877 he practiced at Wilkesbarre, Pa., while since the latter year he has been established in New York City. He designed and erected the mammoth hotel at Long Beach, and many buildings at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., including the "Gates of Tuxedo," the St. James Building, and other prominent edifices in New York; the Canadian Pacific Grand Terminal Station at Montreal; the steamer "New Brunswick," and many parlor cars. He married Miss Josephine Lee, whose father was one of the earliest "coal barons" of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union, Tuxedo, Reform, Players' and Central Clubs, the Southern Society, and the Architectural League.

HARDING, GEORGE EDWARD, architect and member of the firm of Harding & Gooch, was born in Bath, Me., in April, 1845. He was prepared for college, and then came to New York City, and took a course in the School of Mines of Columbia University. He then studied architecture and engineering for three years in Europe, mainly in France and England. In 1872 he began professional practice in New York City in partnership with Arthur Gilman. In 1880 this partnership was dissolved, and from that time until 1889 he practiced alone. Since the latter date he has had as his partner William Tyson Gooch. He has designed and erected many of the prominent buildings in New York, including the Holland House, the Hotel Brunswick, and the Postal Telegraph Building. He also designed the notable decorations of the main floor of the Hoffman House. He is a member of the English, Commercial and Hardware clubs.

GOOCH, WILLIAM TYSON, of the firm of Harding & Gooch, was born in England in 1855. He studied architecture with Frederick William Porter, and other well-known architects of London, as well as with the Government architect at Paris. Coming to New York, he practiced his profession with C. C. Haight from 1882 to 1889, when he

entered into his present partnership with George Edward Harding. He is a member of the Hardware and Commercial clubs.

ZUCKER, ALFRED, architect, was born in Freiburg, Silesia, January 23, 1852, and is the son of Julius Zucker, a noted engineer. He received a collegiate education, and studied architecture at the polytechnic schools of Hanover and Aix-la-Chapelle, and at the Berlin Academy. In 1872 and 1873 he was assistant superintendent to the architect in charge of the construction of the government railroad depot at Hanover. Coming to America in 1873, he engaged with A. B. Mullet, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. In 1874 he was connected with the Board of Public Works, District of Columbia. During the Congressional investigation of the Capitol improvements, he was in the office of the Engineer to the Auditing Department. In 1876 he began the practice of architecture at Galveston, Texas, in partnership with John Moser. They erected the Galveston Cotton Exchange building. He opened a branch office in Vicksburg, and was appointed consulting architect to the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad. In 1879 he designed and erected the building of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Mississippi. Subsequently appointed architect in charge of the State buildings, he designed the court houses at Meridian and Corinth, the East Mississippi State Insane Asylum at Meridian, and the Deaf Mutes' Institute at Jackson. He traveled in Europe from December, 1882, to August, 1883. Returning, he located in New York City, becoming the partner of the late Henry Fernbach. The latter died a few months later, since which time Mr. Zucker has practiced alone. The buildings designed and erected by him include the Progress Club, the Rouss Building, the Cossitt Building, the Hotel Majestic, the Geraldine, the Decker Building, and the residences of Edward Lauterbach and Leopold Weissman. He is a member of the Progress Club and the Liederkrantz. He married in 1880 Miss Jean N. Brooke, of an old Southern family.

LAURITZEN, PETER J., architect, was born in Denmark, received his education at the Academy and Polytechnic Institute of Copenhagen, and in May, 1869, came to the United States. He received an appointment to the office of the Supervising Architect of the United States at Washington, and remained there for two years. In 1871 he began the private practice of his profession in Washington. In 1875 he was appointed City Architect, and designed and erected many buildings for the Police and Fire Departments, with many school buildings. He designed the residences of ex-Attorney-General Williams, Admiral Stanley, and William Galt, as also the Simpson Building and the Fire Insurance Building. From 1875 to 1883 he represented the Danish Government as Consul at Washington. Since 1883 he has practiced his profession in New York City. For two years he managed the Jack-

son Architectural Iron Works in this city, executing contracts for structural iron for the Cohnfeld Building, the Mercantile Exchange, the building of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, and the store of Smith, Gray & Company, Brooklyn. He designed and erected the Union League Club House, the house of the Manhattan Athletic Club, the residence of M. F. Smith, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and many other notable structures.

CHAPPELL, GEORGE P., is a well-known architect of Brooklyn Borough, New York, and is the designer of many of the more notable buildings of that and other boroughs. He is a director and the Secretary of the St. Mark's Improvement Company, and is interested in other business enterprises. He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and of the New York Architectural League.

WOLFF, PHILIP, head of the firm of Philip Wolff & Son, has long been established at Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, as an architect, builder, mason, and general contractor, and has erected many buildings, including school buildings, on Staten Island and elsewhere. He is a member of various clubs and societies.

McELFATRICK, JOHN B., head of the firm of J. B. McElfattrick & Sons, architects and builders, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1827, the son of Edward McElfattrick, a well-known architect. He received his education in the public schools, studied engineering and railroad building in Philadelphia, and subsequently established himself as an architect and builder in Harrisburg. He has made a specialty of theaters, and has designed more than a hundred in various parts of the United States. He erected the Bank of Harlem, the Broadway Theater, the Harlem Opera House, the Standard Theater, the Bijou Theater, Hermann's Theater, the Star Theater, and the Columbus Theater, all of New York City; the Amphion Academy and the Park Theater, Brooklyn; the National Theater, Washington; Tremont Theater, Boston; the Park, Bijou, and National theaters, and the German Opera House, Philadelphia; the Opera House and the People's Theater, Chicago; the Olympic, Pope's, and Standard theaters, the Grand Opera House, and the Music Hall, St. Louis; together with theaters and opera houses in Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Paul, Pittsburg, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Kansas City, Madison (Wis.), Springfield (Mass.), and many other cities. The firm established its headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853; removing, successively, to Fort Wayne, Chicago, Louisville, and St. Louis. Offices are now maintained in both St. Louis and New York. John M. McElfattrick was admitted to partnership with his father in 1876, while two years later, when the offices were established in St. Louis, he was placed in charge of them. He has since died. Another son, William

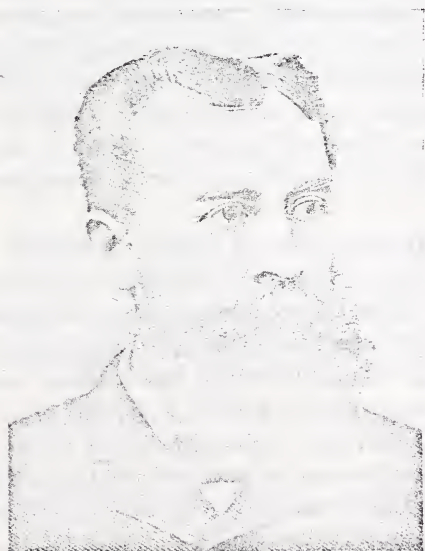
H. McElfattrick, was taken into partnership in 1883, and is in charge of the offices and business of the firm in New York City.

BRADY, THOMAS J., was born in New York City, December 25, 1852, and is the son of Terence and Anne Brady. He received his education in Grammar School No. 28, in West Fortieth Street, and also in the public evening schools for drawing and designing. From 1865 to 1869 he was employed as an office and errand boy by a hardware firm. In 1869 he was apprenticed to a mason, and in due course of time won promotion to the position of superintendent for a prominent firm of general contractors. When the New York Elevated Railway System was built he was the superintendent and manager of the work for the contractors, and also acted in a similar capacity when the Sea Beach Railroad was built to Coney Island. On January 1, 1884, he was appointed an Inspector of Buildings in the Bureau of Buildings of the Fire Department. On October 19 1887, he was appointed First Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, and on April 1, 1889, was made Superintendent of Buildings in the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings of the Fire Department. In April, 1892, a bill was introduced in the Legislature creating the Department of Buildings, by combining the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings of the Fire Department with the Bureau of Plumbing and Drainage, Light and Ventilation of the Health Department, and on April 19 of the same year Mayor Grant appointed Mr. Brady Superintendent of Buildings, or head of the newly created department. The department was organized and open for business on June 2, 1892, at the present offices, No. 220 Fourth Avenue. In January, 1898, Mr. Brady was once more appointed to this office by Mayor Van Wyck. At present he is Chairman of the Municipal Building Code Commission, which is engaged in revising and codifying the New York City building laws. He is a member of the Engineers, Democratic, Colonial, Catholic, Narragansett, Pontiac, Amsterdam, and Driving Clubs, the Building Trades, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Knights of Columbus. His older brother, John T. Brady, was the builder and contractor for the Grant Monument, at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Riverside Drive. He is a prominent builder.

KEIL, FRANCIS, head of the firm of Francis Keil & Son, Borough of The Bronx, manufacturers in brass, bronze, and composition hardware, was born in Prague, Bohemia, in June, 1840, and received his education in the public schools of that city. From 1852 to 1867 he perfected himself as a machinist, toolmaker, and engraver, while in the latter year he came to the United States. In 1876 the firm of Day & Keil was organized for the manufacture of keys and locksmiths' supplies, the business being established at the corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Upon the death of Mr. Day, two years later,

Mr. Keil acquired the entire business. He conducted it alone until 1894, when his son, Henry F. Keil, was received into partnership under the present style. In 1885 the property in the Twenty-third Ward, where the manufactory now stands, was acquired, and the foundry built. In 1890 the main building was added. Mr. Keil has resided in the Twenty-third Ward since the removal of his business there. He was married in 1865. His son, now his partner, had previously assisted his father for thirteen years, working in every branch of the business before entering the office. He also traveled extensively in Europe, as well as in all sections of the United States, including the Pacific Coast.

HAFFEN, LOUIS FRANCIS, was born in Melrose, now a part of the Borough of The Bronx, New York City, November 6, 1854, the son of Matthias Haffen, a native of Germany, and of Catherine Hayes, a native of Ireland. He attended the village school and the public schools, was graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, from which he subsequently received the degree of Master of Arts, and was graduated as a civil engineer from the School of Mines, Columbia University, in 1879. After practicing his profession for two years in New York City, he devoted a year to the practical study of mines and metallurgy



LOUIS FRANCIS HAFFEN.

in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Returning, he resumed practice as a surveyor and civil engineer, being engaged in the re-establishment of the lines of the old surveys in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, New York City. In 1883 he was appointed Civil Engineer in the Park Department of New York City, and in 1890 was appointed Superintendent and Engineer-in-Charge of the new parks of the Borough of The Bronx. In 1891, after the passage of the law authorizing the election of a Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, Mr. Haffen and Louis J. Heintz were rival candidates for this position, the latter being

elected by a small majority. Upon the death of Mr. Heintz, Mr. Haffen was appointed his successor by Mayor Gilroy, May 1, 1893. He was subsequently elected to succeed himself by a majority of 5,650, and continued to hold the office until it was abolished by the operation of the charter of the consolidated City of New York. Under this charter he was elected the first President of the Borough of The Bronx, a po-

sition which he still holds. He is a member of the North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of The Bronx, the St. John's College Alumni, and the School of Mines, Columbia University Alumni.

DE YOUNG, EDMUND FRANCIS, since 1896 Treasurer and General Agent of the New Haven Steamboat Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 17, 1857, the son of Theodore and Catherine Cecilia De Young. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, and, on account of the death of his father, left school at the age of twelve to become office boy with a railroad company. He served in a similar capacity with two foreign steamship companies. On February 20, 1873, when fifteen years of age, he entered the employ of the New Haven Steamboat Company, which operates the line between New York and New Haven, the oldest steamship line in existence, established in 1824. During the twelve years from 1889 he served as clerk on the different steamers of the line plying on Long Island Sound. In the latter part of 1891 he was made General Cashier, while on February 1, 1896, he was elected to his present positions as Treasurer and General Traffic Manager. He has placed in operation many special features for this line of steamers. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. His brother, Theodore A. De Young, while holding the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Wooster, Ohio, lost his life in his successful effort to save the city from destruction. This brother was a Union soldier during the Civil War, and was wounded during the battle of Antietam; while another brother, Benjamin, serving in the same regiment, was killed during that battle.

BYRNE, JOHN B., was born in New York City, December 17, 1850, the son of Edmund and Mary Byrne, and received his education in the public schools and at St. Francis College. From 1868 to 1870 he was chief clerk at the works of the Citizens' Gas Light Company, of Brooklyn, while from 1870 to 1874 he was one of the firm, proprietors of the Union Chemical Works and owners of the Brooklyn Roofing Company. In 1874 he became sole owner of the Central Roofing Company. From 1875 to 1880 he was a Supervisor from the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, while in 1880 he resigned from the Board of Supervisors to accept his appointment as Clerk of the Supreme Court, Part I., and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. On January 3, 1896, he was appointed Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial Department, embracing the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Dutchess, Putnam, and Nassau. This appointment was made under the re-formation of the judiciary by the adoption of the new State Constitution. Mr. Byrne had previously studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. His law studies had been carried on in the office of Catlin, Austin & Backus. He is a mem-

ber of the Montauk, Country and Constitutional clubs of the Borough of Brooklyn, Troop C, the Volunteer Firemen's Association, the Long Island Council, Royal Arcanum; the American Council, National Provident Union, and the Central Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion.

BRIGGS, JOSIAH ACKERMAN, having been educated as a civil engineer, from 1869 to 1873 was engaged in the work of street improvement in Yonkers, Scarsdale, Eastchester, White Plains, and Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y. He was subsequently engaged in the constructing of the present waterworks of Yonkers, and other public works in that city. From 1877 to 1881 he was connected with the Park Department of New York City, and in the latter year was made Assistant Engineer in charge of street improvements and all work of construction in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. This connection ceased in 1891, when these wards were erected into a special department, he then engaging in private practice. During the next few years he had charge of various engineering projects, and surveyed much of the northern section of New York City and the southern section of Westchester County. In June, 1895, he was appointed by Commissioner Haffen Chief Engineer of Construction of the Department of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. He was born in West Farms, N. Y., December 6, 1852, the son of John Valentine Briggs, and the grandson of Captain Josiah Briggs, a soldier in the War of 1812, and captain of militia. His great-grandfather, Walter Briggs, was an extensive landowner, a portion of his estate being incorporated in the Jerome race-course, where now stands the new reservoir. On the paternal side he is also descended from the Valentine and Bussing families, who were also among the old aristocracy of Fordham. Through his mother, Sarah Jane, daughter of Garret Ackerman and Susanna Garrison, he descends from several old families long established in southern Westchester County, on the banks of the Hudson. Mr. Briggs is a member of the American Society of Engineers, the Fordham and Schnörer clubs, and the North Side Board of Trade. In 1876 he married Julia, daughter of Charles Wheatly, of Kentucky, who was Secretary of Jerome Park, Saratoga, Monmouth Park, Pimlico, and other race-courses. Mrs. Briggs is also a descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. They have living four children—Josiah A., Ruth Edna, Julia Wheatly, and Gladys Regina Briggs.

RISSE, LOUIS ALOYS, civil engineer, was born in St. Avoird, Lorraine, France, March 28, 1850, the son of Nicholas Risse and Anna Hauck, daughter of Jean Hauck, who participated in the battles of the first Empire as an officer under Napoleon. He was educated by his uncle, Rev. J. Risse, vicar of L'Hopital, near St. Avoird, and studied law, drawing, and painting. Visiting the United States, he decided to locate in New York City as a civil engineer. In 1868 he was employed

by the New York and Harlem Railroad in making and mapping preliminary surveys, and in the constructing of the Grand Central Depot, New York. Besides railroad surveys, in 1869 he laid out Fleetwood Park. In 1870-71 he made the topographical map for a new street system for Morrisania, Westchester County, and subsequently prepared maps for the towns of West Farms and Kingsbridge. He performed a similar service for Long Island City. He made plans for an underground railroad for New York City. From 1874 to 1886 he was connected with the Park Department of New York City, serving as draughtsman from 1874 to 1876, as City Surveyor and Assistant Engineer from 1876 to 1878, as Assistant Engineer of Construction from 1878 to 1880, and as Superintendent of Streets for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards during the next six years. From 1886 to 1891 he was in private practice, doing work for the Suburban Elevated Railroad, the New York and Harlem, St. Joseph's Seminary, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, and the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, laying out Glen Island and Bryn Mawr Park, and doing similar work in connection with the Fox, Dater, Punnett, Travers, Ogden, Beck, J. L. Mott, and Augustus Kountze estates. In 1891 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Department of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, under the late Commissioner Heintz, and in 1893 was appointed Chief Topographical Engineer and Engineer of Concourse under Commissioner Haffen. Under the new charter he was, in 1896, made Chief Topographical Engineer of the Borough of The Bronx by the President of the Board of Public Improvements. In 1899 he was made Chief Topographical Engineer of the entire Greater New York. He is the originator and designer of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, which will be unrivaled in the world when completed. He is a Democrat, and a member of the French Benevolent Society, the North Side Board of Trade, and the American Museum of Arts. From 1870 to 1876 he was lieutenant in the Gardes Lafayette, of New York. In 1894 he traveled in Europe with his family.

TEFFT, WILLIAM E., head of the well-known drygoods house of Tefft, Weller & Company, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., January 15, 1841, and is the son of the late Erasmus T. Tefft, who came to New York City soon after his son's birth and established the drygoods firm of Tefft, Griswold & Company, of which he was head. William E. Tefft learned the business in his father's employ, and early being taken into partnership, soon evinced talent as an executive and financier. When his father retired from the business the firm was reorganized as Tefft, Weller & Company, the present style. Mr. Tefft is head of the house and its financial manager. He is a director of the Ninth National Bank, and a member of the Manhattan, Merchants', Players', Colonial, and other clubs, the Liederkrantz, and the Dunlap Society.

CLYDE, WILLIAM P., one of the owners of the Clyde Steamship Company, is also a director of the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company, and of the Norfolk Street Railroad Company. He is President of William P. Clyde & Company, the corporation which owns the several well-known coasting steamship lines embraced in the Clyde system. Thomas Clyde, the founder of the house, was a co-laborer with John Ericsson in 1837 in the introduction of the screw propeller. He also built the first screw steamer in the United States designed for commercial purposes—the "John S. McKim." He was one of the founders of the Ericsson Line, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, the first line employing propellers. In 1871 this company built the first compound engine set up in the United States. For another of their ships they built, in 1886, the first large triple-expansion engine in the United States. Their steamer, "Iroquois," built in 1888, was the first steel steamer for commercial purposes constructed in America. Their lines touch at all the more important ports between Boston and Jacksonville, Fla., and also ply between New York and the West Indies. Mr. Clyde is a member of the Union League, Riding, St. Anthony, New York Yacht and American Yacht clubs, and the Down Town Association. He was graduated from Trinity College, and is a member of the Trinity Alumni Association.

BLACKFORD, EUGENE GILBERT, is well known for his public service in the interest of the production and preservation of fish in the State of New York. He has been a member of the State Fishery Commission since 1879, and has been its President for about fifteen years. He has been active in securing reforms in this connection, and has frequently written on subjects connected with the fishery interests. He established Blackford's, one of the largest fish markets in New York City, and since the incorporation of the business has been its President. He is also President of the Bedford Bank of Brooklyn (where he resides), is a director of the Schermerhorn Bank and of the People's Trust Company, of the same borough, and is a trustee of the City Savings Bank and a director of the Hide and Leather National Bank of Manhattan Borough. He is a member of the Board of Review of the Consolidated Savings Loan Investment Company. He is a member of the New York Society for the Protection of Fish and Game, the Manhattan and Fulton clubs of Manhattan, and the Hamilton, Montauk, Union League, Brooklyn, and other clubs and societies of Brooklyn, as he is of the Black Lake Fishing Club.

GARRETSON, GARRET JAMES, has been engaged in the practice of law in what are now Manhattan and Queens Boroughs, New York City, for about thirty years. From 1877 to 1882 he practiced under the firm style of Eastman Garretson, but since the latter date his sons have been partners, under the firm style of Garretson & Eastman. For

many years he was President of the Board of Education of Newton, L. I. From 1873 to 1875 he was School Commissioner for Queens County. He was elected Surrogate of Queens County in 1880. Five years later he was elected County Judge of Queens County for the term of six years, while in 1891 he was re-elected for a second term of six years. In June, 1896, Governor Morton appointed him one of the Commissioners to frame a charter for "Greater New York." In November, 1896, he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of New York. He is a director of the Queens County Bank. In 1876 he married Eliza, daughter of the late Henry W. Eastman, his former law partner. He was born at Newtown, L. I., July 16, 1847, the son of Rev. Garret J. Garretson and Catherine Rappalie, and descends from Gettir Gerritsen, who came from Wageningen, Gelderland, Holland, to Bergen Point, N. J., in 1660, and from Joris Janson de Rappalie, who, in 1623, came to the New Netherlands from Holland, whither he had fled from his native place, Rochelle, France. Judge Garretson was educated at the Flushing Institute, studied law with Marvin & Daniel, of New York City, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1869.

HART, CORNELIUS A., was born in New Brighton, S. I., in 1851, the son of Patrick Hart, a successful contractor, of Staten Island. He attended the public schools and the New York Commercial College, and entering the employ of James Reid & Company, of New York City, rapidly won the highest position in their employ. He then engaged in real estate business on Staten Island, buying a large tract at New Brighton in 1884, and opening seven new avenues. He also laid out Hart Park. He has always been a Democrat. In 1876 he was elected a Trustee of the village of Brighton. In 1878 he was elected County Clerk of Richmond County by a remarkably large majority, and was re-elected in 1881, 1884, 1887, and 1890. He is a member of St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, and of various clubs. He married, June 23, 1875, Miss Hannah Bowman, of New Brighton. She died in 1882.

BOLTON, THOMAS, JR., was born in what is now the Borough of The Bronx, New York City, May 27, 1838, and is the son of the late Thomas Bolton and Ann Birchall, and the grandson of James Bolton. The last-mentioned was born at Bolton, near Manchester, England, and having learned the bleaching business in England, where he also married, he came to the United States, and in 1825 secured the incorporation of the Bronx Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, with works in the town of Westchester, Westchester County, the site being now included in Bronx Park. In 1826 he built the old Bolton stone house in Bronx Park, which is now the property of the City of New York. James Bolton was born in 1780, and died in 1869. His eldest son, Thomas Bolton, was born in Bolton, England, March 7, 1809, and mar-

ried Ann, daughter of Henry Birchall, of Bolton, England. He accompanied his father to this country, learned the business of bleaching in his father's employ, and in 1836 became a stockholder in the company. With his father, he purchased the interest of the other stockholders, so that in 1853 they were sole owners of the business; while in 1855, or thereabouts, Thomas Bolton purchased his father's interest. Thomas Bolton was a Justice of the Peace of the town of Westchester, and was a leading member of the Methodist Church of Bronxdale. He had several sons, most of whom were taken into the business with him. He himself retired in 1878, and died the following year. From 1878 to 1892 the business was conducted by his son, Thomas Bolton, Jr., and his nephew, William H. Birchall. In 1892 the business was incorporated as the Bronx Company, of which Mr. Birchall is President and Mr. Thomas Bolton, Jr., is Treasurer. The latter married, September 14, 1865, Miss Fannie Johnson.

BIRCHALL, WILLIAM H., is a director and the President of the Bronx Borough Bank, and is a director and the President of the Bronx Company, which conducts the large bleaching and dyeing business established at Bronxdale in 1822 by James Bolton, great-uncle of Mr. Birchall, and subsequently carried on by Thomas Bolton, Mr. Birchall's uncle. His own parents having died early, Mr. Birchall was reared in the family of this uncle, and when the latter retired from the business in 1878, Mr. Birchall assumed the management, having as his associate Mr. Thomas Bolton, Jr. In 1892 the present corporation was organized, since which time Mr. Birchall has been its President and Manager. He is a member of various clubs and societies.

JOHNSON, ISAAC GALE, was born in Troy, N. Y., February 22, 1832, and died in Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., in June, 1899. He was the son of Elias J. Johnson and Laura Gale, his ancestors on both sides being of old New England stock. His grandfather, William Johnson, of Westfield, Mass., was a Revolutionary soldier. His father, long at the head of the stove manufacturing firm of Johnson, Cox & Fuller, in 1853 removed this enterprise from Troy to Spuyten Duyvil, the style becoming Johnson, Cox & Cameron. In 1856 he sold out his interest, the firm becoming Cox, Richardson & Boynton. The following year this firm failed, when Mr. Johnson resumed the management until its liquidation. Isaac G. Johnson was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as an Engineer and Bachelor of Sciences, studied chemical analysis in Philadelphia, also taking drawing lessons, and having made successful experiments contributing to the perfecting of the processes for the manufacture of malleable iron, in 1853 established at Spuyten Duyvil a manufacturing enterprise under the style of Johnson & Hutton. A year later Mr. Hutton withdrew, the style becoming Isaac G. Johnson & Company, which it has since remained. Four of his sons

became Mr. Johnson's associates—Elias M., Isaac B., Gilbert H., and James W. Johnson. This foundry did important work for the Government during the Civil War, being the first to successfully manufacture guns after the novel pattern designed by General Delafield. Shot and shell was also manufactured. In 1882 special attention was turned to the making of steel castings. More recently Mr. Johnson solved the problem of the manufacture of a projectile which pierces the toughest plate armor so far manufactured, his principle involving the capping of the shell with soft steel, which becomes fused by the impact, lubricating the point of the projectile as it enters the obstruction. The governments of the United States, England, and Germany have made successful tests with this projectile.

HUYLER, JOHN S., is President of Huyler's, one of the widest known and most extensive manufacturers of candies and bon-bons in the United States, and is also the President and a director of the Coleman Patent Candy Mould Manufacturing Company, and the President and a director of the Mauernsha Clay Company. He is of Holland descent. He is a member of the Up Town Association, the Blooming Grove Park Association, and other clubs and societies.

HEIDE, HENRY, is interested in the manufacture of candies and bon-bons, and is Treasurer and a director of the Coleman Patent Candy Mould Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Catholic and Commercial clubs, and of other organizations.

PARSONS, SAMUEL B., was born at Flushing, L. I., in 1819, of English Quaker stock, the son of Samuel and Mary Parsons. Through his mother he descends from John Bowne, who built the Bowne house in Flushing in 1661. Both his father and his grandfather, James Parsons, were successful merchants in New York City. Having been educated at Haverford College, Pa., in 1834 Mr. Parsons entered upon a business career in New York City, beginning as a clerk. In 1839, however, he engaged in the nursery business at Flushing. In 1845 he visited Europe to study horticulture, and upon his return established a plantation in Florida. He visited Europe once more in 1859, having been commissioned by the United States Government to investigate the agriculture and horticulture of Sicily and the Ionian Islands, and to introduce into this country the Italian bee. He has been active in furthering grape culture in this country, and has introduced many rare trees and shrubs. He was the first importer and grower of Japanese plants. Until 1871 he was engaged in business with his brother. Since that time he has been the proprietor of the well-known Kissena Nursery. At one time he supplied the needs of nearly the entire West. He introduced the Brazilian navel orange in Florida, and was the first to propagate rhododendrons in this country. He made an exhibit at the

World's Fair in 1893. He was President of the Flushing Bank for ten years. For thirty-five years he was a trustee of the village of Flushing and of its public schools. He was a Whig abolitionist prior to the Civil War, and has since been a Republican. He married, first, Susan Howland, and second, C. E. Elizabeth Weyman, and has five children—Samuel, George Howland, Susan Howland, John, and Herbert. Some of his sons are associated with him in business as officers of the corporation of Parsons & Sons Company, Limited. His son, Samuel, is Superintendent of all the parks of New York City. Another son, George H., is in charge of the lands in Colorado of the Colorado Improvement Company.

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN J., was born at Jamaica, L. I., September 16, 1860, the son of William A. McLaughlin, and in 1879 was graduated with honors from the New York University. He began work as an engineer as assistant to City Surveyor Waters, of New York City, and held this position until 1887, when he resigned to accept his appointment as Surveyor of the City of Brooklyn. He resigned from the latter position in 1891. Since 1887 he has served as engineer in charge of the bridges of Kings and Queens counties, constructing the Grand Street and Meeker Avenue bridges. He made the preliminary surveys for the bicycle roads in Queens and Suffolk counties, and has had charge of streets, sewers, and public works at Jamaica. In 1892 he was appointed Joint-Engineer of Country Roads in Queens County, and in 1893 was appointed Engineer-in-Charge. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Royal Arcanum, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He married in 1888 Adelaide M., daughter of John D. Carroll.

McLAUGHLIN, JAMES F., was born in Jamaica, L. I., October 10, 1868, the son of William A. McLaughlin and the brother of John J. McLaughlin. Having been educated in the public schools, he studied law with Hon. James W. Covert, an ex-Congressman, and in 1888 was graduated from the New York Law School. In 1889 he was admitted to the New York bar. He remained one year in the office of Mr. Covert, and then entered the office of Mr. J. J. Gleason, of New York. He also has a law office in Jamaica. He is a Democrat, and served one term as Town Clerk of Jamaica, having been elected to this office in 1894. He is a member of the Jamaica Club and of the Chub Club of Jamaica.

HÜPFEL, ADOLPH GLÄSER, proprietor of the large brewery in the Borough of The Bronx which was originally established by Xavier Grant, passed into the hands of a Mr. Schilling, and in 1863 was purchased by the late Anton Hüpfel, step-father of the present owner, is also interested in many other business enterprises. He is a director and the Treasurer of the New York State Brewers and Maltsters' As-

sociation, and is a director of the Union Railway Company of New York, the Harlem River Milling Company, the United States Brewing Company, and the Sebastian Wagon Company. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., August 12, 1845, the son of Adolph Glaser, a linguist, born in Nevelges, Prussia, and his wife, Catherine Bross, a native of Nymegen, Holland. His parents were married in Holland, and came to the United States in 1843. His father died in 1849, while three months later his mother married the late Anton Hüpfel. In 1873 the brewing business of the latter in New York City passed into the control of his two step-sons, Adolph G. and John C. G. Hüpfel. The brothers dissolved their partnership in 1883, the brewery in the Borough of The Bronx becoming the property of Mr. A. G. Hüpfel. The latter has been President both of the Brewers' Board of Trade and the Brewers' Exchange of New York City. He is also a member of the North Side Board of Trade, the Arion, Liederkranz, Turners', and other organizations, and is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He has a large country estate near Johnsville, Dutchess County, N. Y. He married, in 1870, Catherine Kuntz, who died with her young child in 1871. In 1873 he married her sister, Magdalen, by whom he has four children—Catherine G. (wife of W. H. McMann, of New York City), Adolph G., Jr., Antoinette G., and Otto G. His oldest son, a graduate of the Packard Business College and of Yale University, is a practical brewer, a master brewer, having taken post-graduate courses at the Berlin Brewing School and at the Physiological and Bacteriological Institute of Copenhagen.

BEADLESTON, ALFRED N., is a director and the President of the corporation of Beadleston & Woerz, which owns and conducts one of the most extensive and best-known breweries in New York City, and is also interested in various other business and financial enterprises. He is a member of the Union League, Manhattan, New York, Country, Racquet, Riding, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, New York Athletic, and Seventh Regiment Veteran clubs, and the Up Town Association.

CLAUSEN, HENRY, was born in New York City, August 11, 1838, and died December 28, 1893. He received his education in the public schools and under private tutors, and for four years traveled abroad. In 1866 he entered the brewery which had been established by his father, Henry Clausen, in 1857, and was soon received into partnership. In 1870 the business was incorporated, when he became President of the company. In conjunction with Flammagan, Nay & Company and an English syndicate, he subsequently organized the New York Breweries Company, with a capitalization of \$4,500,000. He was a Democrat, and held the offices of Alderman of New York City and member of the New York Assembly. He was Vice-President of the Brewers'

Ice Company, Vice-President of the Murray Hill Bank, and a director of the Consolidated Gas Company, the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, and the Harvey Peak Tin Milling and Mining Company. He served as President of the United States Brewers' Congress, and was also President of the Brewers' Association of New York City. He was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the Democratic and Manhattan clubs, and the Liederkrantz. Three sons and a daughter survived him.

CLAUSEN, CHARLES C., is a director and the President of the Clausen & Price Brewing Company, is a director of the Yorkville Bank, and is a trustee of the Ale Brewers' Association of the States of New York and New Jersey. He has various other business interests, and is a member of several clubs and other societies.

HAFFEN, JOHN, of the brewing firm of J. & M. Haffen, was born in Long Island City, February 7, 1847, during the next few years resided with his parents in Williamsburgh, and since 1851 has resided in what was formerly Melrose, Westchester County, N. Y., but is now a part of the Borough of The Bronx, New York City. He was educated in public and private schools, and in 1860 entered his father's brewery as an apprentice. He worked his way up, mastering the business in each department. In 1871, in conjunction with his brother, Mathias, he succeeded his father in the control of the business, the present firm style of J. & M. Haffen being adopted. Mr. Haffen is also President of the Dollar Savings Bank, is First Vice-President of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, and is Chairman of the Twenty-third Ward Taxpayers' Association. Prior to 1874 he was an active member of the old volunteer fire engine company of Melrose, Protection Engine Company, No. 5. When this organization passed out of existence, its members and the sons of members organized a benevolent institution under the old name, of which Mr. Haffen has been President for a number of years. He married Caroline Hoffmann, and has two children—a daughter, now Mrs. Mary A. Ireland, and John M. Haffen.

HAFFEN, MATHIAS, JR., of the firm of J. & M. Haffen, was born in Williamsburgh, L. I., June 6, 1850, and removed with his parents to Melrose, Westchester County, in 1851. He attended the public schools, a private German school, and a school conducted by the Christian Brothers. He then entered the brewery of his father, Mathias Haffen, Sr., and beginning as an apprentice, mastered the details of every department of the business. Since 1871 he has been joint-proprietor of the business with his brother, John Haffen. Another brother, Louis Francis Haffen, is now President of the Borough of The Bronx, New York City, and was formerly Commissioner of Streets for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New York City. Mr. Haffen is con-

nected with several business enterprises besides his brewing interests, and is a member of several clubs and other organizations. He has a son—Louis Francis Haffen, Jr.

WEBER, JOHN, head of the building and contracting firm of J. & L. Weber, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1828. His father and paternal grandfather were architects and builders, and with them he learned his business. In 1848 he came to New York with several brothers, and at once engaged in the building business, which he has successfully followed since. His son, Hugo Weber, is now associated with him in the business. Mr. Weber is a director of the Astoria Silk Works, and is a member of the Manhattan Club, and the Arion and Liederkrantz societies. The edifices erected by him include the Staats-Zeitung Building, the Havemeyer Building, the Edison Electric Illuminating Building, the Recorder Building, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Broadway Theater, the Amberg Theater, the works of the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, the Ruppert residence, the Ehret residence, the Ehret Brewery, the Ruppert Brewery, the Clausen Brewery, the brewery of Beadleston & Woerz, the Consumers' Brewery, the India Wharf Brewery of Brooklyn, the store of Bloomingdale Brothers, the works of the Hygeia Ice Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and of the Metropolitan Gas Company of Elizabeth, N. J., the piano factories of Steinway & Sons, of Sohmer & Company, and of E. Gabler, the Astoria Silk Works, the wall paper factory of Henry Gledhill & Company, and the Union Railroad Depot of Boston.

OVERBAUGH, DEWITT CLINTON, of the firm of Overbaugh & Camp, wholesale dealers in building materials, Kingsbridge, was born in Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., August 6, 1840. He is the son of Wilhelmus Overbaugh and Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Emerick and Margaret Vrooman, and granddaughter of Wilhelmus Vrooman; is the grandson of Jeremiah Overbaugh and Sarah Van Orden, and is the great-grandson of Johann Pieter Overbaugh, who was born in Germany (the son of Peter Overbaugh), married the widow of Stephen Thonius, came to this country in 1710, and purchased one hundred acres of land in Ulster County, New York, which is still in the possession of his descendants. Mr. Overbaugh's maternal grandmother, Margaret de Vrooman, was a descendant of the Earl of Egmont, of Holland. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Overbaugh were Revolutionary officers. Jeremiah Overbaugh was commissioned Major for bravery in the Revolution, while in the War of 1812 both he and his eldest son lost their lives while fighting against the British on the western frontier of New York. Mr. Overbaugh attended public and private schools, an academy in Wisconsin, and Hartwick Academy, New York. For ten years he was a principal of schools. From 1868 to 1872 he was engaged in the coal business at

Catskill, N. Y., while from 1872 to 1892 he was engaged in the same business at Kingston. Since 1892 he has been engaged in business at Kingsbridge, New York City, as a dealer in building materials. He was President of the company, incorporated in 1880, which erected the New Grand Hotel in the Catskills. In 1888 he became half owner of a brick manufactory, and since the incorporation of the business he has been its President. For some years he was President of the Board of Education of Kingston, and for nine years was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy which caused the overthrow of Tammany Hall in 1893. He is a charter member of the North Side Board of Trade, and a member of the Building Material Exchange, New York City. An active member of the Baptist Church, during the past fifteen years he has been a Sunday-school superintendent. He has frequently delivered lectures, as well as political addresses, as a Republican.

GEIB, ADAM, was born in Germany, November 20, 1846, the son of Adam and Madelaine Geib. Having been educated in the public schools of Germany, at thirteen years of age he was apprenticed as a mechanic, and worked for seven years at his trade. He then came to the United States, where he worked for four years as a mechanic. He then engaged in business on his own account in New York City as a carpenter, contractor, and general builder, and has so continued to the present time. He is a member of the Builders' League, of the Knights of Funda, and of several social clubs. He married, August 6, 1870, Elizabeth Fredman, of Brooklyn, and has living two daughters and a son.

HENDERSON, JAMES, was born in Westchester, N. Y., June 17, 1839, the son of James Henderson and Ann Pellit. His father, a successful and prominent carpenter and builder, who died in 1886, at the age of eighty-one, was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, spent his boyhood there and there learned his trade, and in 1832 came to New York City. In 1837 he settled in the village of Westchester, where he established a prosperous business. Mr. Henderson's mother, who died in 1894, also at the age of eighty-one, was a native of Suffolk County, England. Having been educated in the public schools of Westchester, Mr. Henderson engaged in the business of building and contracting with his father. During the Civil War he served three years and five months in the Union Army, as a member of Company E. One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers. He participated in the siege of Fort Hudson, was with Banks in the Red River Valley campaign, took part in the engagements at Sabin Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, and was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek. He was Supervisor of the village of Westchester from 1881 to 1885. He is a Mason, an Odd Fel-

low, and a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Grand Army of the Republic. He married, in 1881, Sarah, daughter of Embree Hill and his wife, Catherine Lawrence, of Westchester, and has one child—Embree Hill Henderson, born in 1887. Henry Henderson, a brother of James Henderson, is engaged in the practice of law in New York City.

PARKER, CHARLES AARON, was born in Long Branch, N. J., April 5, 1851, the son of Charles and Lydia Parker, his father being a farmer. His paternal great-great-grandfather was born in New Jersey, and was a relative of ex-Governor Parker. On the maternal side he descends from the Johnston family. Having been educated in the public schools of Long Branch, Mr. Parker worked at farming until nineteen years of age, since which time he has been connected with the building trade in New York City. He is recognized as one of the best builders in the city, his buildings being monuments of master mechanics. He is a member of the Builders' League, is a Mason, and is a member of the Yorkville Republican Club. He was an Alderman of New York City during the three years from 1894 to 1897. He married, in 1876, Nellie M. Jones, of New York City.

COLLINS, CHARLES W., was born in New York City, July 4, 1867, and is the son of Robert Collins and Ellen C. McCormick. Having been educated in the New York public schools, he first learned the business of a general contractor, and then engaged in this line on his own account. He has been very successful, much of his work having been done for the City of New York, in the building of bridges and the improvement of the parks. He is a member of the Democratic Club of New York City, the Harlem Democratic Club, the Schnorer Club, and the Harlem Wheelmen. He is also a member of the Suburban Council, Royal Arcanum; the Crown Council, L. A., and the Mystic Rose Council, Knights of Columbus.

LOWEN, CHARLES, builder, of New York City, is a native of Rahway, N. J., where he was born, May 15, 1841. He enlisted in the Federal service at the outset of the Civil War, and served for four years and five months—for four years as a private and corporal and for five months as Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant of the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment. Returning to New York City, he engaged in the building business, which he has successfully followed since. He is a member of the Builders' League, of Knickerbocker Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Veteran Association, and of Sumner Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

POWELL, ANDREW, was born in New York City, October 14, 1837, the son of Benjamin Powell, who served in the War of 1812, and

Mary Ann Waters. He lineally descends from Thomas Powell, a Quaker from Wales, who was a resident of Huntington, L. I., as early as 1641. On the maternal side Mr. Powell is of English descent. He was educated in the public schools and at Amenia Academy, at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., which he attended in 1851 and 1852. During the past thirty years he has been successfully engaged in the real estate and building business in New York City.

OLSSON, ANDREW, builder and contractor, was born in Sweden, July 12, 1853, and is the son of Ola and Cecilia Olsson. His father was a farmer in Sweden, where his ancestors were long established. Mr. Olsson received his education in the schools of the town of Helrungsberg, Sweden, and in 1880 came to America, settling in New York City. Here he did daily work at the outset, and then engaged in business on his own account as a builder and contractor. He has erected many residences in Harlem and the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of The Bronx. He is a member of the Builders' League, and of the Schnorer Club. He married, in New York City, in 1884, his wife, Anna, a native of Germany. They have no children.

BYRNE, THOMAS JOSEPH, was born at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, then a part of Westchester County, November 28, 1856, the son of Thomas and Bridget Byrne. Both parents were natives of Ireland. Having been educated in the public schools, he entered a machine shop. Subsequently he was in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and following his connection with that corporation was for seven years in the ice business on his own account. He then engaged in general contracting, which business he followed until January 1, 1898, when he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Sewers for the Borough of The Bronx. He is a member of the Democratic Club, the Red Men, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the United Workmen, and the Knights of Columbus. He married, in 1879, and has nine children—Mary, Bess, Laura, Lillie, Grace, Thomas, Albert, Philip, and Robert Van Wyck Byrne.

CLAIR, FRANCIS R., was born in College Point, L. I., November 7, 1858, the son of John Clair and Sarah Moore, daughter of Francis Moore, and the grandson of Richard Clair and Mary Delaney. His ancestors were long seated in Queen's County, Ireland. He received his early education in the public schools, supplemented with a special course at Cooper Union, New York City. He originally learned telegraphy, and for some time followed the profession of a telegraph operator. During the past fifteen years he has been an expert accountant, while during the last ten years he has held this position with the firm of Greelf & Company of New York City. For eight years he was

Treasurer of the village of College Point, for three years was School Commissioner of the First District of Queens County, and is now Auditor of the Borough of Queens, New York City. He is a member of the Democratic Club, of Manhattan Borough; the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

CHILDS, JOHN LEWIS, was born in Jay, Maine, May 13, 1856, the son of Stephen and Lydia Childs; the grandson of Stephen Childs; the great-grandson of Howland Childs, and the great-grandson of Dr. Daniel Childs. His ancestors came to Connecticut from England in the seventeenth century. Having been educated in the public schools of Buckfield, Maine, at the age of seventeen Mr. Childs removed to Queens, L. I., where he entered the employ of a florist. At the end of a year he engaged in the same business on his own account, and from that time (1874) to the present he has continued to develop and extend this enterprise. He enjoys a wide reputation as a florist and seedsman, while Floral Park, his villa and cultivated estate, is one of the most notable of its kind in existence. He publishes a large annual catalogue, the *Floral Guide*, together with a monthly magazine, the *May-flower*, intended for floriculturists, horticulturists, and farmers. He was elected to the New York Senate in 1893, and served his term of two years. The Republican candidate for Congress from Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond counties in 1890, he failed of election in this Democratic stronghold, but greatly reduced the Democratic majority. In 1892 he was again the Republican candidate for Congress, with a similar result. He has also been Treasurer of a local board, as well as of the State Normal School of Jamaica, and is connected with a preferred accident association of New York City. He is a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Shield of Honor. In 1886, he married Carrie Goldsmith, of Washingtonville, N. Y., and has three children—Vernon G., Norma Dee, and Jay Lionel Childs.

KORFMANN, HENRY C., was born in Astoria, L. I., November 13, 1860, and is the son of John and Catherine Korfmann. He received his education in the village school and the parochial school connected with the Second German Reformed Church of Astoria. Between the ages of fifteen and twenty he was a drug clerk at Astoria, after which he accepted a position in the laboratory of W. H. Schieffelin & Company, William and Beckman streets, New York City. Ill health eventually forced him to resign, when he accepted a clerical position under City Treasurer F. W. Bleckwenn, of Long Island City. In the September following he was appointed Deputy City Treasurer, and held the office continuously until the close of 1894. He was then appointed Chief Bookkeeper and Cashier of the Water and Fire Department of Long Island City, holding this position until December 31, 1895. He then resigned, having been elected, in November, 1895, to represent Long

Island City on the Board of Supervisors of Queens County. He was subsequently appointed to succeed himself as Supervisor of the First Ward of the Borough of Queens, under the new charter, and upon the reorganization of the Board of Supervisors, he was chosen its President. He has always been a Democrat in politics. In 1881 he joined the Mohawk Hose Company, No. 1, of Long Island City, and continued a member until its disbandment in 1890, while for three years he was also its foreman. He is a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association; of Long Island City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 586; of John Allen Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Enterprise Lodge, No. 228, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Democratic Club, the Astoria Männerchor, the Arion Singing Society, the German Second Reformed Church of Astoria, and other organizations.

DALL, JESSEN, was born May 5, 1864; received his education at the High School and a technical school at Copenhagen, Denmark, was for years connected with leading building firms in Boston and New York, and has been successfully engaged in business in New York City during the last eight years. He has either erected the following buildings or has executed extensive alterations in connection with them: The New York Yacht Club Building, the Luncheon Club Building, the T. B. Hoffman residence, the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn; the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn; the residences of Dr. G. F. Shrady, Mr. F. B. Hoffman, and Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, and the sanitarium buildings of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Poor at Coney Island.

KADLETZ, JOHN, was born in Prague, Austria, May 26, 1829, and in 1851 was graduated from the celebrated university of that city with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He subsequently became a civil engineer and landscape engineer, and in 1855 and 1856 acted as assistant landscape engineer in laying out a private park for the Emperor of Austria. A little later he came to the United States to lay out a park on Staten Island for a banker from Vienna, expecting to return to Austria at the end of three years. He married, here, however, and made Staten Island his permanent residence. Since 1865 he has been engaged in horticulture. He has served as School Trustee and Chairman of the Board of Education, and served one term as Postmaster at Garretson, S. I. He was a member of the International Copyright League until it went out of existence.

BURKE, THOMAS P., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1868, the son of Francis and Susan Burke. His parents came from Ireland more than forty years ago and settled in Brooklyn, where his father, who during the Civil War served in the Union Navy, was a School

Trustee, for ten years prior to his death in 1883. Having attended the Brooklyn public schools, in June, 1888, Mr. Burke was graduated from Fordham College, and at once entered the office of Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, of Long Island City, while also studying law with Isaac Kugelman and Corporation Counsel Walter J. Foster. In June, 1890, he was graduated from the Law Department of the University of the City of New York, and since has practiced his profession in Long Island City. He has held the positions of Mayor's Secretary, Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, City Clerk, and Clerk to the Water and Fire Commissioners, the Police Board, and the Common Council, respectively. He was also Attorney and Counsel to the Corporation of Long Island City. For five years he was Secretary of the regular Democratic Committee of Queens County, as that of Long Island City. He is a member of the Ravenswood Boat Club. He is unmarried.

BURDEN, THERON, was born November 8, 1857, the son of Henry Burden, a native of New York City, where he was long a Captain of Police, and received his education in the public schools and Grammar School No. 40. At the age of eighteen he became a driver of a horse car on the Battery Place Line. Later on he entered the employ of the East River Ferry Company, and so continued until 1880, when he was appointed Postmaster at Steinway, L. I., by President Garfield. This office he held until removed by President Cleveland in 1888. During this time he also handled some real estate enterprises for the late William Steinway. In 1883 he opened the Ravenswood Granite Quarries, and subsequently established coal yards. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Queens County, and greatly cut down the Democratic majority. From November 15, 1889, to July 20, 1892, he was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for a part of Queens County. In the fall of 1892 he was again the unsuccessful candidate for Sheriff. In February, 1889, he had also been appointed Police Commissioner, and was recognized in this office the following July. He has been a delegate to the Republican County Conventions of Queens since 1884, and to State conventions since 1886. He is a member of Advance Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Astoria, and of Astoria Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He married, in 1875, Miss Margaret Loine, of New York City, and has five children—Margaret and Minnie, graduates of the High School, and Henry, Florence, and Eugene Platt Burden. The family are members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

KOEHLER, THEODORE, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, July 30, 1856, the son of C. C. T. Koehler, who was decorated with the Iron Cross for military and political services to Denmark, and the grandson of a gentleman who for similar services was knighted by Frederick VII., King of Denmark. Between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, Mr. Koehler was employed in one of the largest business houses of Luebeck,

Denmark, while he subsequently enlisted in the army. Securing his own release in 1876, he came to Philadelphia. Having been employed by an English firm in 1883 to go to South America, he there joined an exploring expedition. In 1884 he represented his English firm at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. He next became manager of a wholesale establishment in New York City, while between 1885 and 1895 he was head bookkeeper and auditor for one of the largest industrial firms of Long Island City and New York City. During the same period he also adjusted the books and business for various other New York firms, and also taught commercial law and accounts. He examined and reported upon the condition of the books in the various municipal departments of Long Island City. He was elected to represent Long Island City on the Queens County Board of Supervisors. In 1895 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate from the Second District, being the first Senator ever chosen from Long Island City. In the Senate he was active in securing the passage of the Certified Accountants' Act.

KRUSCHER, CHARLES C., was born in New York City, September 15, 1850, the son of Balthasar Kruscher and Caroline Hachuchen. Both parents were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1836, Mr. Kruscher, Sr., becoming a successful manufacturer of fire clay material in New York City. The son received his education at St. Francis Xavier's College and Bryant & Stratton's Business College, New York City, and the Polytechnique at Zurich, Switzerland. Since his twenty-second year he has been successfully engaged in the manufacture of fire clay material, in association with his father until the latter's death, and in association with his brother since. He is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

LAForge, JAMES, was born in Pleasant Plains, S. I., May 31, 1848, of Huguenot ancestors, who have been settled on Staten Island for many generations. He was educated in the public schools, and then engaged in the oyster planting business for many years, making a success of it. He sold out this business, and is now a dealer in flour and feed on a large scale. He was at one time President of the Oystermen's Association. He has been active in politics, having been a frequent delegate to Republican State conventions, while he was the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Richmond County. He was four times elected Collector, twice without opposition, and finally declined a renomination. He married Emily J., youngest daughter of John L. Wood, an old Staten Island shipbuilder, and has several children.

LOVELL, GEORGE T., born in Osterville, Cape Cod, Mass., January 8, 1833, is the son of George Lovell and Adaline H., daughter of Benjamin Hallett, and is the grandson of Cornelius Lovell. His grandfather,

Benjamin Hallett, was Captain of a freight sloop plying between New York and Boston, and established at Boston the first Bethel church in the United States, the original place of meeting being an old canal boat at Commercial Wharf, Boston. After this model sailors' churches were established in every large seaport in the country. Benjamin F. Hallett, uncle of Mr. Lovell, was at one time the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and under the administration of President Pierce was United States District Attorney at Boston. Mr. Lovell's father, one of the founders of the Despatch Line of schooners, the first line established to carry freight between Boston and New York; was Captain of a sloop during the War of 1812; was captured by the British, and was confined in Dartmouth Prison until the close of the war. He was a director of the bank at Barnstable, Mass. Having attended the public schools in Massachusetts, Mr. Lovell was graduated from Pierce Academy, at Middleboro, Mass. During the next ten years he was a ship chandler at Boston. During the Civil War he maintained a line of small schooners to carry sutlers' stores from Boston to Port Royal. For three years he was practically ruler of Long Island, a small British possession near Eastport, Maine, which he had leased, and where he carried on an extensive business in fish and fish oils. Since 1873 he has resided at Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he is agent for a large wholesale grocery-house of New York City. He was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner of Mount Vernon in 1896, and was re-appointed in 1898, being also elected President of the Commission. He is Treasurer of the Third Ward Republican Association of that city, and for eight years was a trustee and the Treasurer of the Liberal Church. He has been a frequent contributor to the press, advocating public improvements and discussing principles of political economy. He was the founder of a press club, which is not now in existence.

MALCOLM, SAMUEL LOVE, was born in Steaventown, N. Y., January 1, 1842, the son of Joseph Malcolm and Harriet Brandridge, and the grandson of Joseph Malcolm. His father was a native of Paisley, Scotland, while his mother was a native of Cornwall, N. Y. Having received his education in the public schools of Pittsfield, Mass., Mr. Malcolm, in 1861, enlisted in Company C, Ninth New York Volunteers (Hawkins Zouaves), under the first call of Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, and served with his regiment during the two years of its existence, participating in the capture of Fort Clark at Cape Hatteras, and in the battles of Roanoke Island, Camden, South Mills, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Suffolk. He was mustered out, May 19, 1863, as Second Sergeant of his company. He subsequently enlisted in the Ninth New York Regiment under Colonel Fisk, in which he served thirteen years, participating in the quelling of the famous Orangemen's Riot. His five brothers also served in the Union Army

during the Civil War. He was apprenticed to learn the plumbing business in 1859, and as a master plumber has conducted a successful business in New York City since 1867. He is President of the National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States, and was formerly President of the Association of Master Plumbers of the City of New York. He is a Mason, holding membership in Chancellor Walworth Lodge; is Past Imperial Counsellor of the Order of United Friends; is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; and is Past Commander of Kimball Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

McKEE, ADAM, was born in Belfast, Ireland, May 25, 1859, his father being a native of Malone, Belfast, while his mother was a native of Larne, near Belfast. His education was begun in schools at Belfast, and was completed at Manchester, England. He was apprenticed to learn the plumbing business with Samuel Shannon, of Belfast, Ireland, and finished with G. V. Blaikie, of Manchester. Coming to the United States, he has since been successfully engaged in business in New York City. He patented, in 1897, in the United States, England, and Canada, improvements in hose fitting, appertaining to the nozzle or coupling for the hose, as well as devices for coupling two pieces of hose together, or for mending hose. He is a member of the Association of Master Plumbers of the City of New York, as well as of New York Council, No. 348, Royal Arcanum.

MCCARTHY, WILLIAM P., was born in New York City, August 1, 1861, the son of Thomas McCarthy and Mary Fitzgibbons. His paternal grandparents came to New York City from Ireland in 1838, and were long among the best known of the old residents of the Seventh Ward. In 1876 Mr. McCarthy was graduated from Grammar School, No. 12, while in 1881 he was graduated from the College of the City of New York. Between 1881 and 1886 he engaged in journalism, being connected in an editorial capacity with the late George W. Bungay. In 1886 he became a teacher in the New York public schools, becoming one of the most successful teachers of college preparatory classes. For seven or eight years after reaching his majority he was active in politics in the old Seventh and Thirteenth wards of New York City. He subsequently became a resident of the village of Wakefield, of which village he was a trustee in 1894 and 1895, when most of the local improvements were made and the village was annexed to New York City. As a champion of annexation he appeared several times before Legislative Committees at Albany, as well as before the Greater New York Commission, of which Andrew H. Green was President. He became Principal of the Wakefield Grammar School in 1895, upon invitation of members of the Board of Education of the town of East Chester, Westchester County, who desired to see the school reorganized and the standard of scholarship elevated. He had scarcely entered

upon his duties when the village became a part of New York City and the school passed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education of New York City. Public School No. 101, of which he is now Principal, is the most northern school in New York City. In 1895 he was elected a trustee of the Wakefield Public Library, and in 1896 became an honorary member of George Washington Hose Company. He is a director of the New York City Teachers' Association, an honorary member of the Emile, and a member of the Society of Pedagogy, the New York State Teachers' Association, the National Educational Association, the Male Principals' Association, the Hoi Scholastici, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Summer School, the Taxpayers' Alliance of the North Side, the Taxpayers' Alliance Society, and the Wakefield Taxpayers' Club. He married Miss Mary G. Gerity, formerly a teacher in the Catskill Mountain region, where he has a summer home.

McKNIGHT, HARVEY STEWART, was born at Jackson Hall, Pa., October 20, 1864, the son of John and Sarah McKnight. Mr. McKnight received his education in the public schools and the academy at Chambersburg, Pa., at the Pennsylvania College, and at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C. He was employed in the manufacturing business of John McKnight, was a clerk in the United States Patent Office, and was subsequently in the law office of William H. Travers, general counsel of the Shenandoah Railroad Company. He practiced as an attorney at law in Washington, D. C. In 1892 he removed to Bayside, N. Y., where he has since conducted a real estate and insurance business. He has been a Justice of the Peace and a member of the New York Assembly. He is connected with the Bayside Land Company and several leading insurance companies. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and of other organizations. He is unmarried.

McOWEN, ANTHONY, was born in Ireland, March 23, 1842, the son of Henry and Ann McOwen, his father being a native of County Dublin, and his mother a native of County Wicklow. Having received his education in public and parish schools in Ireland, in 1858 Mr. McOwen came to the United States. He learned the trade of a carpenter in New York City. He enlisted in the Ninety-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was promoted to Adjutant. He also organized a company in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers. For six years he served as Clerk of the Tenth District Court under Judge James R. Angel. For nine or ten years he was Deputy Tax Commissioner for New York City, relinquishing this office, January 1, 1898, to enter upon the duties of his present office as Coroner of the Borough of The Bronx, to which he was elected in the fall of 1897.

MERRITT, ISRAEL J., was born in New York City, August 23, 1829, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty had become captain of a schooner in the coasting trade. In 1853 he was appointed Agent of the Board of Marine Underwriters, and soon after became the General Agent of the Coast Wrecking Company of the City of New York, which position he has since held. Through his skill a large number of vessels of all kinds, which had been wrecked, have been recovered and preserved from destruction. One of his most notable achievements was the saving of the steamship "L'Amerique" in 1877-78; this vessel, driven ashore about twelve miles from Sandy Hook, being one of the largest steamers of the Trans-Atlantic Line, plying between New York and Havre. Captain Merritt resides at Whitestone, Queens County, N. Y.

MULLIGAN, THOMAS J., was born in Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., June 6, 1852, both his parents being natives of Ireland. He attended the public schools, and learned the trade of a tanner. His parents removing to New York City when he was twelve years of age, he attended the evening schools of the Cooper Union Institute, taking lessons in drawing and architecture. He entered the employ of the Butterick Publishing Company as porter, was advanced to the artist department, and was long the chief sketch artist in the line of fashion work of this company, remaining in their service for more than twenty-six years. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply for New York City. He has served as a trustee of the village of Williamsbridge, as well as the Chief of its Fire Department. He is a veteran of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York National Guards, and is a member of the Democratic Club, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the Knights of Columbus.

PARDEE, SHELDON JOHN, Ph.D., was born in Brooklyn, Mich., January 24, 1851, the son of John W. Pardee and Caroline, daughter of Lemuel Tayler and Laura Webster. The father of Laura Webster was an Episcopalian clergyman, while the Tylers were related to President John Tyler. Ebenezer Pardee, great-great-grandfather of Dr. S. J. Pardee, was a Revolutionary soldier, participating in the Battle of Long Island and Washington's Campaign about New York, until October 28, 1776, when he received a mortal wound in the Battle of White Plains. George Pardee, three generations further removed, and the progenitor of the family in this country, was born in England in 1629, of French Huguenot parentage, and died at New Haven, Conn., in 1700, his wife being a daughter of Judge Richard Miles, of New Haven. In June, 1872, Dr. Pardee was graduated from the Michigan State Normal School, and in June, 1876, from the Union Christian College, Merom, Ind. He began teaching at the age of seventeen. In the summer of 1870 he took a railroad contract for grading, and cleared enough to en-

able him to complete his education. He taught two years in Union Christian College; one year as principal at Silver Creek, N. Y.; for four years was principal of the Academy at Wilson, N. Y.; was two years at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; for two years was Principal of the High School at Flushing, N. Y.; for six years was Superintendent of Long Island City schools, and during the last six years has been Principal in what is now the Borough of Richmond, New York City. While naturally of a retiring disposition, honors and leadership have attended his connection with schools wherever he has been. As a student at the Normal School he was elected President of the Lyceum, and while at college was elected President of the Franklin Society. He was President of the Niagara County Teachers' Association; for six years was President of the Long Island City Teachers' Association; has been President of the Principals' Council, Borough of Richmond, and is now President of the Richmond County Teachers' Association. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Arcanum, and the Workmen's Democratic League. He is a cousin of Mortimer Nye, recently Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, and is a second cousin of General Don. A. Pardee, of New Orleans, a United States Circuit Court Judge. With his extended experience and native talent, he has naturally taken rank among the first teachers of the Borough of Richmond.

SPONABLE, WELLS, was born in Minden, Montgomery County, N. Y., December 16, 1829, the son of John Sponable, and Mariah, daughter of Jacob Smith, and granddaughter of Henry Smith; the grandson of Philip Sponable, and the great-grandson of John Sponable. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Dillenburg, Germany, to Montgomery County, N. Y., prior to the Revolution. His maternal great-grandfather, Henry Smith, was a soldier in the Revolution. Having received a public school education, Mr. Sponable learned the trade of a mason at Little Falls, N. Y., and at that place followed the building business until 1861. He served in the 34th New York Volunteer Infantry from the beginning of the Civil War until his regiment was mustered out, in June, 1863; while he was then appointed a Captain in the United States Army by President Lincoln, and served as Inspector-General until the close of the war. He was then appointed a clerk in the railway mail service, in which he still continues. In 1881 he bought the first city lot in Morris Heights, New York City, and built there the first house. He was President of the Morris Heights Republican Club, and was Chairman of the Republican District organization from their organization until after the election of President McKinley. He is a Mason, and a member of the New York State Loyal Legion.

HADKINS, FRANK L., was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., October 14, 1863, the son of John Hadkins and Mary H., daughter of Robert

MacCready and Elizabeth Taylor, and the grandson of Henry Hadkins and Sarah Tice, while his paternal great-grandfather was John Hadkins. He received his education in the public schools of Tottenville, S. I., and in 1880 was taken into partnership in the bottling business, which had been established by his father in 1863. After his father's death, in 1872, the business had been conducted by his brother, Robert H. Hadkins. In 1880 the firm style became R. H. Hadkins & Brother. Robert H. Hadkins died in 1889, since which time the business has been conducted by Mr. Frank L. Hadkins, under the style of the Hadkins Bottling Company. Mr. Hadkins is a member of the Tottenville Band, the Aquehonga Athletic Club, and the Royal Arcanum, and is also a Mason, and a Knight of Pythias.

ROSS, GEORGE, was born in Port Richmond, S. I., August 7, 1855, the son of William A. Ross and Rachel E., daughter of John Haughmont, and the grandson of William Ross. He received his education in Public school No. 6, of Port Richmond, and was then apprenticed to his father as a sailmaker. During the past twenty years he has been in business at Port Richmond as a manufacturer of awnings. He has been nominated for Supervisor, and other offices. He is a member of the Kill von Kull Yacht Club, and is at present its Vice-Commodore. Mr. Ross's father was one of the five original trustees of the village of Port Richmond at the time of its incorporation. His grandfather, William A. Ross, founded and conducted the first Sunday-school on Staten Island.

SPERRY, HOWARD AUGUSTUS, was born in New York City, February 4, 1853, the son of William S. Sperry, a clockmaker, and of Louisa M. Dudley. His ancestors, famous for many generations as clockmakers, removed from England to New England in the seventeenth century. Members of the family were the first tower clockmakers in the City of New York. Having been educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, Mr. Sperry became a stenographer, and in this capacity was officially connected with the Marine Court. In 1873 he resigned from this position to study law. Admitted to the bar at New York City in 1875, he entered into partnership with John F. Baker. Since 1880 he has practiced alone. He resides at Douglaston, Queens County, N. Y., and is a member of the Queens County Bar Association. He is an Episcopalian. He married in 1881 Catherine Fowler, daughter of the late Charles E. Anderson. They have no children.

CUSHMAN, WILLIAM FLOYD, well-known physician of Manhattan Borough, was born in the Sixteenth Ward, New York City, March 21, 1839, and is the son of the late Don Alonzo Cushman and Matilda Charity Smith Ritter. He received his early education in the public schools of New York City, and in 1859 was graduated from Columbia

College. He studied medicine with the late Dr. Willard Parker, while in 1862 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the two years following he was Interne of the New York Hospital, and then became connected with the Union service as a member of the Sanitary Commission, serving in this capacity in the Pennsylvania campaign. He then became connected with the Pacific Mail service, and during the next five years was physician on steamers of its various branches, plying between New York and Aspinwall, Panama, and thence to China, and on the inland sea of Japan. After this experience he returned to New York City, where he has since practiced his profession, achieving high standing among his professional brethren. He was the first Treasurer of the American Journal Association, which was afterward amalgamated with the New York Academy of Medicine. For many years he was also Treasurer of the Academy of Medicine, while he has since been Treasurer of its Board of Trustees. He is also a member of the different medical clubs, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and the Society caring for the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. His country home is at Ridgefield, Conn. He married, in 1880, Miss Mary Elizabeth Potter, of Philadelphia, Pa., and has five children—Robert Potter, Leslie Holbrook, Margaret Allerton, William Ritter, and Ruth Elizabeth Cushman.

ROE, CLINTON TOWNSEND, was born in Whitestone, L. I., June 9, 1870, the son of Samuel D. Roe and May Emily, daughter of Edwin and Rebecca T. Powell, and granddaughter of John and Ann Powell; the grandson of William and Phoebe Roe, and the great-grandson of William and Mary Roe. He was educated in the Flushing (L. I.) High School, and the Columbia College Law School, also studying law with Black, Ladd & King, and on July 2, 1891, was admitted to the New York bar. He has since practiced his profession alone in New York City, while residing in the village of Whitestone. He was counsel to this village prior to its consolidation with the City of New York. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, the Flushing Fishing Club, Anchor Lodge, No. 729, Free and Accepted Masons, of College Point, and Oak Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Flushing.

BACKUS, JOHN E., Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for the Borough of Queens, New York City, was born in Newtown, L. I., September 25, 1846, and is the son of Ascan Backus and Mary A. Beethan. His father was a farmer at Newtown for fifty years, having resided in that village since he was fifteen years of age. Mr. Backus completed his education at the Flushing Institute, and was then assigned to manage his father's estate, comprising several hundred acres of land. After his father's death, in 1880, he became executor and part owner. He was Treasurer of the Citizens' Water Supply Company, of Newtown, is a trustee of the Jamaica Savings Bank, was a director of the Queens

County Agricultural Society, and is an executor of three estates. He was formerly Treasurer of the State Normal School at Jamaica, but resigned from this position to accept his appointment by Mayor Van Wyck as Deputy Commissioner of Bridges. He also resigned his connections with the Water Supply Company and the Agricultural Society at this time. He married, November 5, 1873, Miss Phoebe S. Vanderveer, by whom he has had four sons, three of whom are living. He is a prominent Democrat, and has held the offices of deacon and elder in the Dutch Reformed Church.

PURCELL, JOHN, was born in the Eighth Ward, New York City, January 1, 1842, and is the son of James and Mary Purcell. He was educated in the public schools, and during the next twenty years was engaged in the liquor business, being also active in politics as a Democrat. He was Street Inspector for the Eighth Ward, was Health Warden for the same, was an officer of the Supreme Court, and was an officer of the Court of General Sessions. For sixteen years he was an officer of the First District Court, and, during ten years of this period, was its Clerk. He is now a Commissioner of Jurors. He is a member of the Democratic Club. He married, in 1858, and has had six children, of whom four are now dead and two living. He is a great-grandfather.

REID, RALPH HAROLD, was born in London, England, May 30, 1863, the son of James Reid, a veteran of the Crimean War, and of his wife, Harriet Franklin, daughter of a Methodist minister of Suffolk, England. Mr. Reid was educated at Decatur, Ill., where his childhood was spent, and, coming to New York City, served an apprenticeship at plumbing and gasfitting. During the last twelve years he has been established in business on Amsterdam Avenue, having been engaged in the building business during a part of this time. He is a musician, playing the violin and mandolin. He has never used tobacco or stimulants. He is married, and has a son, thirteen years of age, who sings in the choir of St. Agnes's Episcopal Church.

PHELAN, JAMES J., was born in New York City, March 17, 1846, the son of John Phelan and Mary Ann Doyle, and the grandson of John Phelan. His grandfather came to the United States from Queen's County, Ireland, soon after the War of 1812, and engaged in the brewing business in Newark, N. J. He subsequently returned to Ireland, but after some years once more came to the United States with his sons. One of his sons, James Phelan, of San Francisco, was a well-known California pioneer, who became a millionaire, and was Mayor of San Francisco. Mr. James J. Phelan was educated in the New York public schools, and at St. Francis Xavier's College. At nineteen years of age he started in the grocery business, which he followed for seven years.

From 1870, until he sold out his interest to his brother in 1888, he was a member of the firm of Duval & Phelan, wholesale whisky and wine dealers and importers. In 1884, with the Slaven Brothers, of San Francisco, and the late Eugene Kelly, the well-known New York banker, he organized the American Contracting and Dredging Company, organized to do work on the Panama Canal. This company was very successful, but dissolved in 1891 on account of the abandonment of the project through the failure of the De Lesseps Company. Mr. Phelan was Commissioner and Treasurer of the Department of Docks, New York City, from 1891 to 1895. For several years he was a manager of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. He is a director of the American Union Life Insurance Company, the Traders and Travelers' Accident Company, the Kings County Refrigerator Company, and the Narragansett Building Company, and is Treasurer of the Manhattan Refrigerator Company. He is a member of the Democratic, Catholic, Fordham, Narragansett and Pontiac clubs, and of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

RIPPERGER, GEORGE, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 6, 1861, the son of John Ripperger, a shipsmith, who came to the United States from Germany in 1847, and Margaret E. Seifurt. He received his education in the public schools of Long Island City, of which he has been a resident since he was three years of age, and then served as a grocer's clerk between the ages of thirteen and twenty. In 1879, when twenty years of age, he engaged in the wholesale provision business, which he has successfully followed since. He also became a wholesale dealer in pork, his business in this line now being of large proportions. He likewise conducts a business as a manufacturer of sheep fertilizer. He is a Republican, has been a delegate to four State Conventions, served two terms on the Republican County Committee of Queens County, for three years was Chairman of the Republican General Committee, and was manager of the Republican Campaign Committee in 1895. On September 16, 1897, he was appointed Postmaster of Long Island City by President McKinley. He is a Mason, an Exempt Fireman, having served his term as a member of Hunter Engine Company, No. 4, and is a member of the Lincoln and Union League clubs, the German Order of Red Men, and the Second Dutch Reformed Church of Astoria, L. I. He married Mary E. Hamm, of Long Island City, and has had eleven children, of whom six are living. Those living are George, Jr., Alfred, Ethel, Wesley, Howard, and Clifton Ripperger.

WALTER, CHARLES, was born in Waterbury, Conn., August 18, 1848, the son of Charles and Frances Walter, both parents being natives of Munich, Bavaria, Germany. His father was a wire-drawer, and a patentee of hoop-skirts. Mr. Walter received his education in a school in Strasburg, Germany, and then learned the trade of watch-

maker and jeweler, working with Mitchell, Vass & Company. He next worked in the mineral water business with Carl H. Schultz, Bolen & Byrne, John Morgan, the New York Bottling Company, and others. In 1870 he engaged in this business on his own account, and later on he engaged in the manufacture of siphons, establishing one of the largest enterprises in this line. In 1893 he patented a siphon head. He is also the proprietor of the Walter's Express Company. He is a Mason, a member of Klopstock Lodge, a member of the Royal Arcanum, is a Knight of Honor, and a member of the Quartette, Political, and Staten Island Yacht Club. He married, December 13, 1870, Caroline Ernst, of New York City, and has five children—Charles, Dora, Carrie, Francis, and Tessie.

SMITH, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was born in Hempstead, L. I., February 22, 1840, the son of Benjamin T. Smith and Caroline Carmen, his ancestors having come to this country from Holland in 1680. His father was a lumber dealer at one time, a Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and for ten years Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead. Having been educated in the Hempstead free school, at the age of twenty-three Mr. Smith was elected Collector of Taxes for the Town of Hempstead, which office he held for two years. He then entered the grocery business, while during the last fifteen years he has been in the bathing business at Rockaway Beach, L. I., as a member of the firm of Wainwright & Smith. Their establishment is the largest of its kind in the United States. In 1896 Mr. Smith was elected Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead, and served with credit for two years. He is a Mason, a member of Massepequa Lodge, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

BERNHEIMER, SIMON E., was born in New York City, November 26, 1849, the son of the late Emanuel Bernheimer, a native of Germany, who for many years was a successful New York merchant and brewer. Mr. Bernheimer received his education in the public schools, and at a commercial college. He served a year in the drygoods business, another in the clothing trade, and in 1865 entered the Lion Brewery, conducted by his father and Joseph Schmid, under the firm style of Bernheimer & Schmid. In 1878 the original proprietors were succeeded by their sons, Simon E. Bernheimer and August Schmid, under whose management the establishment has become one of the most extensive of the kind in New York City. Mr. Bernheimer is a member of various clubs and societies. He is unmarried.

FRIEDLEBEN, FRANK, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, the son of a celebrated savant, who published many works treating of mathematics, physics, and astronomy, and was a member of numerous scientific bodies. Coming to America, Mr. Friedleben settled in the village of Wakefield, now a part of the Borough of The Bronx, New

York City. Here he was active in securing public improvements, the most important of which was the location of a station of the New York and Harlem Railroad at Wakefield. For many years he has been connected with the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, of New York City.

FISKE, EDWIN W., Mayor of the City of Mount Vernon, was born at Shamokin, Pa., in July, 1861, and received his education in the public schools of Harrisburg, Pa. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to learn the Bessemer Steel Manufacturing business, and served his time with the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton, Pa. He then came to New York City, where for the past fourteen years he has been engaged in the steam and hot-water heating business. He made Mount Vernon his residence about eleven years ago, and immediately interested himself in public affairs. From 1889 to 1890 he served the old Second Ward in the Board of Village Trustees. In 1893 he was elected Alderman from the present Second Ward, against a strong competitor. In 1894 he was the unanimous choice of the Democratic party for Mayor, and the election was so close that it required several months for the Courts to decide that his opponent was elected by one vote. In 1896 he was again the unanimous choice of the Democratic party for Mayor, and was elected. Shortly after his arrival in Mount Vernon he had interested himself in Steamer Company No. 3, of the Fire Department, and after a short period became its foreman. Three years later he was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. He was serving his fourth term in this capacity when elected Mayor. He has been Vice-President, and a member of the Executive Committee, of the International Association of Fire Engineers of the World; has been President and Treasurer of the Fireman's Benevolent Association of Mount Vernon; is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, F. & A. M.; Mount Vernon Chapter, R. A. M.; Bethlehem Commandery, K. T.; Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of New York City; of Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, of New York City; of Golden Rod Council, Royal Arcanum; of the Sons of the American Revolution; of Aque-a-Nonek Tribe, No. 369, I. O. Red Men, and of the Old Guard, Colonial Wars, Chicago. He is also a member of the Mount Vernon Cycle Club, the Westchester County Wheelmen, the Fireman's Exempt Association, and is a sustaining member of the Y. M. C. A. He is a member of the City Club of Yonkers, and of the City Club of Mount Vernon; is a member of the Democratic Club, and Tammany Society of New York City; and is a member of the Mount Vernon Turn Verein, and of Sons of Veterans, Charles J. Nordquist Camp, No. 64, of Mount Vernon. He is also a member of Vernon Conclave, 510, I. O. H., and of the American Spaniel Club, and the American Kennel Club, of New York City. He was President of the Mount Vernon Board of Aldermen, and Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Streets and Sidewalks, which position he did

much toward improving the streets and avenues. Renominated as Mayor at the Charter Election of May 17, 1898, by the unanimous vote of the nominating convention, he was re-elected by an increased majority.

ST. JOHN, ANDREW WARNER, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., February 29, 1840, the son of A. J. St. John and Eliza A., daughter of Ira Warner, and the grandson of Stephen St. John. He was educated in district schools, and the public schools at Burlington, Wis., and at seventeen years of age removed from Wisconsin to Minnesota. He was a Union soldier during the Civil War, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, while between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-seven (from 1866 to 1868), he held the office of Sheriff, of Freeborn County, Minn. He then removed to Southwestern Missouri, where for fourteen years he engaged in fruit-growing. In 1883 he became editor and proprietor of the Carthage (Mo.) *Press*, which he successfully managed for fifteen years, making it the leading newspaper in that section of the State. In 1896 he removed to Mena, Ark., and established the *Mena Star*, also engaging in the real estate business. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Southwestern Slate Company. He is a Unitarian, a Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been four times a delegate to the National Encampment of the last-mentioned organization.

STONEBRIDGE, CHARLES H., was born in New York City, March 27, 1861, the son of Charles Stonebridge and Margaret Sayres. His father came to this country from Germany in 1845, when fourteen years of age. His mother was born in New York City, her parents having come from France. The ancestors on the paternal side in Germany for many generations were engaged in the shipping business, while many of them were owners and captains of sea vessels. Mr. Stonebridge was educated in the public schools of Mott Haven, New York City, and of Nevada City, Nevada County, Cal. He has always been in the insurance business, and is now Superintendent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the Borough of The Bronx, New York City. He is a member of the North Side Board of Trade, the Central Taxpayers' Alliance, the Fordham, Morris, Camp-fire, Berkeley, and Transit, Rod and Gun Clubs, and the Zoölogical Society of New York, the Sportsmen's Association, the League of American Sportsmen, and the Underwriters' Association.

DYCKMAN, ISAAC MICHAEL, was born in Yonkers, N. Y., January 1, 1813, and died May 3, 1899. He was the last male representative of the Dyckman family, bearing the name, in New York City. This family was prominent in the early history of New York City, their genealogy being given in Riker's "History of Harlem." This family

at one time owned nearly all of Manhattan Island north of 194th Street, bounded by the Hudson River, the Harlem, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Mr. Dyckman inherited a large part of this estate from two unmarried uncles, Isaac and Michael Dyckman, whose Christian names and surname he assumed as a condition of his inheritance. Prior to 1868 his name was James F. D. Smith, son of Caleb Smith and Hannah Dyckman, of Yonkers. He was fifth in descent from Jan Dyckman, of Bentheim, Westphalia, who came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was the grandson of Jacobus Dyckman and Hannah Brown, the great-grandson of William Dyckman and Mary Tourneur, the great-great-grandson of Jacobus Dyckman and Jannetie Kiersen, and the great-great-great-grandson of Jan Dyckman, already referred to, and his wife, Rebecca Waldron. Mr. Dyckman was prominent in the work of the New York Presbyterian Church for nearly fifty years, having been an elder in the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church for nearly thirty years.

EVERARD, JAMES, born in Dublin, Ireland, in August, 1829, early came to the United States, where he learned the trades of printing and stereotyping, as well as the art of mason work and building. He was a soldier under General Scott and General Taylor in the Mexican War, and as such participated in many of the principal battles of that war. After returning to New York City, he worked for some time on the police force. Subsequently, from 1857 to 1863, he was engaged in contracting and building. The New York Post Office Building was erected by him. He also engaged in the work of street paving and grading. In 1876 he purchased the Whitney Brewery for ales and porter, while in 1886 he erected the large brewery at 133d Street. In 1894 he also erected a new brewery for ales and porter. He erected a fourteen-story storage warehouse, for Government storage, at West, Washington and Tenth streets. In 1890 he also erected luxurious Turkish and Russian baths on West Twenty-eighth street. He is a director of the Fifth National Bank and other financial institutions. He has a daughter, Olga Jule Everard.

DIERING, HENRY J., was born in Sulzburg, in Breisgau, Baden, Germany, October 24, 1828, the son of honest tradespeople. He was educated in the public schools, being graduated at the age of fifteen. He then served a three years' apprenticeship to learn the florist and landscape gardening business, receiving his diploma at the end of that period. In 1848 and 1849 he took part in the attempted revolution for freedom in Baden, under the patriots Hecker and Struve, and after the cause was lost took refuge in Switzerland. In May, 1851, he took passage for America from Havre, France, arriving in New York the following June. He worked at his profession on Long Island, at New Orleans, and in Connecticut. When Woodlawn Cemetery was estab-

lished in 1864, he received an offer to assume charge of it as Superintendent, which he accepted. He has held this position continuously since.

FETHERSTON, JOHN J., was born in Ireland, April 30, 1844, and in 1850 was brought to the United States. Since 1851 he has been a resident of Staten Island. He was educated in the public schools of Richmond County, and then found employment in the provision business, which he subsequently followed on his own account. He retired from business to accept the position of Village Treasurer, and when the consolidation with New York City abolished this office he was appointed Deputy Collector of Taxes for Richmond Borough. He was for ten years a Trustee of the village of New Brighton, S. I.; was for four years President of that village, and for five years was its Treasurer. He is a member of the Democratic Club of Manhattan Borough.

FLOERSCH, PETER, was born on the Rhine, Germany, in 1860, and when but four years of age was brought to America with his parents. He has been a resident of Staten Island since 1874, while he has been a resident of Tottenville since 1877. He opened a barber-shop in Nelson's Hotel in 1881. In 1886 he leased the Sevenhard Block and opened the Excelsior Hotel, with restaurant and billiard rooms, which he has since conducted with success. For two years he was lessee of Bay Cliff Park. He has always been an active Republican, and was elected Excise Commissioner as the candidate of his party, and served in this office for three years.

GILL, WILLIAM, was born in Staten Island, January 13, 1858, the son of parents who were natives of the North of Ireland. He received his education in the public schools of New York City, and then learned the printer's trade. He followed this trade for some time, but latterly has been a hotel-keeper. He is a Volunteer Fireman and a Forester.

DEMAREST, PETER EDWARD, was born in Oakland, N. J., April 26, 1857, and lineally descends from David des Marest, a native of Beauchamp, Picardy, France, where he was born in 1620, and who came to New Amsterdam with his wife and four children in 1663. He first settled on Staten Island, in 1665 removed to Harlem, and on June 8, 1667, purchased lands on the Hackensack River from the Tappan Indians. Mr. Demarest attended the New York public schools, and was subsequently graduated from the School of Pedagogy, of the New York University, with the degree of doctor of pedagogy. He has been a teacher for twenty-one years, beginning with a graded school near Butler, N. J. He next became Principal of the graded schools at Hibernia, N. J. He resigned from this position to become Principal of the High School at Dover, N. J., while he subsequently became Super-

intendent of the public schools of Dover. In 1887 he was elected Principal of the Steinway School, of Long Island City. He was Superintendent of the schools of Long Island City from June, 1897, to February, 1898, when the consolidation with New York City took effect; while he has since been Principal of the High School, of Long Island City. For eight years he has been connected with speculative real estate and building enterprises in New York City, in association with John McLaughlin, the Yorkville builder. He is an Odd Fellow, holds high rank in the Royal Arcanum, is one of the United Friends, and a Knight of Columbus.

GASS, FRANK, a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he had received a good common school education, came to the United States in 1872, at first following the trade of a confectioner in New York City. He soon took up house painting and decorating, becoming an expert, and a few years later established his own business along these lines just south of the Harlem River. He soon had a business enabling him to employ from twenty to thirty men, while he also made judicious real estate investments. In 1886 he became a resident of Unionport, now a part of New York City, and was one of the most active in developing that section, while he has been in the real estate business ever since. He was twice elected Assessor of the former Town of Westchester, and served five years as such. In the fall of 1897, under the new charter, he was elected an Alderman of the City of New York. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, and for three years was Deputy District Grand Master of the Fourteenth District. He was one of a committee which, in 1886, selected the site at Unionport for a home for the aged and infirm members of this order.

GEIGER, HENRY, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., September 30, 1866, the son of Albert Geiger and Rose Romer. He received his education in the New York public schools, and the High School of Saint John, New Brunswick. Starting in the retail grocery business, in what is now the Borough of the Bronx when twenty-two years of age, he has established one of the largest retail houses in that line in that borough of the city. He is a Mason, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, a member of the Schnorer Club of Morrisania, and of the Tax-payers' Alliance.

WARDE, JOHN SEYMOUR, was born in Westchester County, N. Y., January 25, 1840, and is the son of William D. Warde and Mary J. Calhoun. Having been educated in the public schools of Tarrytown and Yonkers, he accepted a position in the General Post Office, New York City. He subsequently became receiving clerk for the Erie Railroad, Pier 8, East River. Still later he was in the employ of the City Works Department, of the City of Brooklyn. Since 1881 he has been

Superintendent of the Staten Island Water Supply Company. He is a member of the Board of Representatives of the North Shore Fire Department; is a life member of the New York State Firemen's Association; is a member of the Staten Island Athletic Club, and the Kill von Kull Yacht Club; is a member of the New England Water Works Association, and of the American Water Works Association; is a member of Richmond Post, No. 524, Grand Army of the Republic; of Staten Island Lodge, No. 346, Knights of Pythias; of Staten Island Council, No. 1,145, Royal Arcanum; of Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; of Tyrian Chapter, No. 219, Royal Arch Masons; of York Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templars; of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, and of Beacon Light Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

BRINCKERHOFF, JOHN HENRY, was born in Jamaica, L. I., November 24, 1829, and is the son of Abraham Brinckerhoff and Jane E. Wright, is the grandson of John Brinckerhoff and Rebecca Lotte, is the great-grandson of Abraham Brinckerhoff and Sarah Onderdonek, and is in the eighth generation in descent from Joris Dereksen Brinckerhoff, who came to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1638, while in 1646 he settled in Brooklyn. The family is of Flemish extraction, of the City of Ghent, Andries Brinckerhoff, Senator and Syndic, being mentioned in 1307. Mr. Brinckerhoff was educated in the public schools of Jamaica, L. I., and was apprenticed to the Long Island Railroad Company as a machinist in 1845, became a locomotive engineer in 1847, and in 1854 became foreman of the railroad machine shop at Jamaica. In 1855 he became an engineer on the New York Central, while from 1856 to 1857 he served on the Michigan Southern. Since 1857 he has been successfully engaged in mercantile business at Jamaica. He has been a trustee of the Jamaica Savings Bank since 1870, and its Treasurer since 1892. He is a director of the Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company. He was a member of the Board of Education at Jamaica, is Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, of Union Hall Seminary, and is Secretary of the Board of Local Managers of the State Normal School at Jamaica. For five years he was a Trustee of the village of Jamaica, for three years was a Justice of the Peace, and for thirteen years was Supervisor of the Town of Jamaica. He represented Queens County on the first Greater New York Commission. He is a Mason, a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association of Jamaica, and a member of the Holland Society of New York City. He married, in 1853, Laura Edwards, and has three children—Laura E., Starr, and Irene. Mrs. Brinckerhoff died in 1891.

BOWEN, WILLIAM, was born in Ireland, December 15, 1840, the son of Owen Bowen and Mary Flynn, and was early brought by his parents to the United States. He was educated in the Boston public schools, including the Quincy Grammar School, and then learned the

printing business, at which he worked in New York City. He subsequently became a shipping clerk in a New York wine and liquor house. In 1865 he started on his own account as one of the pioneers in the California wine business, under the style of William Bowen & Company. This business he disposed of to advantage in 1876, and then bought the New York Hotel, at Clifton, S. I., which he conducted for twelve years, and then retired. By the Board of Supervisors he was appointed Superintendent of the Poor for Richmond County, and by successive re-elections continued in this office for seventeen years, until it was abolished by the Legislature. During the past seven years he has been engaged in the real estate business. He was twice Republican candidate for Supervisor, but was defeated by narrow margins in a strong Democratic district. He was formerly a member of Hope Hose Company, No. 50, and is a member of the Pleasure Club, of New York City. At one time he was Secretary of the General George B. McClelland Club of the Sixth Ward, New York City. Two of his brothers were Union soldiers during the Civil War. He is a nephew of Father Tom McGuire, the famous Irish agitator.

BRADY, PATRICK, of P. Brady & Son, is now 55 years of age, and established in 1875 the trucking and forwarding business, of which he is now the head. The business was begun in a small way, in the Second Ward, two horses and four men being originally employed. At the present time more than two hundred horses and one hundred men are employed. A specialty has been made of earling live stock, all the work of this nature in New York City being practically in the hands of this firm. Mr. Brady received his early education in New York City, and when a young man became a member of the City Fire Department, connected with Hibernian Hose Company, No. 34, and Engine No. 1. He is now a member of the Veterans' Firemen's Association at Twenty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, as he is also of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He owns the old fire engine, known as the "Campaigner," which visited nearly every large city in the Union during the Grover Cleveland Presidential campaign.

WATTS, GEORGE TYLER, was born in Jamaica, L. I., August 19, 1874, and is the son of J. Tyler Watts and Nancy, daughter of James and Elizabeth Dawson, and is the grandson of Joseph and Susan Watts. He received his education in the Jamaica public schools, and at the University Grammar School, New York City. He has since been engaged in business at Jamaica, in the insurance and real estate lines, and as negotiator of loans on real estate. He is special agent in Queens County for the New York Underwriters' Agency. He is a member of the Jamaica Club. His father was a prominent citizen of Jamaica. For ten years he was President of the village, while for

eight years he was one of its Trustees. Prior to the consolidation with New York City he was also Sewer Commissioner. For eighteen years he was superintendent of a gas company.

JANSSEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, for two years was Deputy Internal Revenue Collector of Richmond County, New York; for two years was President of the Richmond County Fair and Horse Show Association; was a director of the Staten Island Athletic Club for eleven years; while during the twelve years, from 1881 to 1893, he inaugurated and managed all of the largest public entertainments of various sorts on Staten Island, as well as those under the auspices of the governing body of amateur athletics in this country. For five years he was a director of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and was chiefly instrumental in inducing some eighteen of the largest and best athletic clubs throughout America to join and foster the interests of this organization. He has also been an official of the Richmond County Democratic organization during the past fifteen years, and for six years was Secretary of the National Democratic and Independent Democratic Executive Committee of Staten Island. He was one of five from Richmond County who, in the fall of 1897, joined in the nomination of Hon. Seth Low, candidate of the Citizens' movement for first Mayor of the Greater New York. For nine years he was engaged with his father, Hon. Gerhard Janssen, in the export and import commission business in New York City. During the next two years he was manager of the well-known New York house of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, dealers in sporting goods. For one year he was engaged in the bicycle importing business on his own account. He then established the present firm of Creighton & Janssen, of New York and Staten Island, engaged in real estate business, fire and life insurance, and the promoting of various realty and railroad enterprises. He was born on Fifth avenue, New York City, April 9, 1860, and was educated at Trinity School, New Brighton, Staten Island; at the Charlier Institute, New York City; studied French and German under private tutors, and was a member of the class of 1881, School of Mines, Columbia University. He is the son of Hon. Gerhard Janssen, of New York City, and Mary Ann, granddaughter of General Blencard, one of the distinguished officers under the first Napoleon. His paternal grandfather was Mayor of Emden, Germany. His father, a well-known importing merchant, was Consul-General at New York for Oldenberg in 1866, and was Consul-General at New York for the Servian Government in 1880. King Milan decorated him with the Knight Commander's Cross in 1880, an order equal to the rank of Duke. Queen Nathalie also presented him with the decoration of the Servian Society of the Red Cross. Widely known, and highly regarded in Europe as well as the United States, he was frequently consulted in financial and diplomatic matters, European and American.

DE BEVOISE, CHARLES RICHMOND, was born in Astoria, L. I.; June 23, 1862, the son of Charles De Bevoise and Sarah J. Pine, the grandson of Moses De Bevoise, and the great-grandson of Carl De Bevoise. He received his education in the High School of Mount Vernon, N. Y. For six years he was a salesman with the Hodgman Rubber Company, subsequently becoming a salesman for the Warner Brothers Corset Company, for whom he sold to the New York and Brooklyn trade. In 1889 he began the manufacture of the "H. & W. Corset Waists," at Flushing, L. I., where he has since continued. His is next to the largest concern engaged in the manufacture of corset waists in the United States. His goods are now sold in every city in the Union by eighteen salesmen, traveling from Maine to California.

COLLINS, MICHAEL J., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 28, 1856, his father and mother being natives of Ireland. He received his education in public and parochial schools on Staten Island, where he has long resided. In 1884 he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Health, of the village of Edgewater, Richmond County. In 1886 he was made Clerk of the same village, while he held this position continuously until Richmond County was consolidated with New York City. In February, 1898, he was appointed Deputy City Clerk for the Borough of Richmond, New York City. He has served as a member of the board of directors of the Edgewater Co-operative Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Royal Arcanum, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the Foresters of America.

CLARK, ELIJAH D., was born near Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., April 10, 1850, the son of Franklin Clark and Charlotte Timmerman. The Clarks came originally from England, and were among the early Puritan settlers of New England. They, as well as the Johnsons, another paternal line, were of Revolutionary stock, some members of these families sacrificing their lives in the struggle for independence; while they subsequently removed from Massachusetts and Connecticut to Herkimer County, N. Y. The Timmerman family early settled on the north side of the Mohawk River, about six miles east of Little Falls. This family came from Manheim, Germany, part of them settling in Pennsylvania, and the rest in Manheim, Herkimer County, N. Y. Lieutenant Henry Timmerman, great-great-grandfather of Mr. Clark, was with General Herkimer at the battle of Oriskany, and was wounded in that engagement. Mr. Clark received his early education in a district school in Oneida County, N. Y., attending subsequently the Vernon Academy, and still later the Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y. He taught school for one term, and then entered the State Normal College, at Albany, from which he was graduated in June, 1870. For nine years he taught school in New Brunswick, N. J., where

he had charge of the High School. Since 1879 he has taught in New York City, in Public Schools 35, 18, 61 and 60. Since 1889 he has been Principal of Public School No. 60, at College Avenue and 145th Street. He is a member of all associations of teachers in New York City. In 1897 and 1898 he was President of the New York City Teachers' Association, an organization of about 3,000 teachers. Since 1884 he has lived in the Borough of The Bronx, where he has been active during this period in all matters of public interest except politics. For ten years he has been President of one of the largest Building and Loan Associations in New York City. He is a charter member of the North Side Board of Trade.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM EDWARD, was born in New York City, April 18, 1848, and is the son of William Williams and Charlotte Ridgeway. Both parents were natives of Wales, who came to the United States when very young, and were married in Trinity Church, New York City. His father was a soldier in the Mexican War. Mr. Williams was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and then learned the plumber's trade with his brother, and subsequently with a Mr. Atkinson, of Brooklyn, now deceased. He established himself in business in 1869, continuing for four or five years in Brooklyn, while for the next few years he retired from business. In 1876 he resumed business as a general plumber, and has continued since in the same line and at the same location. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor and of the National Provident Union. He married, in 1870, Anna Isabel Fenn, and has living four children—Alfred C., Ida May, Walter Edward, and Frederic Carlton Williams.

BRETT, JOHN HARRINGTON, was born in Mount Vernon, N. Y., August 4, 1854, and is the son of James Brett and Ann Harrington, both of whom came to the United States from England. Having been educated in the public schools of Mount Vernon, he engaged in driving horses and other chore work, and then managed a coal and feed business for seven years. In 1889 he was elected Receiver of Taxes, which office he has held continuously since. In December, 1892, he embarked in the hay and feed business, and has successfully conducted this enterprise to the present time. He is a member of the City and Democratic clubs, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Knights of St. John and Malta, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Turn Verein, and the Quartette Club. He married, in 1884, Margaret Delaney, of Fordham, New York City.

ZELTNER, WILLIAM H., a director and the Treasurer and Manager of the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company, is a native of New York City, the son of Henry Zeltner. His parents were married in New York, September 20, 1857, his father having arrived in this country

from Germany in 1854, and his mother in 1849. His paternal grandfather, George Zeltner, was a hop grower and brewer, while his great-grandfather, John George Zeltner, was also a hop grower. The latter died at the age of ninety-two. Mr. Zeltner's mother was born at Dommessel, Department of Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, the daughter of Christian William Schurch and Eva Margareta Tiellmann. Henry Zeltner first worked with Erhardt Richter, on Forsyth Street, New York, and subsequently with the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, and Franz Ruppert, father of Jacob Ruppert. During the summer time he also worked on the farm of Spencer Lorillard, now a part of Pelham Bay Park. In 1860 he purchased the small brewery of William Jaeger, with lots, on Eighth Street and Third Avenue, Morrisania, now the Borough of the Bronx. The brewery was gradually enlarged as its business increased until the present buildings were erected in 1891, on the site of the original brewery. In 1893 the business was incorporated, since which time Henry Zeltner has been President of the Company, and his son, William H. Zeltner, Treasurer and Business Manager. The latter has various other business connections, and is a member of a number of clubs and other organizations.

MACE, LEVI HAMILTON, founder of the firm of L. H. Mace & Company, and long its head, was born at Rye, N. Y., January 26, 1825, and died at his home in Williamsbridge, N. Y., October 20, 1896. His father, Henry Mace, was a farmer. At seven years of age he began to work with a neighbor and to attend school. Removing to Salem, Mass., at the age of fifteen, during the next five years he was engaged in the grocery business, while for two years following he conducted a restaurant at Salem. Coming to New York City, he formed a partnership with John M. Smith, and engaged in the manufacture of refrigerators. In 1850 he continued in the same line alone, establishing the large manufacturing and importing establishment of L. H. Mace & Company, Houston Street, New York City. For more than thirty-two years a resident of Williamsburg, during twenty-six years of this period he was President of the Board of Education of District No. 2. He was an extensive and successful operator in real estate in Williamsburg, and erected the church edifice which was originally acquired by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and subsequently sold to the Baptist denomination. He was a director of the Bowery Bank from the date of its organization until a short time before his death. His son, Arthur J. Mace, is his successor in the house of L. H. Mace & Company. The latter is a director of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company and a member of various clubs.

THOMPSON, GEORGE KRAMER, is a descendant of one of the oldest families in this country, his ancestry in the United States being traceable in a direct line to the earliest days of the colonies. Thomas

Minor, the first American progenitor, was born in England, in 1608, and came to this country in 1630, here marrying Frances Palmer. From his second son, Thomas, through Clement, to William, to Stephen Minor, of Worcester, Virginia, and through his son, John, who was the father of Abia, whose daughter, Sophia, married John H. Thompson, the subject of this review traces his family.

At the age of fifteen Mr. Thompson entered Chattock Military Academy, about this time making up his mind to prepare himself for the architectural profession, pursuing such studies as would be most valuable in his chosen walk of life. In 1876 he entered Franklin and Marshall Academy, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and there followed lines of research necessary in the architectural profession. In 1879 Mr. Thompson came to New York and entered the office of Frederick C. Withers, Esq. He remained with Mr. Withers until 1882, during which time much important work was put under his supervision.

In the fall of 1882 he accepted a salaried position in the office of Messrs. Kimball & Wisedell, remaining with them for about a year; after which, for a short time, he was again connected with Mr. Withers, besides attending to some work on his own account.

In 1883 Mr. Thompson formed a partnership with C. P. H. Gilbert, with offices at 40 Broadway, the union lasting about eighteen months, when our subject bought out the interests of his partner and continued the business alone, a portion of the time with offices in New York and a branch establishment in St. Louis. During this period, Mr. Thompson had a large and varied practice in both places. In 1890 he carried out some work for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and through the acquaintance thus formed with the officers of that institution was invited to compete for their proposed new building, at 66 Broadway. The partnership of Kimball & Thompson was formed in 1892, the first work undertaken by them being the Manhattan Life Building, which was the pioneer building of its class and construction. After the designs for the Manhattan Life Building had been settled upon, the problem of sustaining its immense weight on a small area of ground which comprised the site was found to be a serious matter, and the architects' investigations soon showed the necessity of creating a stronger foundation than piles, concrete, or grillage would sustain. Then it occurred that if bedrock could be reached by some process such as the pneumatic caisson work, which had hitherto only been used for bridge work, which would sustain the pressure of the surrounding soil, the problem would be solved. Accordingly, a firm who did this class of work was empowered to perfect the system, which was then used for the first time in building operations on dry land. The idea was thoroughly original, and was first employed in the foundation of the Manhattan Life Building, but has since been used on many other large structures which have been erected not only by this firm but by other architects. The Manhattan Building completed, Kimball &

Thompson erected stores for Altman & Company, at Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets and Sixth Avenue, followed by extensive alterations and additions to the Standard Block for the Standard Oil Company.

The Empire Building, like the Manhattan Life Building, is one that reflects the greatest credit on its designers, for these two buildings are most chaste and magnificent piles. Mr. Thompson has also erected warehouse and office buildings for ex-Postmaster C. W. Dayton, residences for Francis Wilson and Augustus Thomas, and a great number of country houses throughout the United States.

In addition to his prominent position among the greatest architects of the nation, Mr. Thompson is well known in the social life of the metropolis, being a member of the Lotos Club, Knollwood Country Club, Republican Club of the City of New York, Twilight Club, National Sculptors' Society, American Art Society, Royal Arcanum, Huguenot Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Mount Vernon Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templar.

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

BY THE LATE BENSON J. LOSSING.



ARCHITECTURE is a child of necessity and minister of utility. It was the art first practiced among the primitive inhabitants of the earth, for the sole purpose of providing shelter from the elements. When man emerged from his cave dwellings, fashioned by the hand of nature, he built shelters as substitutes, as simple in form as the conical pole and bark wigwam of the North American Indian, or the ice-dune of the Polar Eskimo.



HARLEM POLICE AND DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE,
121ST STREET AND SYLVAN PLACE.
HENRY ANDERSEN, ARCHITECT.

To build appears to be as much a human instinct as it is that of the beaver, the ant, and the bird, but guided by reason and forethought. For ages, perhaps, the construction of a dwelling was a work of necessity only, and ornamentation or symmetry were not desired. Architecture under such a condition could not be dignified with the title of a fine art, which it has held for centuries in an eminent degree, being regarded as an almost unerring measure of the progress of civilization among the nations of the earth. The date of the origin of the builder's art, like that of other arts, and of its development into a fine art, can not be discovered. One nation dates the birth of its arts long

centuries ago; another is looking for their nativity in the future.

The architectural structures of Egypt are the oldest extant records of the art. It is now believed that the great pyramid of Ghizeh is fully five thousand years old. It exhibits evidence of the existence of exact knowledge of mathematical and other sciences at that very remote period; and recent researches indicate that the most ancient structures now seen on the surface of the land of the Nile are young in comparison with others which have been exhumed far below that surface. The



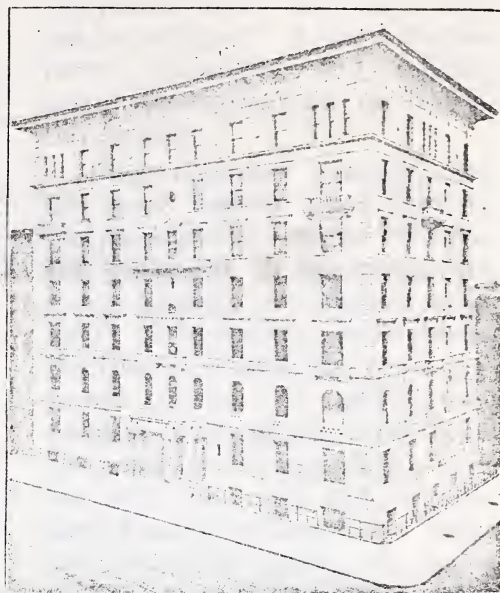
84 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

ADJOINING THE ASTOR MANSION, CORNER OF 65TH STREET.

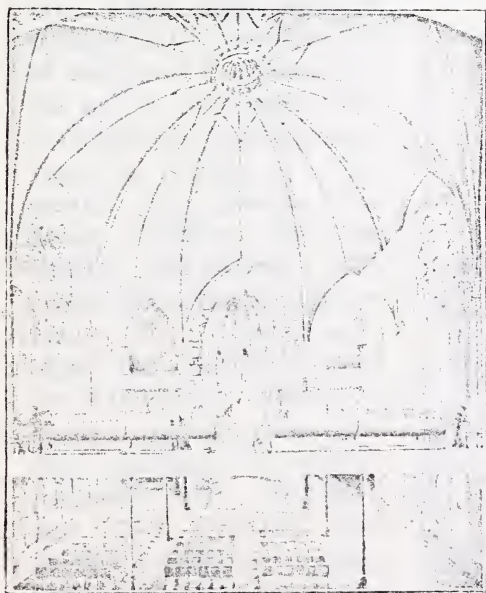
R. NAPIER ANDERSON, ARCHITECT, 63 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
140TH STREET AND EDGECOMBE
AVENUE.
HENRY ANDERSEN, ARCHITECT.



"DON CARLOS" APARTMENTS, MADISON AVENUE
AND 77TH STREET.
HENRY ANDERSEN, ARCHITECT.



INTERIOR FOR THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ATONE-
MENT., 140TH ST. AND EDGECOMBE AVENUE.
HENRY ANDERSEN, ARCHITECT.



ACADIA APARTMENT HOUSE,
115TH ST. AND 7TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVES.
HENRY ANDERSEN, ARCHITECT.



SANS SOUCI APARTMENT HOUSE, NOS. 30-32
WEST 124TH ST.
HENRY ANDERSEN, ARCHITECT.

The Roman architecture had very little that was original. Its Tuscan and Composite orders were only modifications in form of the Greek orders. The Greeks were exquisite architects, but were not great builders. Their skill was expended in the construction of temples. The houses of the people were mere huts. A whole city would sometimes be rebuilt in a few weeks. The Romans were great builders, but unskillful architects. The round arch, the distinctive feature of the Romanesque style, they inherited from the Etruscans. Their domestic architecture and fine buildings for secular purposes were numerous and often elegant. The Roman buildings of every kind were imposing and magnificent in their mass. Their ornamentation was the work of Greek artists.

Egyptians built "not for a day, but for all time." A spirit of symmetry, grandeur, and solidity reigns throughout all the Egyptian temples.

Many centuries younger, but far more refined than that of Egypt, was the ancient architecture of Greece. It was notable for grace, beauty, and perfect symmetry in its earlier development. On that peninsula the three perfected orders of architecture (which, it is said, have not been, and can not be, improved) were fostered, and their beauties displayed in temple-building. These orders are the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian. Most of the temples were built in the Doric style.



RANGELY APARTMENT HOUSE, 137TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
HENRY ANDERSEN, ARCHITECT.



LAMB & RICH
ARCHITECTS

The zeal and taste of the Romans for buildings spread over Europe after the downfall of the Empire, and during the Middle Ages magnificent temples for Christian worship were constructed. Of these edifices the Roman Basilica was the suggestion. What is denominated Christian Sacred Architecture was a development having its origin in pagan Rome. At that time domestic architecture was very crude. The people were miserably housed. They very seldom had dwellings equal in comfort to an ordinary loghouse in



SUBURBAN HOUSE. DEHLI & HOWARD, ARCHITECTS.

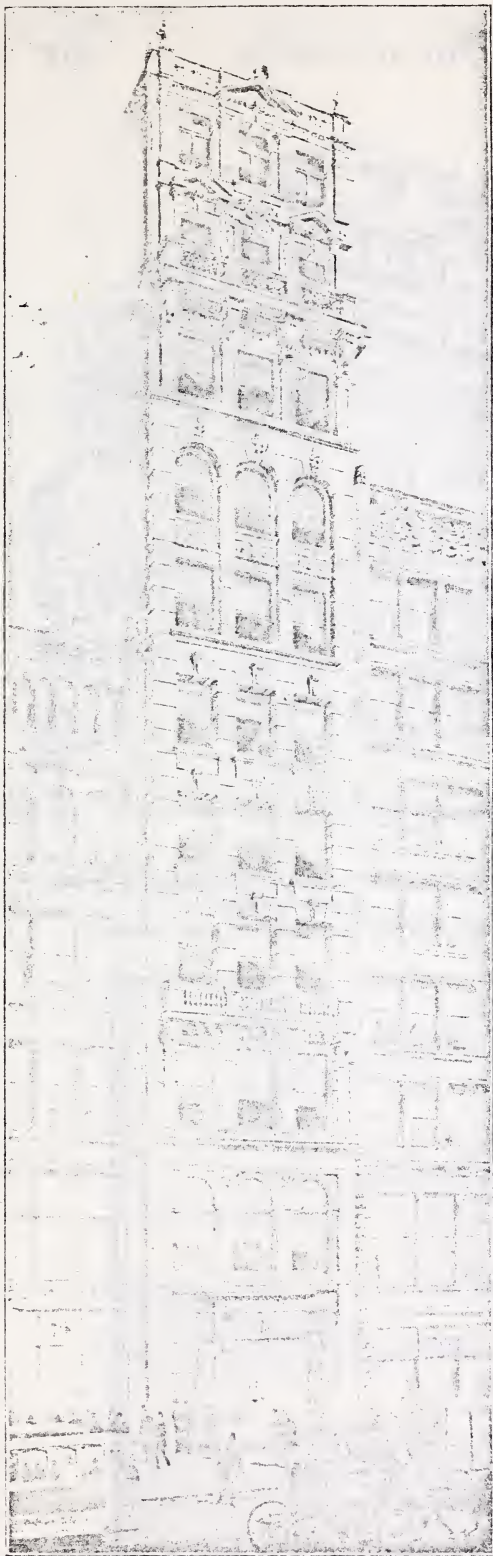
the wilds of our Western country. Occasionally a man of wealth would have an "elegant" house. The usual form of such a house—the manor house of one of the English gentry four hundred years ago, for example—consisted of a central passage running through the house, with a hall on one side, a parlor beyond, and one or two chambers above; and, on the other side, a kitchen, pantry, and other offices. France made no greater progress in domestic architecture than England.

The pointed arch in church architecture, known as the Gothic, was only a new step in the march of Romanesque building. It reached its culmination in the thirteenth century, when the most beautiful edifices ever seen were erected in France, where, as in England, the Gothic style may still be seen in its greatest purity.



BONFILS BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

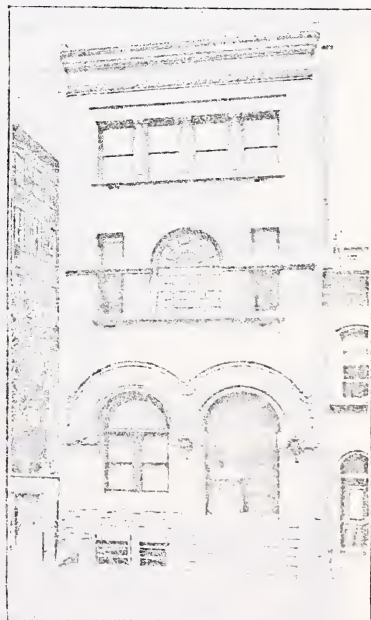
JARDINE, KENT & JARDINE, ARCHITECTS.



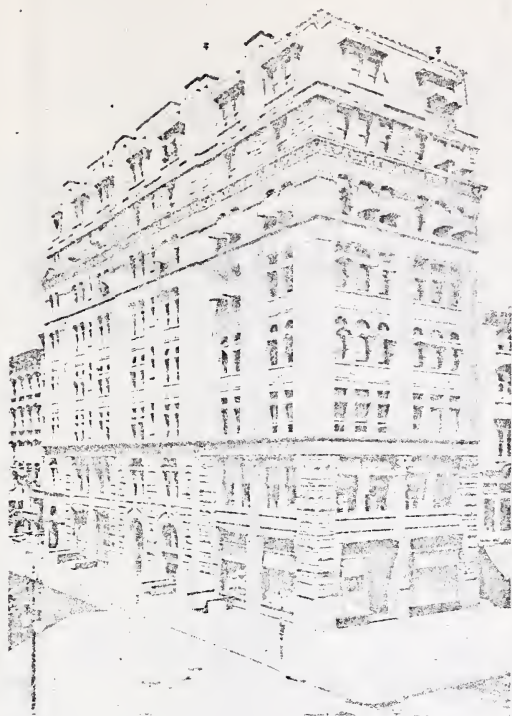
STORE BUILDING, 714 BROADWAY. BUCHMAN &
DEISLER, ARCHITECTS.



SHERRY HOTEL, NEW YORK.
MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS.
PLUMBING WORK EXECUTED BY
W. H. SPELMAN & CO.



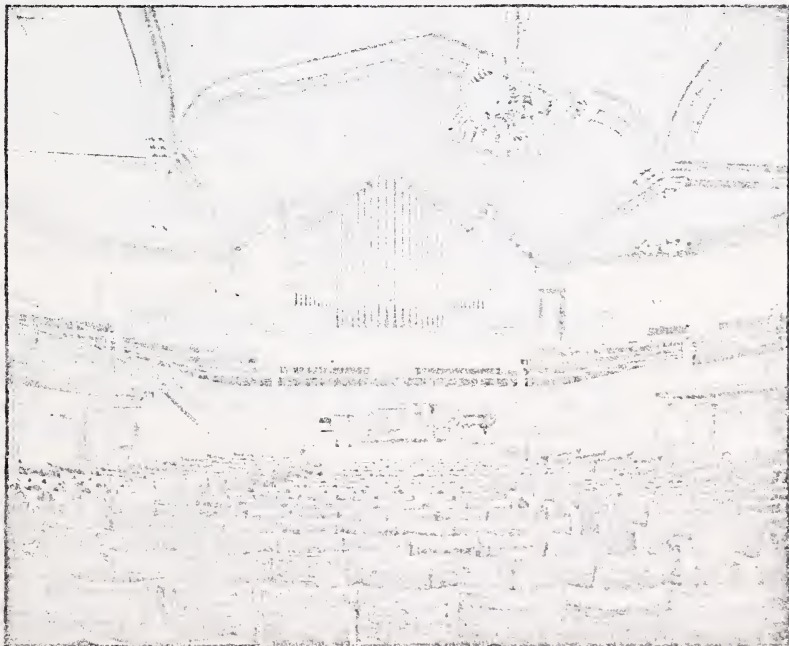
THE GROLIER CLUB BUILDING, 31ST
STREET.
CHAS. W. ROMEYN, ARCHITECT.



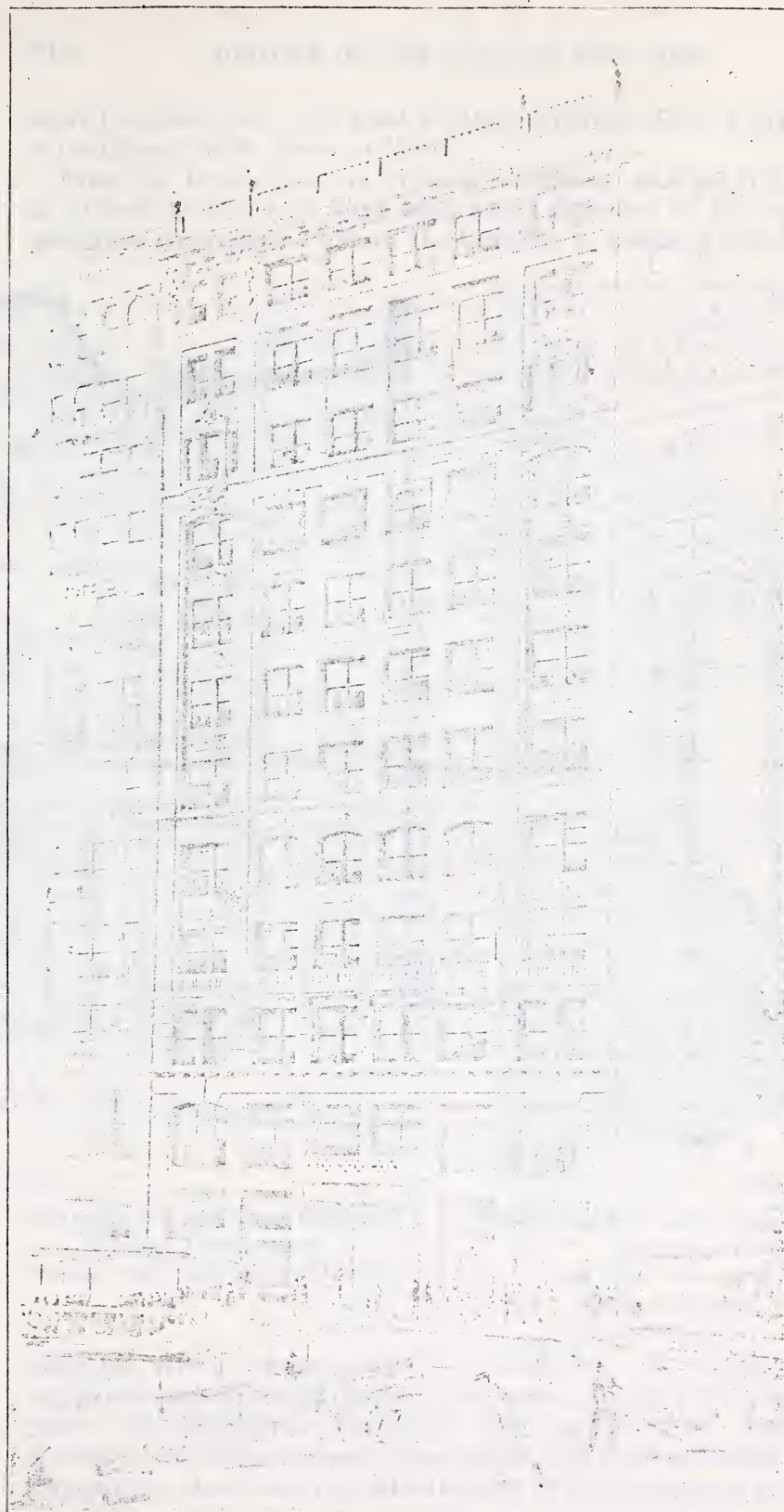
THE "WILBRAHAM," FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTIETH STREET.
JARDINE, KENT & JARDINE, ARCHITECTS.

It filled Europe with structures which impress beholders with wonder and admiration.

When the Age of Faith gave way to the Age of Reason, and vital social changes appeared; when Feudalism began to relax its iron grasp upon commerce, industries, and the freedom of individuals, zeal for the erection of magnificent temples of worship, like the great cathedrals of Milan, Cologne, and Salisbury, began to cool. After a considerable pause a revolution was effected. The "Renaissance," or the classical revival, under the influence of awakened enthusiasm for classical literature and art, in the first half of the fifteenth century, caused a return to the so-called classical style of building—the Romanesque and the Grecian—which wholly superseded the Gothic style all over Europe in



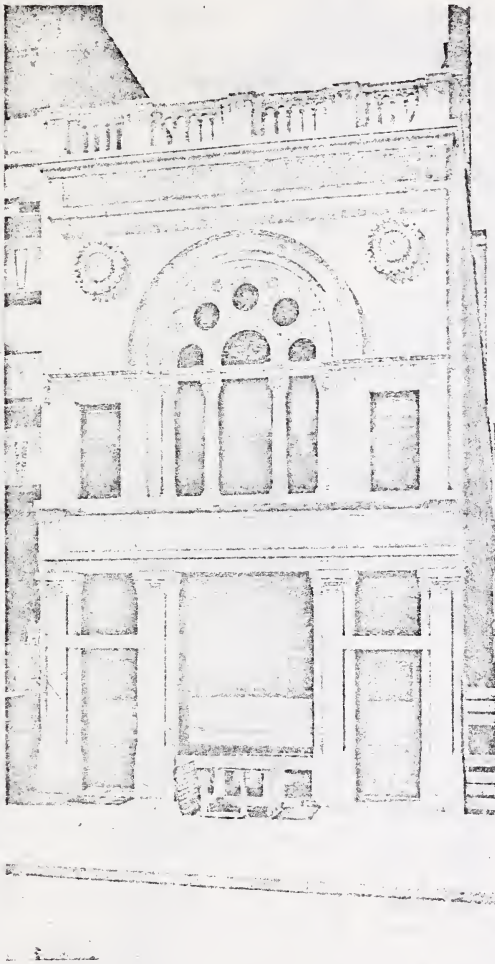
INTERIOR BAPTIST TEMPLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. GEO. W. KRAMER, ARCHITECT.



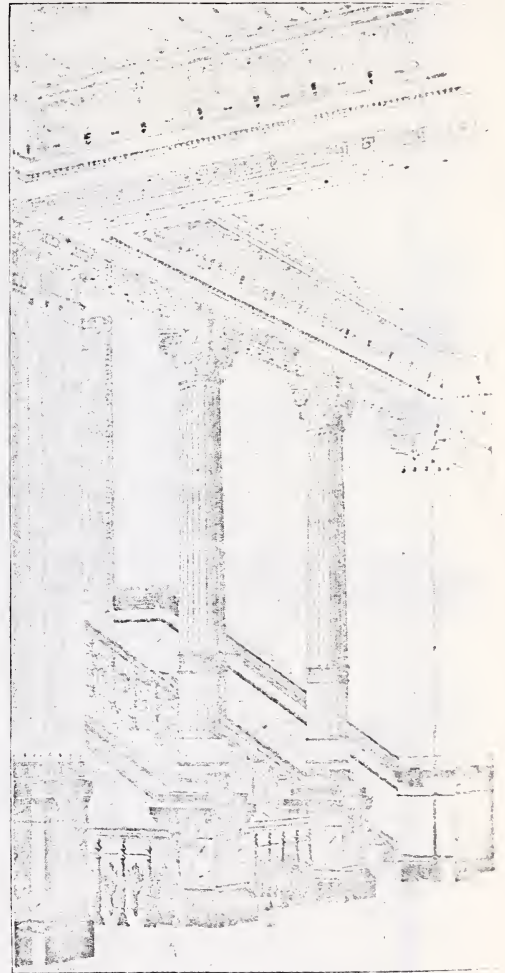
STORE BUILDING, 592-596 BROADWAY. BUCHMAN & DEISLER, ARCHITECTS.

sacred architecture. The most notable structure of this revival period is the Church of St. Peter, at Rome.

From the Renaissance on till now the Roman and the Gothic styles in church architecture have been equal favorites in the erection of moderate structures, while in the building of common places of wor-



EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING,
252 WEST 138TH STREET.
JARDINE, KENT & JARDINE, ARCHITECTS.



MAIN STAIRWAY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(TOOK FIRST PRIZE, CENTENNIAL, 1876.)
HENRY FERNBACH, ARCHITECT.

ship the Greek temple model was followed. Meanwhile, domestic architecture has exhibited the three styles. Until within a very few years the Americans borrowed their architectural models from Europe; but for more than a generation they have cut loose from this dependence, and have run into all sorts of extravagances in buildings

The first of these was the establishment of the first public school in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of schools which have since been founded in the city, and which have contributed to the education and civilization of the people.



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BOSTON, 1722.

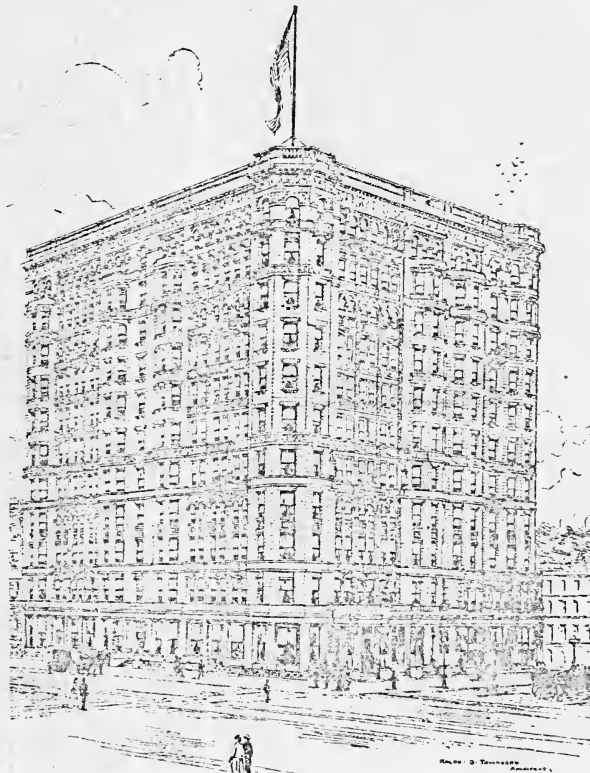
The second of these was the establishment of the first public library in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of libraries which have since been founded in the city, and which have contributed to the education and civilization of the people.



POWER STATION AND OFFICE BUILDING. EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 53-57 DUANE ST.
BUCHMAN & DEISLER, ARCHITECTS.

of every kind, though the Gothic style prevails in the construction of church edifices.

Blind imitation often made a newly adopted style assume the character of a "craze." Everybody imitated everybody. For a long time, early in this century, the Italian or villa style for dwellings was a favorite. It was modest and neat in appearance and comfortable in arrangements. It was succeeded by the flashy and pretentious so-called "Gothic" houses, with their gables, pinnacles, and oriel windows.



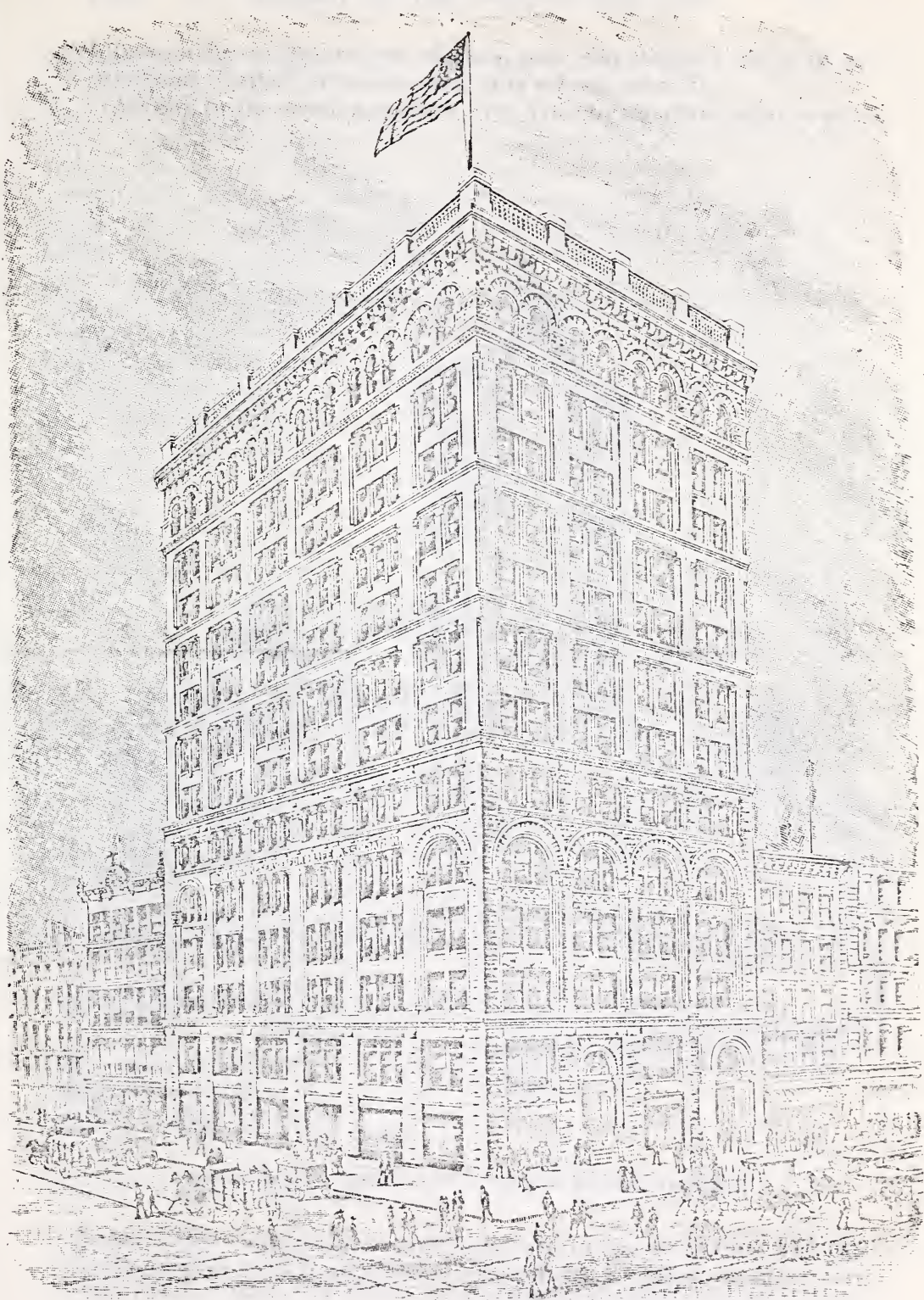
HOTEL SAVOY

RALPH S. TOWNSEND, Architect.

The whole country was soon disfigured by dwellings that were

"All up and down and round and square;
Things copied from the Lord knows where;
Stuck on at random everywhere,
Indeed, a house to make one stare—
All corners and all gables."

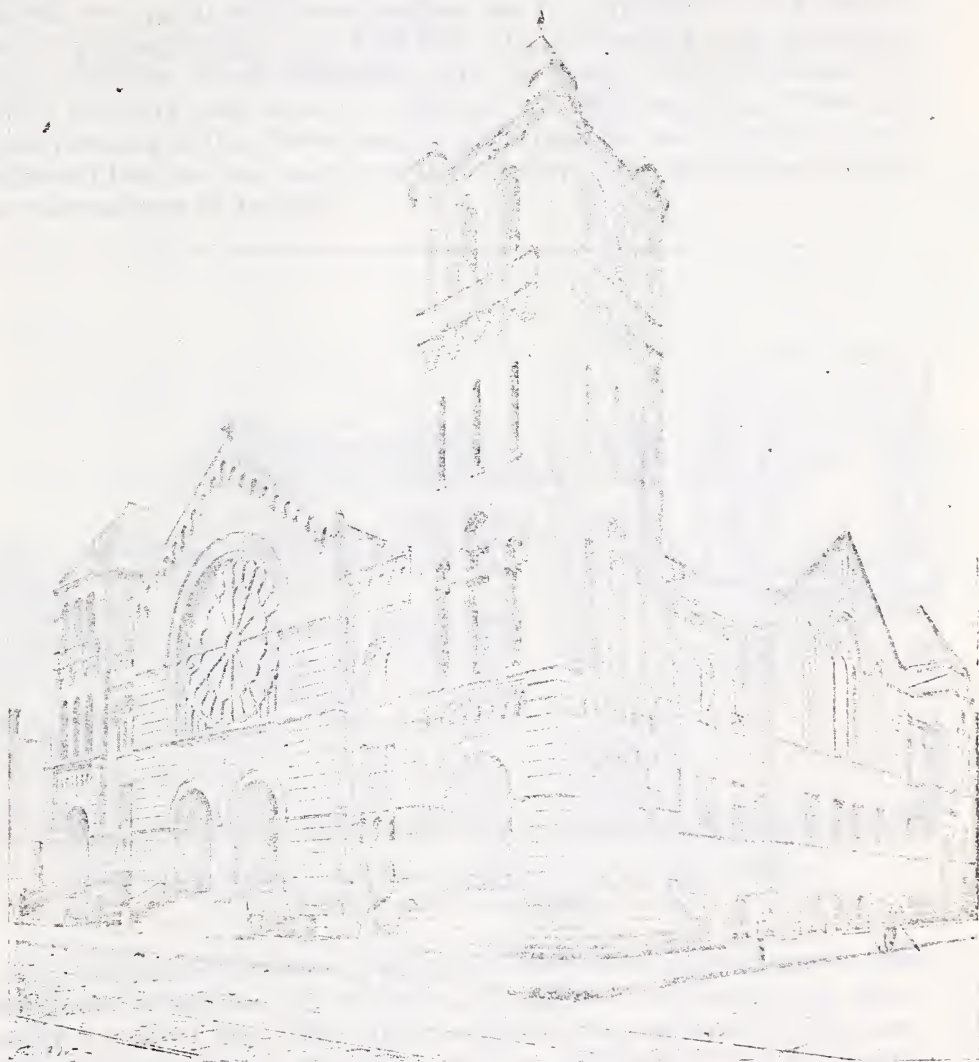
Then came the French or Mansard-roof period. We have happily nearly passed through that. Our domestic architects have arrived at a degree of perfection in planning and executing dwellings noted for convenience and cheerfulness nowhere surpassed. Much of this cheer-



MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING. WM. H. HUME & SON, ARCHITECTS.

fulness is due to the free use of glass, pure and stained; but as to any particular "order" of architecture it is seldom offered.

No city in the world surpasses New York in the extravagance of its



BAPTIST TEMPLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. GEO. W. KRAMER, ARCHITECT.

domestic and commercial architecture, and in the decoration and furnishings, New York is unequalled. In structures of from eight to more than twenty stories, all canons of architecture appear at times to be de-

fied, and the behests of different tastes alone are obeyed, sometimes untrammelled by, and sometimes subordinate to, the most rigid rules of propriety. In extent of ornamentation, in spaciousness, in height, and in the wealth of furnishings, New York is unequalled. Structures from eight to twenty stories in height are numerous. Expenditure seems to be unlimited. Here may be seen a \$10,000 chimney piece; there a bronze railing which cost \$30,000; yonder a stained-glass window for which \$60,000 were paid; while one dwelling has in it upholstery and decorative art products which cost \$200,000. On the walls in some dwellings hang paintings worth \$100,000, while on costly pedestals stand exquisite statuary and bronzes. Through all these buildings flows the crystal stream of the Croton water; and means for producing the most brilliant illuminations are everywhere at hand—electric lamps defying the cheerfulness of daylight.

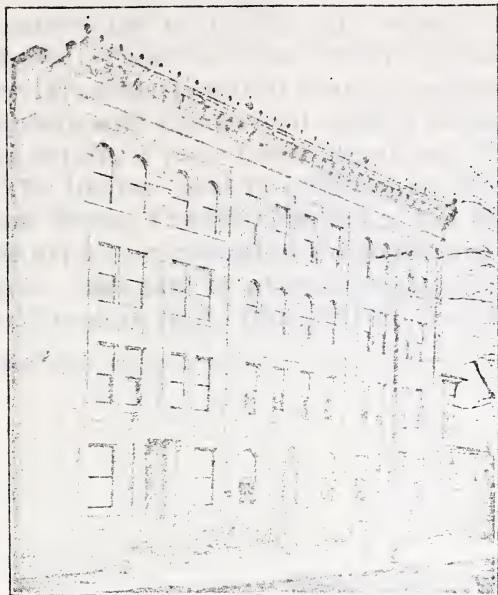


COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BOAT-HOUSE, HUDSON RIVER AND 115TH STREET.

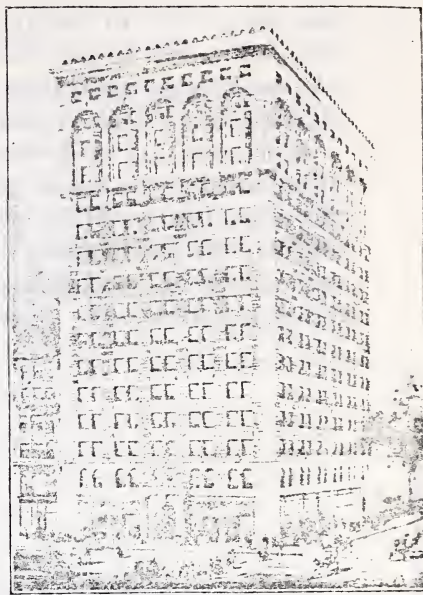
HENRY C. PELTON, ARCHITECT.

The building art in New York City is one of its most extensive and important industries. In exteriors, wood gave way largely to brick nearly a century ago. The latter material was superseded in the construction of the finest dwellings, first by marble and then by brown free-stone, about fifty years ago. In 1836 the *New York Mirror* said: "New York is becoming transformed from a city of brick to a city of marble." Then came the brown stone, which remained a favorite until quite recently.

Now, the style of architecture in New York is as varied as possible, but there is more of what may be termed the Renaissance, with quite



NOS. 1207-11 WASHINGTON AVENUE, NEAR
168TH STREET.
W. C. DICKERSON, ARCHITECT AND OWNER.



ST. JAMES BUILDING.
BRUCE PRICE, ARCHITECT.
W. H. SPELMAN & CO., PLUMBERS.



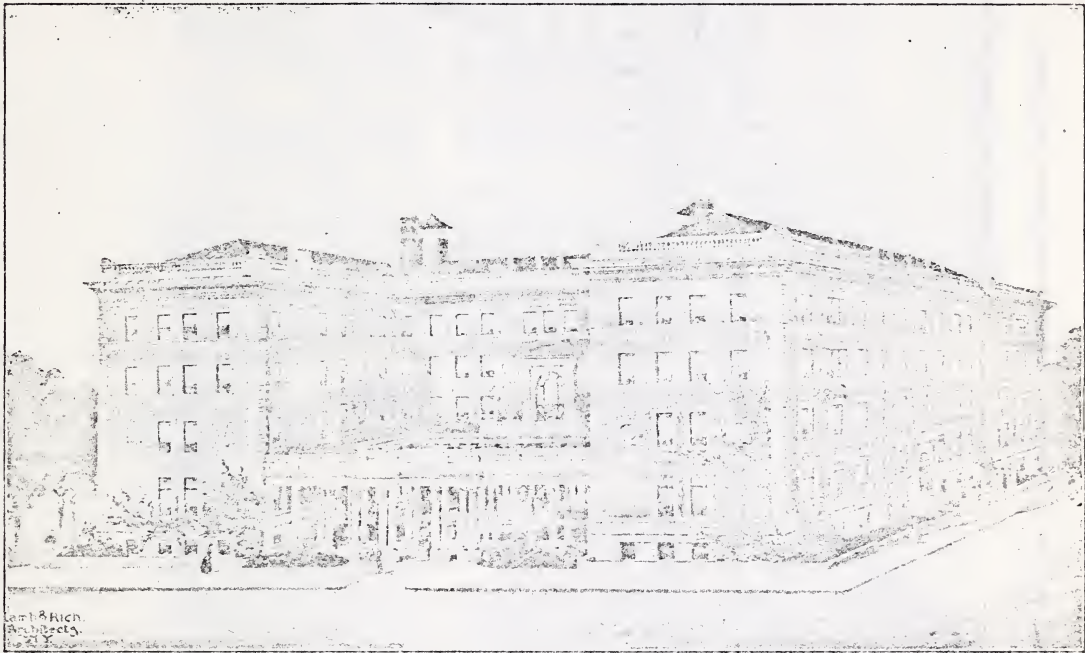
FOLHEMUS MEMORIAL CLINIC, HENRY
AND AMITY STREETS, BROOKLYN.
MARSHALL L. EMERY,
ARCHITECT.



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, McDONOUGH ST.,
BROOKLYN. DEHLI & HOWARD, ARCHITECTS.

a percentage of Gothic, and many combinations of all styles and schools. There are some strictly classical examples of the *orders*, but these are almost entirely found in religious or semi-religious edifices. As domestic and commercial edifices to-day require certain arrangements and details, a close following of any of the schools is not permitted.

The lumber used in building in New York is obtained principally from Maine, Canada, Michigan, the Southern States, and California. The bricks for general or rough use are mostly made along the Hudson River. The face or pressed bricks are made mostly at Perth Amboy and Trenton, N. J., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The stone employed



BARNARD COLLEGE, BROADWAY (BOULEVARD). LAMB & RICH, ARCHITECTS.

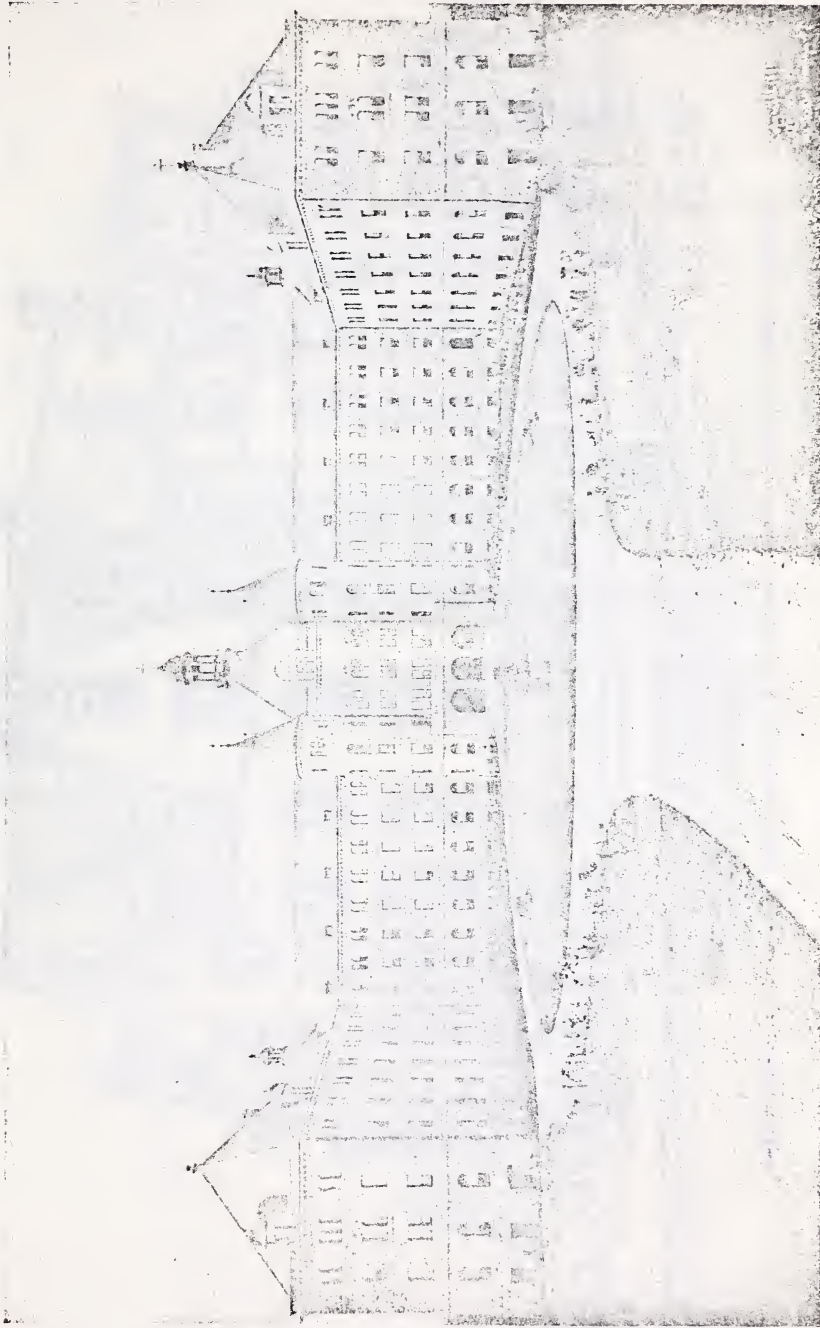
on the face of buildings is of a varied character. The kind most frequently employed is a sand stone, brown in color. It is brought from Connecticut and New Jersey, the latter being of the finest texture and most durable. Limestone from Indiana, granite from Rhode Island and Maine, and marble from Vermont and Georgia, are also used.

The heating in private houses is mostly done by furnaces, and the hot air distributed by pipes built in the walls to the various rooms. In flats or apartment houses it is done mostly by means of steam-pipes and radiators, it being more economical and by many claimed to be more healthful.*

*"The sanitary conditions are very greatly improved over what existed comparatively a few years ago, particularly in what may be called the cheaper class of dwellings—tenements. City ordinances regulate the number of square feet (percentage) that a building can occupy, and also require certain provisions for light and ventilation; and also the trapping of pipes, etc. The public in

general are seeing the advantage to themselves of these regulations, and are now demanding such arrangements in the buildings that will secure to them the healthiest abode."—Extract of a letter to the author from Mr. John J. Tucker, a leading builder, to whom the reader is indebted for the above statistics concerning the building industry in New York City.

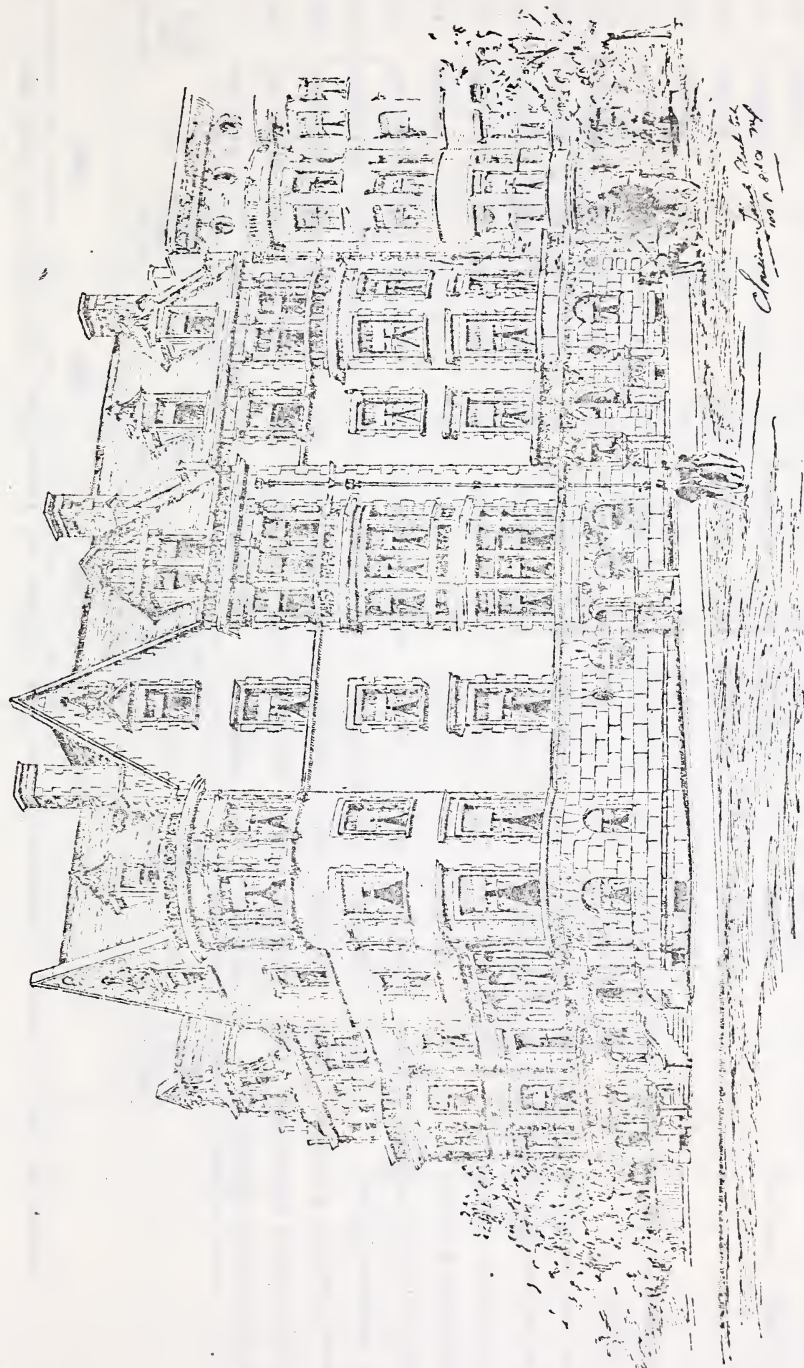
It is difficult to estimate the number of establishments in the City of New York at this time engaged in the building business, for the reason



ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY, YONKERS. SCHICKEL & DETMERS, ARCHITECTS.

that there are so few who undertake the entire construction of a building. "I think it safe to say," writes Mr. John J. Tucker, "that at least

two hundred firms may be classed as general builders, and one thousand firms who are in part connected with the industry."

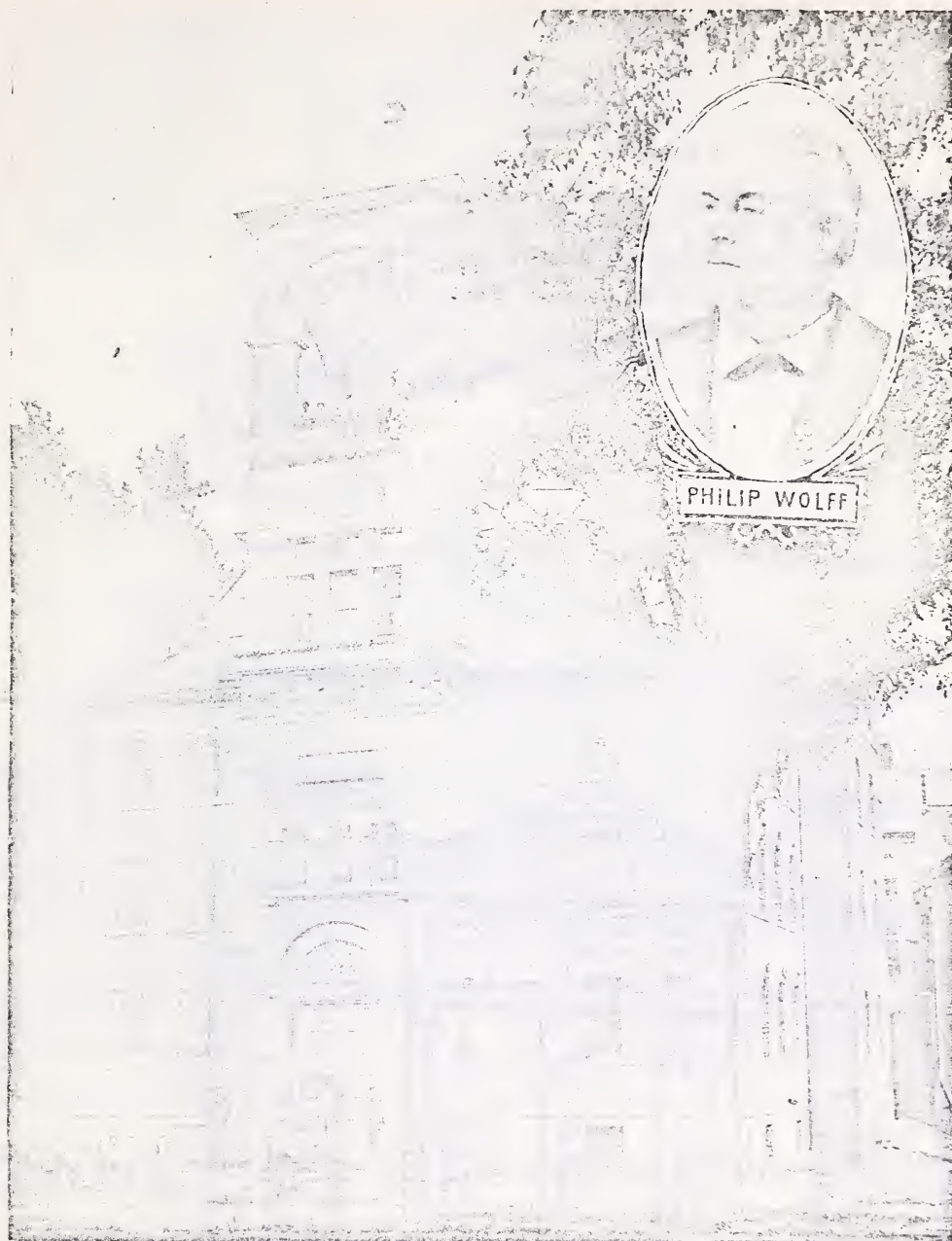


THREE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, 76TH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. CLARENCE TRUE, ARCHITECT.

The subjoined table, kindly furnished by Mr. Tucker, shows the number of new buildings, classification, and cost, erected in New York City during the six years from 1884 to 1889, inclusive:

NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, CLASSIFICATION, AND COST, DURING THE YEARS 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889.

	1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.		
	No. of Ap- plications.	cost.	No. of Ap- plications.	cost.	No. of Ap- plications.	cost.	No. of Ap- plications.	cost.	No. of Ap- plications.	cost.	No. of Ap- plications.	cost.	No. of Ap- plications.	cost.	No. of Ap- plications.	cost.	No. of Ap- plications.	cost.
Dwellings, est. cost over \$50,000	4	\$375,000	4	\$328,000	5	\$395,000	18	\$1,175,000	2	\$140,000	4	\$185,000						
Dwellings, est. cost bet. \$20-50,000	135	3,350,500	150	3,875,100	163	3,816,500	258	6,333,000	87	2,221,500	238	6,161,300						
Dwellings, est. cost less \$20,000	459	4,157,250	849	8,845,500	1,144	13,089,700	895	10,794,600	470	4,708,700	524	5,927,050						
Flats, est. cost over \$15,000	182	7,837,600	689	15,632,600	1,174	23,481,400	1,492	30,357,000	1,074	22,716,600	1,351	32,073,500						
Tenements, est. cost less \$15,000	1,010	14,992,100	581	7,529,100	447	5,415,900	346	4,426,700	195	2,429,100	192	2,299,900						
Hotels and Boarding Houses	5	161,600	3	159,450	5	523,900	2	14,000	2	26,000	16	2,193,000						
Stores, est. cost over \$30,000	32	1,856,150	20	1,312,600	28	2,066,000	25	1,596,500	25	1,744,000	52	4,669,000						
Stores, est. cost bet. \$15-30,000	45	1,020,562	47	916,600	18	392,000	59	1,073,900	35	697,000	45	953,700						
Stores, est. cost less \$15,000	80	391,650	77	278,900	89	280,858	56	237,100	86	440,948	53	236,070						
Office Buildings	22	1,478,050	24	1,043,700	26	1,388,100	32	977,250	28	3,184,800	21	2,913,750						
Manufactories and Workshops	134	1,443,040	160	2,148,300	159	2,608,400	141	2,471,980	149	3,272,436	151	2,797,400						
Schools	4	353,000	4	90,000	8	705,000	13	572,500	8	740,000	10	768,000						
Churches	8	430,000	14	385,900	19	804,950	19	654,000	13	458,300	25	1,409,800						
Public Buildings, Municipal	11	498,400	2	54,000	14	1,009,500	35	2,489,500	18	1,105,802	5	139,435						
Public Buildings, Pl's of Amusement	20	1,060,800	13	622,000	12	593,000	9	677,000	10	736,000	31	3,698,227						
Stables	91	742,600	151	695,580	131	633,800	107	1,067,775	79	735,425	84	976,275						
Frame Dwellings, 23d & 24th Wds	410	1,175,730	430	1,242,170	657	1,353,480	569	1,633,010	534	1,461,655	501	1,420,925						
Other Frames	245	206,176	150	174,513	93	152,255	269	518,725	266	470,879	904	382,540						
Totals	2,897	\$41,480,208	3,368	\$45,374,013	4,092	\$58,739,733	4,341	\$67,069,570	3,081	\$47,289,145	4,207	\$69,504,872						

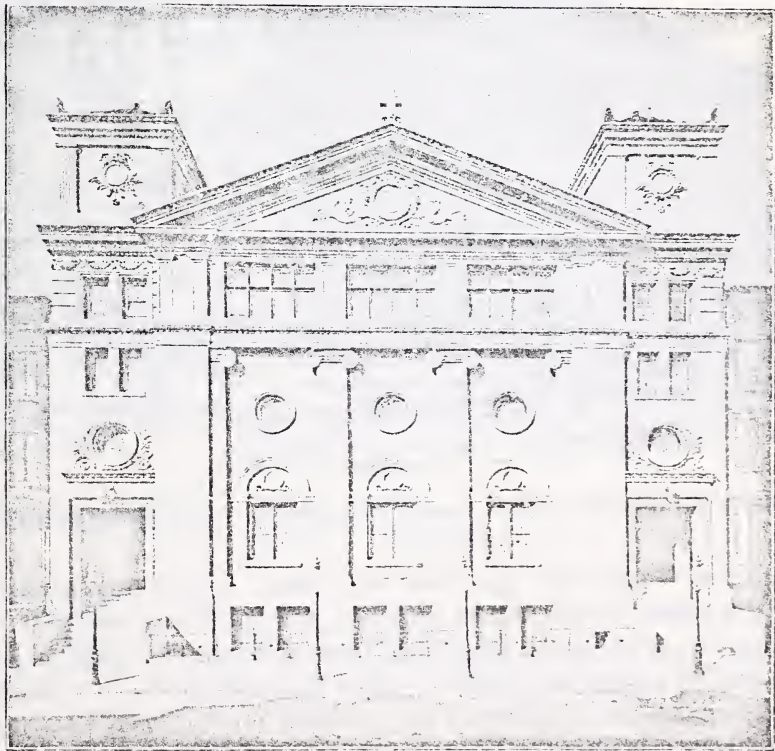


PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 20, FORMERLY NO. 6, OF NORTHFIELD.
PHILIP WOLFF, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Iron Architecture.—Among the innumerable uses of iron the architectural use is the latest. It has been used for centuries in minor offices in building, such as nails, bolts, screws, hinges, and fixtures of every kind, as well as railings and gratings; but in buildings, houses, stores,



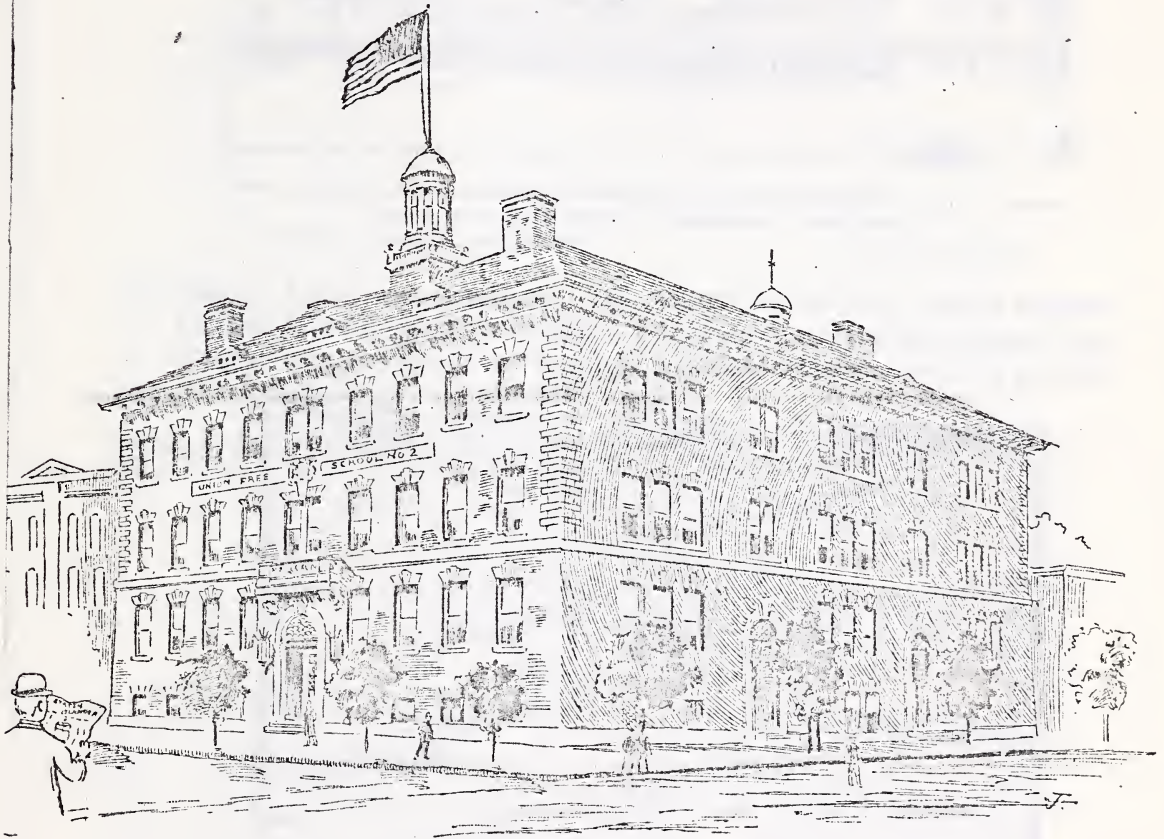
JAMES PARK, MADISON, N. J. WM. S. MANNING, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.



UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, N. Y. GEO. W. KRAMER,
ARCHITECT.

and ships its substitution for other materials is an innovation introduced with the last fifty or sixty years. Its capacity for profuse artistic ornamentation, its easy imitation of any "order" of architecture, its delicacy in bulk, its strength, its cheapness, and its resistance to fire, commend it.

Bridges were made of iron in England before houses and ships were constructed of it. A cast-iron bridge was thrown across the Severn River before 1788. Thomas Paine, then in England, superintended the



PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 14, FORMERLY NO. 2, OF MIDDLETOWN. PHILIP WOLFF, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

construction of an iron bridge (which he invented) over the Wear, at Sunderland. Boulton and Watt put cast-iron beams into a cotton mill at Manchester in 1801. It was not until 1827 that scientific investigations determined the proper size and shape of cast-iron beams in relation to strength. Wrought-iron beams were introduced several years later; and iron columns and beams began to be extensively used in English cotton factories about 1840 for making them fireproof.

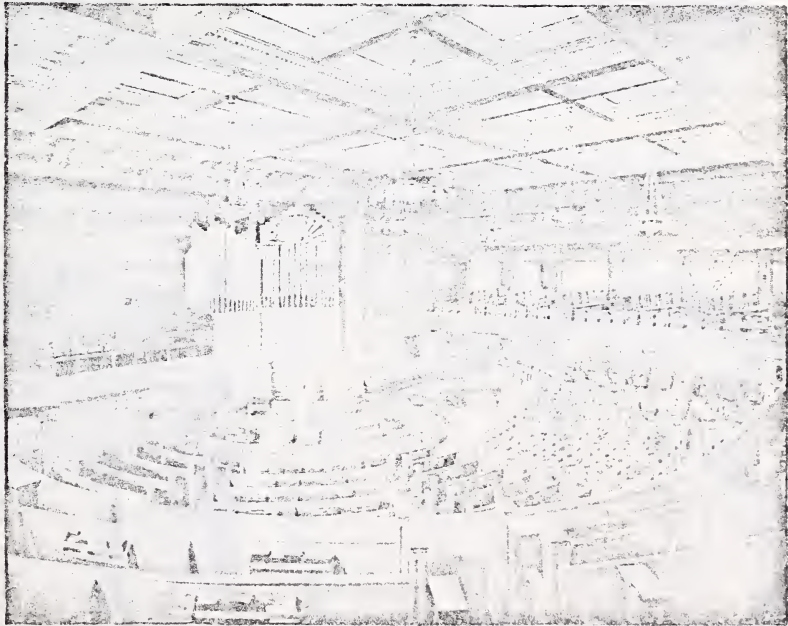
Cast-iron buildings are a New York innovation. Their erection was

first attempted in that city between 1840 and 1845, but English and American capitalists were slow to invest in such structures. Yet the rush of gold-seekers to California after 1848 soon established the in-



"SEA BREEZE" HOMES FOR CONVALESCENTS, WEST CONEY ISLAND. (N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.)
CLINTON & RUSSELL, ARCHITECTS. J. DALL, BUILDER.

dustry, for it was found that the American cast-iron houses shipped thither could be put up in a day, while the wrought-iron houses from England lately introduced required a month. The remark of a traveler



INTERIOR UNION M. E. CHURCH. GEO. W. KRAMER, ARCHITECT.

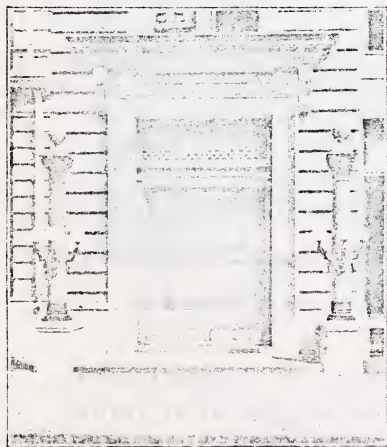
that "Americans require that everything should be done in not over twenty minutes" was verified. Thirty-fold superiority in point of time

was then appreciated in California. There was an immediate and remunerative demand for such houses.



BOROUGH PARK CLUB HOUSE, THIRTEENTH AVENUE AND FIFTIETH STREET, BROOKLYN.
BENJ. DRIESLER, ARCHITECT.

At about the same time the first cast-iron building was put up in New York City. The municipal authorities consented to its erection



MAIN ENTRANCE, CONSTABLE BUILDING.
SCHICKEL & DITMARS, ARCHITECTS.



BUILDING OF JOHN MASSIMINO, WASHINGTON
AVENUE AND 172D STREET.
W. C. DICKERSON, ARCHITECT.

with reluctance, for the alleged reason that in case of fire it would so "burst" as to be dangerous to the firemen. From that time the construction of cast and wrought-iron buildings has found an extensive and increasing industry in all parts of our republic.

Sentimental objections were urged to the extensive use of iron in architecture. Among the most earnest and eloquent objectors was



INTERIOR OF CHAPEL, ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY. SCHICKEL & PITMARS, ARCHITECTS.

John Ruskin. It was contended that it was not only improper, but sinful, to imitate in one material the forms of another; to put iron in forms that legitimately belong to marble or granite. It was irreverent to use so cheap material in the structure of temples for the worship of the Almighty—"too inexpressive of religious sentiments." The beauty,

elegance, and strength of the "Crystal palaces" of London and New York resisted these objections; and the following new reasons for the use of iron in architecture, put forth by the American Institute, overbore all sentiment in the public mind:

1. Great facility in embodying any architectural designs;
2. Great economy of wall space;
3. Economy in cost of foundations;
4. Economy in facilitating moving and re-erecting;
5. Security against lightning;
6. Ease of ventilation;
7. Imperviousness of material;
8. Durability of materials;
9. Indestructibility.

Carpenters and masons form the bulk of operatives employed in building. Carpentry is one of the most important features of the builder's art, and is one of the most extensively practiced of all our industries. In the tenth census year there were in the United States 9,184 carpentering establishments, with \$19,541,358 capital invested, and employing 54,138 persons, to whom wages to the amount of \$24,582,077 were paid. The product was valued at \$94,152,139. In New York City at that time there were 450 establishments, with \$1,745,782 capital invested, and employing 3,500 persons, to whom \$2,242,050 in wages were paid. The value of the product was \$7,096,315.

The carpenter should have some knowledge of the principles of engineering, for his aim should be to give to the structure which he builds strength and rigidity. The first is necessarily secured by dimensions, and the second by the arrangement of the members of the structure. Joinery, a department of carpentry, embraces the lighter woodwork of interiors of land and water edifices. It requires, on the part of the workman, considerable artistic knowledge and skill.

Masonry is the next most important and extensively practiced department of the builder's art. It embraces the use of both brick and stone. This vocation, like that of the carpenter, has been pursued through all the periods of recorded history, from the building of the great tower on the plains of Shinar, until to-day, and probably long before. It is now one of the most extensive mechanical industries in the world. In the last census year (1880) there were in the United States 1,600 establishments devoted to the business of brick and stone masonry, with \$4,000,000 capital invested, and employing 16,000 persons, to whom wages were paid to the aggregate amount of \$6,880,866. The product was valued at \$20,586,553. At the same time there were, in the City of New York, 90 establishments, with \$668,650 capital invested, and employing 1,181 persons, to whom wages to the amount of \$708,777 were paid. The product was valued at \$2,334,659.

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